THE TIMES

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Tomorrow

Colombian gold
Geoffrey Matthews reports from Bogota on the burgeoning drug traffic

Bessie Bunter rules
The girls' own heroine bounces back



Queen's flight
A special report on Birmingham's new airport that the Queen will open tomorrow

Roman road
Stuart Jones previews the European Cup Final in Rome

200,000 at Bonn strike rally

More than 200,000 striking metalworkers from all over West Germany took part in a huge rally in Bonn to protest against lockouts in the engineering industry and to demonstrate their support for their union's campaign for a 35-hour working week. Page 6

Opposition gains in Egypt poll

Early returns in the Egyptian election suggest a substantial victory for the ruling National Demoractic Party, together with increased representation for the opposition, which is expected to secure up to 100 seats in the expanded 458-seat Parliament Page 6

Zia crackdown

A sudden spate of arrests and restrictions in Pakistan has spoiled the prospect of success for this week's conference of the opposition to President Zia's regime Page 4

Budd record



Zola Budd won the 1,500 metres in 4 min 4.39 sec, a world junior record, in the United Kingdom championships at Cwmbran Page 27

Trial limit call

The commons select committee on home affairs is expected to urge strongly that the Government introduces a staturory time limit for bringing defendants to trial Page 2

Merger doubt

The planned £1 billion merger between Hambro Life Assurance and Charterhouse J. Rothschild, the merchant bank, may not take place, according to a Hambro Life director Page 23

Clark victory

Howard Clark won he PGA championship at Wentworth with a final round of 71 for an aggregate of 204, 12 under par Page 27

Biggest win

The West Indians dismissed Glamorgan for just 88 runs to win by an innings and 226 runs, the biggest victory by any touring side over the county Page 27

Coal board aims at turning talks into all-out peace drive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The peace process in the pit strike is strongly under way today as the miners' "rolling stoppage" goes into its twelfth week. Finishing touches to an agenda for talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) were being agreed last night as the two sides prepared for top-level negotiations on the future of the industry.

Neither side is willing to endanger the prospects of a settlement by publicly disclosing any details of the forthcoming exchanges, but *The Times* understands that the coal board is determined that these preliminary contacts should be turned swiftly into an all-out attempt to end the dispute.

Miners leaders are more cautious. Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM, said last night: "We are obviously optimistic that we can make some progress, and would hope that the board will recognize that after 11 weeks of strike there is still a determination to preserve jobs and mining communities."

The union hoped that the coal board would recognize these pressures and indicate its intention to withdraw its initial closure programme involving 20 pits and 20,000 jobs, Mr Heathfield added.

The coal board takes some comfort, however, from the fact that the discussions due to begin tomorrow at a secret location will not be hampered by a union demand that negotiations cannot take place until the industry backs down from its closure programme.

It is unlikely that Mr Ian Macgregor, chairman of the board, will attend the talks. The NCB will be represented by Mr James Cowan, deputy chairman, and Mr Merrik Spanton, board member for personnel, together with Mr Ned Smith, director of industrial relations for the NCB and Mr Kevin Hunt, his deputy.

The NUM will field all three national officials: Mr Arthur Scargill, president, Mr Michael McGahey, vice-president, and Mr Heathfield, together with the union's head of industrial relations, Mr Mick Clapham and its chief executive, Mr Roger Windsor.

There is some divergence about the prospects for these discussions. The coal board wants a quick move into substantive discussions on the prospect for the industry, including a cutback in capacity of about four million tonnes a year, while the union has a reserve position in insisting that there can be no pit closures.

However, the sudden silence that has descended over the dispute indicates that both sides want to retreat from aggressive public postures into a more realistic bargaining position. That was borne out yesterday by the disinclination of leading figures on both sides of the dispute to show their hand before tomorrow's crucial talks.

● Extra police were being drafted in to the Orgreave coke plant in South Yorkshire last night after Mr Scargill appealed for a mass blockade of the works today (our Labour Reporter writes).

More than a thousand demonstrators answered Mr Scargill's call to the picket line yesterday on a day when no supplies were due to leave the plant, but today thousands more will join them when the twice daily "coke runs" resume.

Miners' leaders are anxious to prevent the 5,000 tonnes of low sulphur coal reaching Scunthorpe steelworks where it is needed to prevent permanent damage to furnaces, according to the British Steel Corporation.

Meanwhile a sit-in at the National Coal Board's Scottish headquarters in Edinburgh by about 60 miners ended peacefully last night after 10 hours.

The men claimed that the board was withholding holiday pay to which they were entitled. But Mr Albert Wheeler, Scottish area director, told the demonstrators that no one would qualify for holiday pay unless he worked the week before his annual three week leave.



John Francome in sparkling mood at Fontwell Park after breaking the all-time record for National Hunt winners (Photograph: Chris Cole. Report, page 28)

Arab hijackers died of blows by 'men on scene'

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

An Israeli commission of inquiry has found that one, and possibly two, young Palestinian bus hijackers captured alive by Israeli forces died from beatings by unnamed "men on the scene" during their interrogation in a near by field.

The commission, headed by retired Major-General Meir Zorea, was appointed by Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, after press photographs showed two of the hijackers being led away from the bus alive shortly after it was stormed by security forces and the hostages rescued.

The commission's report has been classified "top secret" because of certain details but the minister's media adviser released some of the findings, which were cleared for publication.

The key passages said: "One of the terrorists died of a skull fracture as a result of a blow to the back of the head by a blunt instrument during the time between his removal from the bus, at the earliest, and his evacuation from the site, at the latest.

"The second terrorist died of a skull fracture as aesult of a blow dealt to the back of the head by a blunt instrument during the time between the retaking off the bus by the strike force and his evacuation from the site, at the latest."

The cause of death was established in the Forensic Medicine Institute here after the bodies were exhumed from their graves in the Gaza Strip by order of the commission of inquiry.

The incident occurred on April 12, when four young Arabs hijacked an Israeli civilian bus and forced the driver to proceed with the passengers to the Gaza Strip. When the security forces brought it to a halt in Dir el-Ballah, the hijackers threatened to blow up the vehicle unless the Israelis released convicted Arab terrorists.

Two hijackers were shot and killed during the assault by the rescuers but Majdi Ahmad Ali Abu Jama and Subhi Shehade Hassan Abu Jama survived and dealt "severe blows to the head and body" by the Israelis.

The commission found that these blows had been "an operational necessity to prevent a possible threat to human life." The aim had been to stun the hijackers and prevent them from detonating a bomb on board the bus.

The dazed survivors were then taken off the bus and escorted by security forces to an adjacent field for a preliminary examination to check the possibility of the bomb having been booby-trapped or that additional terrorists might be present posing an immediate danger.

"During the stage following the removal from the bus", the report said, "the two terrorists were dealt severe blows by men on the scene."

Mr Arens in a radio interview said the commission questioned dozens of people, including eyewitnesses and men who admitted beating the prisoners, but had been unable to establish who had administered the fatal blow or blows.

The Defence Minister said those who beat prisoners in violation of the law will be investigated and put on trial if justified.

The minister's media adviser said the investigation would be continued by the military police, the Israeli police and the state attorney's office to determine whether there have been violations of the law.

French milk official held by farmers

By Our Foreign Staff

M Francis Ranc, the head of the French milk authority was abducted yesterday in Rennes by angry dairy farmers protesting against EEC milk quotas.

Police searched the Breton countryside all day without success but M Ranc was released unharmed yesterday evening outside a government building by three men in a car.

M Ranc, director of the Office National du Lait, arrived in Rennes by train for a meeting with the farmers, but before local officials could reach him about 20 farmers siezed him and drove him off to a farm near by. When police arrived at the farm they were told M Ranc had left two hours earlier.

The kidnappers, who said they belonged to a "milk syndicate" grouping "farmer workers" and dissident members of the FNSEA, the main French farming union, had demanded negotiations with the Government on the application of milk quotas limiting production.

Iran warns Gulf states: 'Stay out or take consequences'

From Robert Fisk
Bahrain

IRAQ
Basra
IRAN
Kharg Is.
Strait of Hormuz
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
THE GULF
SAUDI ARABIA
QATAR
100 miles
U A E
OMAN

With up to 60 oil tankers now moored near the southern entrance to the Gulf, 55 of them are at anchor off the United Arab Emirates, the military and verbal assaults of both Iraq and Iran yesterday threatened to strangle the Gulf sea-lanes more surely than any attempt to close the Strait of Hormuz.

While the Arabs turned to the Organization of Islamic Conference to seek a new ceasefire formula in the war – this time by proposing a force of "Islamic peacekeeping troops" along the Iraq-Iran frontier – the Iranian president again told the Gulf states to stay neutral in the conflict or suffer the consequences.

Addressing the Iranian Parliament, President Khamenei said that his country would not permit Iraq to close her oil routes. The Arab states should remain neutral, he said. "We did not want a crisis. But we will not tolerate bullying and unreasonable demands in the Persian Gulf under any circumstances."

Shipping authorities in Bahrain, Kuwait and Dubai said yesterday that oil traffic in the area was now at a minimum although the Kuwaitis insisted they were continuing to export their oil through the Gulf. The few tankers heading north-west up the sea-lanes stayed close to the southern shoreline.

Japan's decision to ban its ships from Kuwait and from the northern coast of Saudi Arabia is now having its affect on shipping companies which are being bombarded by their crews with requests for advice or further financial inducement to sail in the Gulf.

The Organization of Islamic Conference's (OIC) mediation committee, whose members include the leaders of Turkey, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia and the Palestine Liberation Organization, is to meet in Jiddah on June 9 to discuss the latest proposals for ending the war. The Malaysian Foreign Minister said yesterday that a disengagement of forces along the front lines would involve an Islamic "peace-keeping" force, although he gave no indication from which nations such an army would be withdrawn. Given the fact that the Iranians are still demanding the overthrow of President Saddam Husain as the minimum price for peace, such ideas are likely to receive short shrift in Tehran.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman, continued his own peregrinations around the Gulf yesterday, travelling on to Kuwait to discuss the plan for some form of disengagement force, in which no doubt he would welcome the participation of a PLO contingent.

Beirut cordon, page 6

Chaos faces tourists in ferry strike

By Our Labour Reporter

Thousands of holidaymakers face chaos from midnight tonight because of a 48-hour strike on British ferries.

At least 60 per cent of cross channel routes will be halted and the rest face disruption as seamen attempt to block the berths of foreign-owned vessels.

The strike has been called by the National Union of Seamen in protest at the Government's plan to sell the state-owned Sealink to private investors.

The union was yesterday confident of winning the "full support" of its 7,000 members in British-based companies. The action will affect Sealink, European Ferries – the operators of Townsend Thoresen – and P & O.

Sealink hopes some services will run tomorrow including Dover to Ostend, Dover to Dunkirk, and half the normal number of sailings from Harwich to the Hook of Holland, but there will be no Sealink services to Ireland or the Channel Islands.

Reginald Bosanquet dies of cancer, aged 51

By Richard Dowden

Reginald Bosanquet, the face and the voice of Independent Television News in the 1970s, died of cancer on Sunday night, it was announced yesterday. He was 51.

From 1967 to 1979 he drawled the news out of the corner of his mouth with the authority of a publican holding forth to his regulars.

Sir Alastair Burnet of ITN said yesterday "He was a man made for television. In countless homes he was welcomed as a friend."

Mr David Nicholas, ITN's editor, said: "His life was a mixture of talent and warmth and sadness. He had a sort of irreverence and a tremendous compassion for the plight of ordinary people."

He joined ITN as a reporter in 1955 but it was as a news reader that he became a television personality and, as anecdotes about his bon viveur existence began to spread, he bacame a star. He left ITN after a series of disputes in 1979.

His third wife Joan was with him when he died peacefully at their London home.



Mr Bosanquet: 'made for television.

Car thief takes away baby

A 15-day-old girl was snatched yesterday, apparently unwittingly, by a car thief.

Her parents, Mr Paul Brown, aged 30, and Susan Pullen, aged 29, left Louise in a carry-cot on the back seat when they went into a sub-post office in Battersea Park Road, south-west London.

Their A-registered Ford Fiesta was found abandoned 45 minutes later, at noon, in Chelsea, but Louise had disappeared.

Louise, who should be bottle-fed every four hours, had been undergoing tests for Down's syndrome, it is understood.

Her parents have left their home at Tierney Road, Streatham Hill, south London, to stay with relatives.

Worst Spring holiday weather on record

Call for 'national wakes week' in June

By Tony Samstag

The Spring Holiday weekend, the coldest and wettest on record in many places, has prompted the English Tourist Board to call for a review of Bank Holiday policy and the possible abolition of individual days in favour of a national "wakes week" in June.

Nineteen of 28 resorts and tourist attractions surveyed had blamed the weather for a decline in business this year, Mr Michael Montagu, the board's chairman, said yesterday.

The point of a review would be "not to lose eight days holiday but to consider whether the nation would be better served by either an extra entitlement to be taken when people liked or perhaps best of all what I would describe as a 'national wakes week' in June, when the whole place can just shut down and everyone can go off for a proper holiday."

Such a holiday would "cheer everyone up", he said, and would also increase the numbers of those who "would have a holiday in their own magical England during June when historical records show the weather to be at its kindest", instead of going abroad. School half term could easily be moved to the same week, he added.

Calls for a rationalization of Bank holidays have persisted since the late Seventies, when Whitsun was made a moveable spring Bank holiday and May Day was established as a holiday by the Labour Government. Earlier this month the English Tourist Board complained that the closeness of Easter and the May and Spring holidays was affecting tourism.

The London Weather Centre, confirmed that London and parts of the Southeast had suffered the coldest and wettest Spring Bank holiday since records began in 1941. The previous wettest in London was 1954, when 24mm of rain fell during the three days; by yesterday the total was well over 30mm and the rain continued well into the afternoon. Final figures will not be available until later today.

The previous coldest temperature for the three days, 13.5C (56F), was recorded in 1981. This year's temperatures were 10.6C (51F) on Saturday, 9C (48F) on Sunday and a maximum yesterday of about 11C. Conditions are expected to improve from today, with most places dry if cloudy.

The Automobile Association reported an early end to the holiday, as drivers started home well before midday yesterday. Traffic had been generally light throughout the weekend, as many people decided to stay home.

There were exceptions, however, in what one weatherman described as "topsy-turvy" conditions. Traditional wet spots such as Scotland and Northern Ireland were sunny, albeit cool. North Wales experienced some traffic jams when the weather improved slightly and an uncharacteristically bright Lake District reported brisk holiday business.

The Inner Hebrides, with 14½ hours of sunshine on Saturday and Sunday, was the sunniest place in Britain.

There were relatively few accidents, although three people died when a motorcycle and Range Rover collided on a contraflow system on the M1 in Derbyshire yesterday.

Eric Morecambe, one of the family to millions

By Hugh Clayton

Eric Morecambe died of a heart attack yesterday, only hours after telling a theatre audience how grateful he was for a new lease of life. He also said that he had decided to ease the punishing workload which had threatened his health before.

Ernie Wise, his comedy double act partner for 40 years, said: "He wanted to get off the treadmill. I think one difference between us was that I can relax more than he could. Last year he was talking about taking it easy because he was finding it stressful.

"We have lost a great comedian. Everywhere I went people, from royalty to the poorest, always said they felt Eric was one of the family. He was a natural comedian, and I am very, very proud to have been his partner. Through the years people will realize how great he was.

"I was very much a prop in his performance. I tried very hard to project him and get the jokes over and play the straight man. I was well aware that I was not a funny man", Mr Wise said.

Mr Morecambe's daughter, Gail, said: "Dad had made every effort to look after himself, and had vowed to take it easier. He told me he planned to enjoy all the things he worked for and spend more time with his family. We have been cheated."

Mr Morecambe, who was born John Eric Bartholomew, died a fortnight after his 58th birthday. He had been haunted by heart disease for several years and had had open-heart surgery.

His final performance at the Roses Theatre, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, on Sunday night was one of the very few in which he had performed alone since he and Mr Wise began to work together.

Mr Wise, six months older than Mr Morecambe, explained yesterday that Stan Stennett, the actor owner of the theatre, had asked the pair to give separate performances.

Mr Stennett, also aged 58, plays a garage mechanic in the television series *Crossroads* and runs the theatre with his sons. "We were hoping to put the theatre on the map, and several of my old show business friends had agreed to put in special appearances", he said.

Mr Morecombe then answered questions about his career from the capacity audience of more than 300 which included his wife, Joan.

Dr Andrew Crowther, mayor or Tewkesbury, was also in the theatre. "He was absolutely tearing over the stage and having a fantastic time", he said. "It was in the real tradition of the Eric Morecambe one knows from television."

Dr Crowther travelled with Mr Morecambe by ambulance to Cheltenham general hospital 10 miles away, where the comedian died about four hours later with his wife at the bedside.

Mr Morecambe changed his surname to that of the Lancashire town where he was brought up after his mother, Mrs Sadie Bartholomew, had said that the family name was so long that it would have to appear in small print on theatre bills. It was she who encouraged him to work with Mr Wise after both had appeared in separate acts on the same variety tour during the Second World War.

"When I went into the merchant navy, Eric went down the mines", Mr Wise said yesterday. "He was discharged from the mines with a weak heart."



Ernie Wise yesterday: 'We have lost a great comedian'.

Obituary, page 16
Tributes and photographs, back page

Limit expected to be set on time defendants wait for trial

By Richard Evans

The Government's decision to consider introducing a statutory time limit within which defendants must be brought to trial in England and Wales will receive backing next week from the influential Commons home affairs select committee.

After a four-month investigation into the problems caused by excessively long remands in custody the all-party committee is expected to urge the Government to commit itself in principle to such a system, and to suggest that its permanent introduction be linked to the proposed setting up of a national public prosecution service.

Meanwhile, the MPs favour the immediate introduction of experiments throughout England and Wales to see what time limits between arrest and trial would be suitable for people due to appear in magistrates' and crown courts.

Such trial schemes, monitored by the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's department, could eventually lead to regions have different time limits, with London and the South-east, which have the acutest remand difficulties, being given the longest deadline.

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, probably aware of the committee's likely recommendations, announced last Friday that he was reviewing the benefits of a statutory time limit system. It is already used successfully in Scotland, where defendants have to be tried within 110 days.

The Government's apparent change of heart reflects the growing concern voiced throughout the legal and penal profession at the intolerable time many people spend in custody before trial.

In London and the South-east defendants wait for six months on average between committal and trial, while the delay for those remanded in custody is four months.

The select committee, which clearly finds the delays unacceptable and excessive, is also likely to suggest:

The implementation of section 48 of the 1977 Criminal Justice Act which would require defence solicitors in magistrates' court cases to be supplied with prosecution statements before a hearing, as already happens in crown court cases;

Allowing courts to seek sureties for a defendant's good behaviour while on bail in addition merely to guaranteeing an appearance in court;

The acquisition of buildings close to remand prisons which could be used as bail courts and so stop clegging up normal courts and save the time of prison staff who convey remand prisoners to bail hearings;

More care in the preparation of charges and indictments;

Steps to reverse controversial changes to the intention and effect of the 1976 Bail Act brought about by two magistrates' court decisions.

Rowland to insist on no rise at Observer

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

The Observer newspaper was heading towards a crisis last night as Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland threatened to close the newspaper and keep the title.

Mr Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho which owns the newpaper, is to meet the Observer's management today and will insist that there will be no more money for print workers who stopped Sunday's edition over a pay dispute.

He admitted that his board ignored the advice of the newspaper's management recently to give 56 machine managers, members of the National Graphical Association, an extra 50p an hour, but said he did not regret the decision.

Mr Rowland denied the contention of the machine managers' leaders that the agreement also gave them the right to a rigid differential with other NGA members in the composing room which is at the heart of the conflict.

"We had a firm agreement and they chose to break it. We are not going to have an agreement every four weeks."

Mr Patrick Phelan, father (shop steward) of the machine managers chapel may seek further meetings with Mr Rowland tomorrow. Chapel leaders claim to have documentary evidence that a differential was implicit in the settlement.

The first members of the machine managers' chapel are due to turn up at the paper today to prepare the presses for Saturday's 875,000 print run. It is understood that management will refuse to pay them until the dispute is resolved.

However it would be possible to produce a full issue of the paper even if a settlement came as late as Saturday afternoon.

Meanwhile the national and regional leadership of the NGA is keeping the dispute at arm's length. The considerable difference of approach to the problem between management at *The Observer* and the Lonrho board is echoed in some degree of animosity between NGA members who are mainly full-time and the machine managers, who are largely part-time.

Leaders of the men in dispute understood that they had been awarded a £1.70 an hour differential with the highest paid composing room staff who earn £316 for a 32-hour week. But when the composing room employees were subsequently offered an extra 50p an hour for being available for overtime, no money was forthcoming for the machine room.

Mr John Gummer (left), Tory Party chairman, in Smith Square, London, yesterday with his "Stay in" or "Get out" challenge to Labour Euro-candidates and (right) Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel at Wargrave, Berkshire, yesterday, before embarking on a campaign boat trip on the Thames.

FitzGerald invitation rejected by Paisley

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The leaders of Northern Ireland's two main Unionist parties have rejected invitations from the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic to attend a reception during President Reagan's visit.Dr Garret FitzGerald sent invitations to the leaders of the province's four main parties asking them to the reception in Dublin Castle on Sunday and also to watch the President's address to a joint session of the Dail and Senate next day.

His initiative united both Official and Democratic Unionists, with the Rev Ian Paisley launching a tirade of abuse against Dr FitzGerald. He described the invitation as "the height of hypocrisy", denounced the republic's government for hiding and harbouring people who murdered citizens of Northern Ireland and accused the republic of attempting to destroy Ulster.

Mr Paisley also accused Dr FitzGerald of using the Provisional IRA's campaign of murder to further the destruction of the province, adding: "He is the ally of terrorism and the blood brother of Ulster's murderers. With such a man I will not sit down to eat, nor will I give credence by my presence or otherwise to Dail Eireann, which claims jurisdiction over Northern Ireland."

To make matters worse for Mr Paisley, part of the invitation was in Irish.

● Police Northern Ireland are hunting Robert Watson, aged 43, who is awaiting trail accused of four sectarian murders. He went missing during compassionate parole from Belfast's Crumlin Road jail on Saturday. Watson, from the "loyalist" Sandy Row area of the city, had been given four hours parole to attend his mother's funeral.

● An escape from the Maze prison will face a charge of murdering a prison officer during the mass beakout last September if he is extradited to Nothern Ireland.

Robert Russell, aged 25, from west Belfast, was remanded in custody until Thursday when he appeared at Dublin District Court yesterday after being recaptured in the north of the city. Eighteen of the original 38 who escaped are still at large.

The big man roars on, but fewer listen

From Richard Ford, Ballynahinch, co Down

Everyone knew Northern Ireland's "big man" was running to form when he launched his European election campaign as Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) candidate with stunts that delight his supporters and exasperate opponents.

An overnight drive to Dublin to put up "Ulster is British" posters at the General Post Office in O'Connell Street was followed by placing a Union Jack in a vase away from the Irish tricolour at an EEC meeting in Belfast.

When nominations opened, who was standing on the doorstep with his papers ready? The Rev Ian Paisley, much to the fury of the Official Unionist candidate, Mr John Taylor, who had been delayed. A squabble ensued, with the DUP leader emerging victorious.

There can be few places in the United Kingdom where open-air election rallies begin with "the Scriptures" and prayers for the candidate described as "God's man for Ulster". But this is Northern Ireland where history and symbols play an important part in elections.

At the head of five "loyalist" bands and behind a Union Jack, Mr Paisley is in his element marching through Ballynahinch, a grey farming town in co Down.

As the South Down Flute Band marches through modern housing estates, the working class people who are his natural constituents come to the door to glimpse the man who calls himself "leader of the Protestant people".

In their nylon house coats, holding babies, peering from behind venetian blinds, they wave at the unmistakable grey-haired figure who greets them with a wave of his rolled umbrella.

Along the main street bars empty as people who have obviously supped what Mr Paisley calls "the devil's buttermilk" stand on kerbstones painted red white and blue to watch him pass. But they no longer follow him to the square where he is to deliver an uncompromising message that has remained almost unchanged through the past three election campaigns in the province.

They, and others too, remark on how old he looks and, though Mr Paisley relishes campaigning, he would be less than human if he did not worry at the number who stay to hear him speak. The members of the five bands were only just equalled by spectators.

Defending Ulster from the clutches of the republic, Rome, and London has taken its toll and his image as a constructive politician trying to make the Northern Ireland Assembly work is not a vote winner

In his speech the "Forum frolics" and the Social Democratic and Labour Party are dismissed with "heehaw Haughey" before he turns on the real enemy and only issue, the Provisional Sinn Fein candidate.

The voice bellows forth: "My main object is the devastation of Provisional Sinn Fein. A massive vote for me will push the quota up. Danny Morrison's failure to get anywhere near the quota will humiliate republicans in Northern Ireland."

It is vintage Paisley – taking on all opponents.

Only his election publicity discloses that he is fighting a campaign to retain his seat at Strasbourg.

His party is opposed to Europe which, he says, has decimated Ulster's industry and damaged agriculture. Worse, it puts the voter's pound into Dublin's pocket. Everyone is urged to "Vote Paisley for a free Protestant and loyalist voice in Europe".

Despite his gruelling campaign, Mr Paisley will find it difficult to match his triumph of 1979 when, with 170,000 first preference votes, he got more than the four other Unionist candidates together.

Union backs teachers at polytechnic

By David Jobbins
of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*

The main college lecturers' union yesterday expressed deep concern at the court order instructing 14 staff at the Polytechnic of North London to identify students who took part in a picket against a National Front student organizer Mr Patrick Harrington.

The annual conference in Birmingham of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education expressed support for members at the polytechnic and promised tangible assistance within the union's rules.

An emergency motion criticized the order made by Mr Justice Mars-Jones as "an affront to the civil liberties of the lecturers" and said that it was liable to destroy the professional relationship between lecturers and students, and damage the polytechnic's anti-racist work.

Mr Chris Cooke, union secretary at the polytechnic, said: "If the students were identified we feel they would become targets for the National Front".

Another emergency resolution expressed opposition to the visit to Britain by the South African prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and pledged support for a demnstration to be held in London on Saturday.

Owen says Polaris must stay

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen is ruling out any Alliance backing for a minority Labour government which attempted to renounce all nuclear weapons.

The leader of the Social Democratic Party has told friends that there could be no question of Alliance support for Mr Neil Kinnock, in a hung Parliament, if the Labour leader stood by his plans to get rid of Polaris

Dr Owen's recent spate of statements on Alliance terms for coalition or support for a minority government are increasingly irritating his Liberal partners, who are implacably opposed to the independent British nuclear deterrent.

A recent meeting of the Liberal Party's council, a policy-making organization, has also called for the immediate withdrawal of cruise missiles although Dr Owen has managed to persuade Mr David Steel and Commons colleagues that the Alliance should accept the existing deployment at Greenham Common.

Dr Owen said in an SDP party political broadcast last week that there might be a future possibility of replacing Polaris with submarine-borne cruise missiles rather than the Conservative option for Trident.

Caravan hope in bomb inquiry

A police caravan is to be placed today outside the sub-post office at Roseacre, Kent, where a parcel bomb which caused the death of Mrs Barbara Harrold was posted. Detectives hope to jog the memories of residents to help find the man who is believed to have posted the bomb.

Mrs Harrold died without regaining consciousness in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital on Sunday, six days after the bomb blew off her hand and caused severe stomach injuries as she opened it at her home in Ightham, near Sevenoaks, Kent.



Left aims new blows at Alistair Graham

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

The new left-wing majority on the national executive of the Civil and Public Services Association has struck its first blow at the authority of the union's politically moderate general secretary, Mr Alistair Graham.

The Civil Service union's executive has effectively removed from Mr Graham's supervision its controversial house journal *Red Tape*. It has endorsed *Red Tape's* editor, Mr Clive Bush, despite efforts by Mr Graham to have him disciplined.

It has also cancelled the external review of the journal that had been set in train on the orders of the moderate and right-wing members of the executive who held sway until the union's annual conference a fortnight ago.

Mrs Kate Losinska, the union's president and a leader of the anti-left forces, said yesterday that the journal was set to become an instrument of the left-wing.

The union had asked Professor Hugh Clegg, formerly of Warwick University, to convene a small disinterested group to study *Red Tape's* operations and commission a survey of its readers.

The union's political factions are divided over whether the 200,000 members value the journal: the centre and right members of the executive wanted evidence.

Speaking for the left, Mr Raymond Alderson, senior vice-president, said yesterday that he believed *Red Tape* "is liked and accepted by members. If they did not like it they would write to the editor." He said cancellation of Professor Clegg's study, from which an interim report is to be made, would save £18,000.

Mrs Losinska said an external review had been sorely needed

Gap betwixt low and high paid widens

In the past six years, the gap between the low paid and the higher paid has become a chasm, according to figures contained in the latest Low Paid Price Index published yesterday.

Since 1978, workers in the bottom 10 per cent of the wages league have suffered a real drop in living standards. But the take-home pay of the top 10 per cent has leapt up to 60 per cent.

The index is published monthly by the Civil and Public Services Association and the Low Pay Unit and charts changes in the living standards

Its latest figures show that between 1978 and 1984 real take-home pay for the low paid had fallen by one per cent.

Co-op merger talks beat blocking move

From Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, Blackpool

An Attempt to block a £3bn merger between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Manchester-based CRS, the biggest Co-op retailer, failed yesterday in prolonged private sessions of the Co-operative Congress. The talks have continued for two years.

The Greater Nottingham society wanted the Co-operative Union, which is acting as broker, to pull out by the end of the year and Enfield and St Albans society urged immediate withdrawal.

CWS, primarily a supplier of goods and services to retail socities, also accounts for much of Co-op retailing in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

CRS since the 1930s has rescued retail societies in financial trouble.

A merger would create an organization accounting for a quarter of Co-op retail trade, taking the movement much nearer integrated trading, the lack of which has contributed largely to its high street decline.

It was also decided to continue to make a top priority the Co-op's drive to reduce retail societies from 123 to 25.

The Co-operative Union's development committee said that it was deeply concerned with the generally unsatisfactory performances of societies.

While a small number matched the best of the high street competition, most failed to generate adequate profits

Memorial in honour of US airmen

America's memorial to the 26,000 airmen of the US Eighth Air Force who died during the Second World War was unveiled yesterday, the first day of "American Week" at Liverpool's International Garden Festival. Among those who paid tribute was Colonel Francis 'Gabby' Gabreski, the fighter pilot credited with 28 "kills" in Europe – more than any other US flyer.

The ceremony took place at the US Garden, dedicated to the Eighth Air Force, which was based in England.

Mosque groups fight over form of worship

Police investigating violence between rival muslim groups over the running of a mosque at Reading, Berkshire, have made several arrests.

On Sunday night, 70 people praying at the Alexandra Road mosque were attacked by 25 intruders armed with knives and hockey sticks.

Strife has been simmering for more than a year because of conflict between two rival factions among the 4,000 muslims who worship there.

The group blamed for the violence says that the mosque committee is undemocratic



Posy poser: One of the prizewinning ballocks considers a royal bouquet of flowers during Princess Anne's visit yesterday to the Surrey County Show at Guildford.

Mortgage relief still threatened

A senior Whitehall source confirmed yesterday that some well placed ministers in the Treasury and Department of Environment would like to pursue Labour's policy of phasing out higher-rate mortgage tax relief.

It is estimated that the overall relief costs the Treasury £2,750m in the past financial year.

But ministers are complaining that the Prime Minister is blocking all progress on any erosion of the costly relief because of the political power of the millions of voters with mortgages.

No one in politics dares question that power.

Taxpayers receiving mortgage interest relief and average relief by range of total income, 1983-84

Income range (£) (lower limit)	Number receiving (thousands)	Average relief (£)
2,000	65	20
3,000	105	80
4,000	190	105
5,000	300	175
6,000	390	255
7,000	480	270
8,000	575	315
9,000	530	340
10,000	990	385
12,000	960	400
15,000	780	485
20,000	370	720
30,000	125	1,170

Correction

The conservation agreement referred to in yesterday's report on peregrine falcons is between the Nature Conservancy Council and the Forestry Commission, not the Countryside Commission.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Fishermen fear loss of taste for herring

By Ronald Faux

The first full-scale herring fishery to be allowed in the North Sea for seven years will open on Sunday.

Boats of the EEC will be allowed to take 155,000 tonnes of fish, of which the British catch will amount to 36,000 tonnes.

Industry leaders, however, are concerned on two counts – the failure to agree a management plan with Norway after two seasons of "illegal" fishing off the Danish coast, and fears that the nutritious herring has been off the market for so long that shoppers will not buy it.

Mr Sandy Baird, chairman of the Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Association, said: "Until there is agreement with Norway on the joint stock of herring in the North Sea there can be no commonsense management and only a rerun of all the old problems."

Norway is joint owner, with the EEC nations, of the North Sea fish stocks. Agreement has been reached on a total annual catch for all species, except herring.

Norway has been allowed 15,000 tonnes of herring under an interim agreement which the EEC believes is sufficient and fair as a permanent agreement. Norway disagrees.

Mr Robert Allan, chief executive of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation, representing 1,000 Scottish vessels, said yesterday: "We have got to acknowledge that to all intents and purposes this will be a new fishery.

"We have fought very hard in Brussels to get a fair and just share for the United Kindom fleet and it is absolutely vital that we get a market for the herring.

"The fear that Scottish fishermen have in the back of their minds is that since there is a deal with the Community but not with Norway, Norway will be allowed to gallop away with a disproportionate share that will distort the market."

During the past two seasons scientists have calculated that 320,000 tonnes of juvenile herring have been taken illegally by the Danes in "by catch" of their sprat fishery from around the Danish coast. Norway is now seeking compensation.

Herring spawn in the west North Sea before migrating to the Danish coast and the Skagerrack area for about 18 months. It is at this vulnerable stage that they become a prey to the boats operating illegally – a development which caused the 1977 crisis.

Scientists have been impressed by the increase in herring stocks since the ban. The increase has occurred despite the illegal operations, particularly during the past two years.

One fishery protection vessel cruising over the shoals suffered mechanical problems when its water intakes became solidly jammed with mature herring: a signal from the deep indeed that quotas could be reintroduced safely.

The problem remains of how to encourage the public to return to herring as a food. The Sea Fish Industry Authority has reached agreement with the Government for financing a campaign to introduce herring to a generation of consumers who have lost the habit of buying the fish and do not know how to cook it.

The campaign will not be a promotion for fish generally, which trials have shown lead simply to an increase in imported fish.

Two people in five think racial prejudice will increase, survey shows

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Two people in five believe that social prejudice will increase during the 1980s. Younger people, aged between 18 and 34. are less likely to express prejudice than older generation but are markedly pessimistic about the growth of discrimination against blacks and Asians.

About 35 per cent openly admit being racially prejudiced.

These are some of the findings of a survey of social attitudes published today. The survey, carried out last year just before the general election, shows deep veins of pessimism and conservation in modern Britain.

Apart from race (with 56 per cent of the sample fearing new race riots during the coming decade) people fear the growth of crime and terrorism. Fifty per cent think that the police will soon find it impossible to protect people's safety on the streets.

More than half the country thinks that industrial performance will either stay the same or decline further: nearly 70 per cent of those questioned last year expected unemployment to increase.

The survey was carried out by Social and Community Planning Research and paid for by the Nuffield Foundations and the Economic and Social Research Council. It will be repeated during the next few years to monitor changes in the public mood.

The results will give considerable satisfaction to the Conservatives, because on issues such as the unions and the welfare state the public appears to back the Government.

Not only do 59 per cent think that trade unions have "too much influence", half of existing union members think the unions are too powerful. Only a few people – 5 per cent – believe that the unions have too little influence.

Asked which institutions are well run, the public praises the banks and the police and damns the unions, local councils and the nationalized industries. About 85 per cent think the banks well run, compared with 20 per cent for the nationalized industries; 56 per cent think that councils are badly run.

The Government's housing policies appear to have public support. Few think that housing deserves extra public resources and few agree with stopping council tenants buying their homes. More than half the population thinks that council estates are generally unpleasant places to live.

EFFICIENCY OF INSTITUTIONS

	Well run	Badly run
	%	
Banks	85	5
Police	72	18
Commercial TV and radio	69	20
BBC	67	22
Press	49	40
NHS	49	42
Industry	40	47
Civil Service	40	48
Councils	33	56
Trade unions	27	62
Nationalized industries	20	69

1st or 2nd priority for extra public spending

	%
Health	63
Education	50
Help for industry	29
Housing	20
Social security benefits	
Defence	8
Police	8
Roads	5
Public transport	3
Overseas aid	1

More people agree (35 per cent versus 31 per cent) with the proposition that the welfare state discourages people from helping each other.

Perhaps it will please Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to know that only 10 per cent think that smaller classes a priority for secondary schools when 19 per cent want stricter discipline and 27 per cent more emphasis on training and job preparation.

The Government does not have it all its own way, however. There is a current of hostility to the siting of United States missiles in Britain, combined with strong support for Britain's own nuclear weapons. While men in all age groups are evenly divided on the US nuclear presence, young and middle-aged women are divided two to one against.

The law-abidingness of the British comes into question as a result of the survey question about what to do in the face of an "unjust or harmful law". A similar question in 1960 showed 23 per cent taking collective action; now 77 per cent say that they would

On such issues as pornography and abortion there is significant public support for the liberal view. Nearly half the sample would allow abortion because a couple could not afford more children.

A majority of the public would allow pornographic films and books to be sold, albeit in special adult shops. However, 53 per cent would ban homosexuals from teaching in schools; 42 per cent say that it is unacceptable for a homosexual to hold a responsible public position.

The survey notes that when asked about men and women sharing household tasks the unmarried are considerably more egalitarian in attitude than the married. Young people are, perhaps surprisingly, not much different in attitude from the population at large.

The survey confirms that the British take a rather punitive view of paying soial benefits to the poor and the unemployed, unless they are pensioners.

British Social Attitudes: the 1984 Report, edited by Roger Jowell and Colin Airey. Gower. £18.50 hardback, £9.95 paperback.

Spare seats go cheaply on charter flights

By Robin Young

Villa owners and self-caterers are the principal beneficiaries of a price war among holiday tour operators who are offering spare seats on charter flights to Mediterranean resorts at heavily discounted prices.

The tour companies insist that they are not having a bad season and that brochure prices for package holidays will be maintained. All the principal companies, however, are making bargain air fare offers. Thomson is promoting £56 returns to Ibiza, Global £89 to Agadir, Olympic £79 to Mykonos and Monarch £79 to Corfu.

British Airways started the price cuts with a decision to off load 18,000 seats into a cheap flight programme sold through Thomas Cook's tour programme.

Now Jetsave, a recently acquired subsidiary of the rival British Caledonian airline, is offering spare seats on all its charters to 11 airports in the Mediterranean and the Canaries at a flat rate of £49 for bookings made within seven days of departure.

"The availability varies considerably," a spokesman for Jetsave said yesterday. "We have about 100 seats for the coming week, mostly from Gatwick, but with some also from Manchester and Luton. We are not disappointed with bookings, but when seats remain unsold at this late stage it is obvious they are not going to sell unless you do something drastic. We felt that a flat rate clearance price would simplify things both for us and for customers."

Travel agents report that the market is sluggish and that it seems unlikely that tour operators can fill their targets for foreign holiday sales this year. Business is said to be particularly poor from areas affected by the miners' strike. "The operators are stuck with many more empty seats than they can hope to sell without slashing the prices," one leading agency said.



Taking a lead: Nena Musker, from Kensington, London, with her Chihuahuas, Ross, Wolf and Psalm, who joined 200 owners for a sponsored walk in Hyde Park yesteday in aid of Dogs for The Deaf and other canine charities. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Proposals for claims against solicitors

From Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Proposals for a small-claims arbitration service to handle complaints against solicitors and award compensation is being discussed between the Law Society and the Institute of Arbitrators.

Under the scheme, clients could be compensated for bad professional work ranging from carelessness under pressure to deliberate disregard of obligations after repeated warnings.

At present, the only way a client can obtain compensation for loss suffered through a solisitor's professional negligence is by suing in the courts.

The Law Society deals only with the more serious complaints about professional misconduct but even then it has no power to award a client compensation. The idea of a small-claims arbitration service was first put forward in April by the society's Professional Development Committee which said recent events highlighted the need

Car sales in Europe expected to fall

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Europe's booming car markets will fall this year, according to a survey published yesterday, but buoyant British sales will be maintained by the present hard-fought discount war.

The survey, from Data Resources International, predicts that total new car sales in Western Europe will fall from last year's 10.47 million to 10.44 million this year and rise to only 11.61 million in 1990. As the initial, post-concessionary recovery phase slows, the survey says, the level of competition in Europe will intensify.

In the British market a "head-on conflict" between underlying economic performance and the marketing targets of the main car manufacturers is seen as creating a high degree of uncertainty.

"Economic gravity dictates a fall back from the record market volume of 1983 (1.79 million cars sold) which car industry marketeers are doing their best to thwart with a crescendo of incentives."

The chief catalyst, the survey says, is the new BL Montego, launched into the highly competitive upper nedium size fleet sector of the market, "but this will be followed not only by a highly attractive replacement for the Acclaim but also by a new Vauxhall Astra".

Man impaled in car by pole

Mr Cyril Terry, a factory foreman, of Chadwell St Mary, Essex, was recovering in hospital yesterday after he was impaled in the back seat of a car by a 10-foot scaffolding pole.

The car crashed into the pole used as a make shift gate barrier at the brickworks where Mr Terry, aged 49, works at Linford, near Grays, Essex. The pole which was in an open postition smashed through the windscreen

Challenge to basis of the divorce Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to be challenged to withdraw its controversial Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill when it comes before the Commons for its report stage within the next two weeks.

The challenge will come from Ms Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, bacause of research findings published today which, she says, throw the basis of the Bill into doubt.

She says that her research shows that the Bill fails to help the people it is designed for: former husbands who could face lifelong maintenance payments to wives.

She says: "The Bill is aimed at stopping the meal ticket for life where there is a divorce after a short marriage and no children. Not one of the hundred supporters of the Bill involved in this research project anywhere near fitted that description."

Instead, the survey shows that most of the husbands wanting a clean break had children from long-standing marriages. In the survey of more than 100 former husbands, all supporters of the Bill, three quarters of marriages had lasted more than 15 years, and more than half for more than 20 years. Two thirds had two or more children.



Protective arm: A girl feeling the cold during a re-enactment of the 1643 Battle of Seacroft Moor in Roundhay Park, Leeds, yesterday.

Import rules mean 10 pups die

A veterinary surgeon destroyed 10 Yorkshire Terrier puppies at Dover after their owner became ensnared in import regulations.

M Lionel Maigret, aged 45, a postman who lives near Calais, made arrangements to visit England to buy the pups for £700.

He took the pups through Dover but customs officers in Calais explained that he could bring only three into France because he was not a professional dog importer.

So he returned to Dover to make new arrangements. There British customs asked him for his dog import licence, an anti-rabies requirement, but M Maigret did not have one.

He ws told the dogs would have to go into quarantine at a cost of £4,000 or be destroyed. He was forced to choose the second course.

M Maigret appeared before magistrates at Dover yesterday. He was given a conditional discharge for breaking anti-rabies regulations and ordered to pay £45 costs.

Swan lovers take school to court

Radley College, the public school near Abingdon, Oxfordshire, is to face a private prosecution by swan rescuers after two swans, four cygnets, and a nestful of eggs were left stranded in mud when a lake in the school grounds was drained.

Mr Len Baker, who runs Swan Rescue Services, says that the school is breaking the law. The warden of the college, Mr Dennis Silk, said considerable care had been taken to ensure the swans were not harmed.

Fisherman finds court papers

Eighty pages of official documents detailing almost 500 court cases have been found by a man on a fishing trip at Lindores Loch, near Newburgh, Fife. "They were just lying in the grass", said the man, who did not wish to be named.

The papers which relate to cases dealt with at magistrates' courts on Merseyside in 1980 and 1982 are with Fife police.

Home-owners rush to beat VAT date

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Builders have been inundated with orders for house alteration work as home owners attempt to beat the Government's value-added tax deadline on June 1, the Building Employers' Confederation said yesterday.

From June 1 building extensions and alterations will be charged 15 per cent VAT; repairs and maintenance are already subject to the tax. However, since the Budget announcement of the increased charges the Government has relented in the case of listed buildings, which will remain exempt.

The confederation said that its members were trying to juggle work to help people to beat the deadline, in many cases putting off repair and maintenance work to fit it in. Pressure from the confederation and other bodies to allow work agreed, but not paid for, by June 1 to avoid VAT failed to impress the Government.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Treasury, argued that the two and a half months' notice of the June 1 deadline gave an opportunity for people to avoid the extra payment by having the work done.

If work is paid for before the deadline VAT can be avoided, but that involves a risk, and Mr Mike Millwood, president of the confederation, said that householders using that method to beat the deadline should proceed with care.

He said: "Prepayment for the work is an acceptable means of avoiding the increase in cost provided you know you are dealing with a bona fide builder. But do not be panicked into handing money over to a fly-by-night 'cowboy' operator. You may never seen him or your money again."

The confederation is also concerned for those people involved in large projects, who will be reluctant to pay in advance.

Britain's historic buildings: 2





Crowd pullers: Belton House, in Lincolnshire, Corfe Castle in Dorset and Lutyens' Castle Drogo in Devon.

National Trust exudes confidence

In the second of three articles on the historic houses "business", JOHN YOUNG looks at the work of the National Trust.

Since the beginning of this year the National Trust has, in the words of an official, been "riding the crest of a wave", one that shows no signs of breaking.

In the four months to May the number of visitors to the properties for which it charges admission, predominantly historic houses, castles and gardens, totalled nearly a million, a third more than in the corresponding period of 1983.

The fine weather during the Easter holiday clearly helped to boost the figures, but that is only part of the story.

The trust is exuding long-term confidence, its morale boosted by the acquisition of such notable properties as Corfe Castle, Fountains Abbey, Canons Ashby, Belton House and Calke Abbey, and by the large sums which a not notably indulgent Government was prepared to make available for the last two in particular.

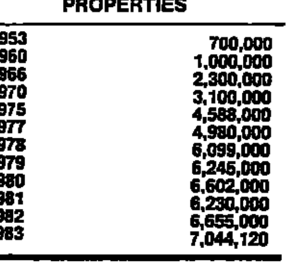
There is a feeling that it no longer has to rely primarily on public sympathy and on its reputation as a "good thing" which the nation would be poorer without.

It believes it is leading the field in marketing and publicity, and in things such as providing special facilities for the handicapped, and is delighted that several of its restaurants are in the *Good Food Guide*, something which no privately owned historic house has yet achieved.

But it knows very well that its abiding strength and support, in good times as well as bad, lies in its massive membership, now approaching 1,200,000.

Private properties can be badly affected by economic recession and by changes in public taste, it points out. However, the trust has its bedrock of faithful support which is always there.

In spite of the esteem in which it is held, the trust is sensitive to criticisms that the houses it owns are often lifeless museum pieces, devoid of the character that only a resident family can impart.



VISITS TO NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES	
1953	700,000
1960	1,000,000
1966	2,300,000
1970	3,100,000
1975	4,588,000
1977	4,980,000
1978	6,099,000
1979	6,245,000
1980	6,602,000
1981	6,230,000
1982	6,655,000
1983	7,044,120

It tends to retaliate with veiled suggesttions that private owners go in for too many gimmicks and that, while it is happy to see events such as games, fairs and fetes, which it regards as proper and natural events in the grounds of a country house, it frowns on pop festivals and draws the line at safari parks.

Like private owners, however, it has been obliged to take note of a distinct broadening in visitors' interests. Entusiasm for medieval and classical buildings remains as strong as ever, but there is a new admiration for Victorian and Edwardian houses.

Lutyens' Castle Drogo, in Devon, is among the trust's most popular properties, and last year attracted more than 70,000 vistors.

"People don't just want to see the state rooms alone", Mr Warren Davis, the trust's press seretary, points out. "They are just as interested in seeing below stairs."

Gardens have in many cases become a bigger attraction than the houses they surround. Home farms, stables and workshops are all big draws.

Whether the trust will continue to accumulate an ever larger slice of the nation's heritage is another matter.

Most people would probably be happy for it to do so, but the cost of maintaining many of the properties which it accepted without endowments in the postwar years have made it reluctant to accept any buildings, as opposed to land, without assurances of financial support.

The millions of pounds which it insisted were essential to ensure the future of Belton and Calke caused Mr Brian Lang, secretary of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, to remark that the trust was "an expensive way out".

What he meant was that it is invariably cheaper to find some way of keeping a house in family ownership.

Tax concessions for private owners are bound to be politically contentious, and may be only a short-term palliative.

As the trust points out, it may be only a generation or two before there are renewed difficulties, whereas, once safely in its care, any house is secure for the future.

Tomorrow: A new quango.

Kim turns on a big show for Warsaw

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, or Great Leader and Beloved Teacher as he prefers to be known, has arrived in Poland on the latest stage of his Soviet block tour aimed at drumming up economic support before the Comecon summit and reassuring the comrades that he is not casting himself into the sticky embrace of Peking.

In Warsaw he is the talk of the town, if only because his motorcades (bullet-proof Zil limousines, a legion of bodyguards, an ambulance with facilities for emergency operations) have paralysed the traffic since Sunday. The Poles have grown accustomed to a procession of formidable visitors – Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, Herr Franz Joseph Straus, Elton John and Mrs Julia Morely, to name only four – in the long march to respectability, but none as exotic as President Kim.

He arrived in a train driven, according to an informed Pole by the Korean Minister of Transport and was accompanied by more than 220 aides, ministers and politburo members. His special carriage apparently contains a bedchamber, a salon for receiving guests such as the Foreign Minister, Mr Stefan Olszowski, who jumped on board when the train crossed the Soviet border, and a study

Warsaw's central railway station has been cleared of pickpockets and scrubbed clean. Korean banners ("Long Live Polish-Korean Fraternal Friendship") were hung throughout the city and for his arrival the local North Korean community had been rounded up to shout hosannas. "Woo, Woo" they cried like a Beatles fan club, while the Polish welcoming crowd, detailed from factories in the Warsaw suburbs, stood around glumly, watching their Sunday morning ebb away.

It has been difficult to recognize the President because the photographs of him in the official press were taken in 1956 on his last major East European tour. Then he looked tough and jowly with sleaked back black hair. Now, thickly bespectaled, his Mao-suit well padded, the Great Leader and Beloved Teacher looks like the owl of the remove.

The talks in the Soviet Union were said by both sides to be successful. That is, Moscow seems to have made fresh economic pledge to Pyongyang while North Korea has committed itself to boycotting the Olympics and has voiced loud criticism of Reagan Administration policies. North Korea is still heavily indebted to the West, specifically Japan.

Velasquez gets an English facelift

Glory rediscovered: Mr Brealey and "Las Meninas".

Zia moves against opposition

Arrests ruin outlook for conference

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

A sudden flurry of arrests and restrictions has been inflicted on opponents of the martial law regime of Pakistan's President General Zia ul-Haq, damaging the prospects for a conference of opposition leaders.

Officials of the nine-party alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), planned to hold a conference in Peshawar in the next few days. It was expected to repeat the success of a similar meeting which took place three weeks ago, the first successful get-together of the party leaders since the collapse of last autumn's anti-martial law agitation.

At that time leaders of the parties were newly out of jail, and the heavily controlled newspapers were able to report at least the first day's proceedings, although coverage of the final resolutions was censored.

But this week's conference is now much less likely to cause any real impact. Leaders such as the former Governor of Baluchistan, Mr Ghous Bux Bisenjo, or the Karachi MRD leader, Mr Iqbal Haider have been placed under detention.

Others such as Sirdar Sherbaz Khan Mazari, President of the National Democratic Party, have been told that they may not travel to the North West Frontier Province, of which Peshawar is the capital.

News of these arrests and restrictions has not appeared in the Pakistani press. The newspapers have also been banned from reporting any statements by political opponents of the regime. It was likely that the meeting in Peshawar would have pressed vigorous condemnation of the Government's action in recently reinforcing a strict prohibition on political news.

No one is quite sure what the new clampdown portends. It seems unlikely, as some people suggest, that it is preliminary to an announcement of carefully controlled elections by President Zia. It is ulikely because the holy month of Ranzan is due to start before long, and the President wants only a short time between the announcement of elections and the actual polling.

When elections are announced as promised by General Zia, the opposition parties will be galvanized into action again. It is extremely likely that the MRD will call for a boycott of the polls to deprive the resulting assemblies of democratic legitimacy.

Sirdar Mazari, speaking in his modern baronial-style home in Karachi, has been out of prison himself for only a few months. He is aware that the movement may not be able to prevent the elections taking place any more than they were able to bring down General Zia last year.

He is a feudal landlord, and chief of the Baluch Mazari tribe, and a cultured, intelligent and articulate leader. He regards last year's agitation as having been successful.

"Prior to the movement being launched", he said, "the Government was able to say that opposition to the regime was just a bunch of disgruntled politicians. It is not an easy task for an unarmed population to come out against a military regime, but as least this point has been made: we have shown that Zia ul-Haq is not a benevolent dictator looking after a contented population."

Another feudal landlord, this time, however, part of a religious rather than a secular aristocracy, is Makhdoom Amin Fahim, the eldest son of the Pir of Hala, and is presently acting president of the People's Party in Sind. The People's Party, which was the party of the executed Prime Minister Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has its leadership still largely in jail or in exile.

Makhdoom Amin expects that he too will be prevented from travelling to Pershawar this week. "We believe that non-party elections such as the regime is suggesting are selections. And we do not think that we should be party to it", he said.



President Zia: Promise of elections.

Restorer rides out the storm

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Mr John Brealey, an English restorer, is these days working in the Prado, cleaning one of Velasquez's greatest paintings, "Las Meninas", having successfully ridden out a storm of protest from his disgruntled Spanish colleagues.

The Spanish restorers have been bitterly offended that Señor Alfonso Perez Sanchez, director of the Madrid art gallery, did not call in one of them but quietly chose Mr Brealey, who for the past nine years has headed the department of painting conservation at the Metropolitan Museum New York.

For many years critics and art lovers have been telling the Prado that the Velasquez paintings, victims of big city pollution as well as of the march of time, must be cleaned.

When Mr Brealey arrived in Madrid, he stepped into a hornets' nest. The Spanish restorers feel they have been neglected for far too long by a hard-up state, both materially and professionally.

Mr Brearley, who spent several years cleaning and restoring Mantegna's "Triumph of Caesar" in the royal Collection at Hampton Court before going to New York, said: "It has been a tremendous hullabaloo because I am a foreigner."

One morning last week a group of Spanish fine art professors and their pupils charged angrily into the Prado, demanding to see the "sacrilege" for themselves. They gasped when they discovered the painting in its newly revealed colours.

"The first thing you learn as a schoolboy about Spain is the tremendous national pride." Mr Brealey said. "They cannot afford to say my work is all right. They would be congratulating the director on his sense in not asking them."

"It was incredibly discoloured. I have had to remove the oxydized varnishes. Black sooty pollution on top due to the Prado's nearness to Madrid busy streets did not help." Mr Brealey told me, standing before the newly resplendent canvas dating from 1656, which shows the Infanta Margarita Teresa with her ladies in waiting. At a long table nearby were all Mr Brealey's cleaning materials for critics to examine

As Spanish art critics came to have a peep, Mr Brealey, obviously relieved, admitted: "They're praising me nowas if I had painted it."

Officer on stabbing charge

An officer in the Jamaican defence force appeared in court at Exmouth, Devon, yesterday, charged in connexion with a stabbing in the officers' mess of the Royal Marines Commando training centre at Lympstone.

Second-Lieutenant Karl-Gunnar Charles-Harris, aged 20, who is on a Commonwealth forces officer training scheme at the centre, is accused of wounding Second-Lieutenant Andrew Quinlan, Royal Marines, with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, on Friday night.

Charles-Harris, who is understood to have triple nationality, Swedish, Trinidadian and Jamaican, was remanded in custody for eight days.

£3,000 dog stolen

A three-year-old greyhound, "Left Jazz", valued at £3,000, was stolen from a house in New Malden, Surrey, on Sunday night.

Legion anger over Cenotaph 'politics'

From Our Correspondent, Llandudno

Former Servicemen warned politicians yesterday that they are not prepared to tolerate any attempt to make political capital out of the annual ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Last year's dispute about which party leaders should attend was in the minds of delegates at the annual conference of the Royal British Legion at Llandudno when they approved a resolution to tell the Government that they deplored the "controversy that is becoming associated with the national act of remembrance".

A former "desert rat", Mr Mark Williams, aged 64, of Gorseinon, Swansea, reminded delegates that when the enemy was "throwing the Krupps steelworks at you you didn't ask the bloke next to you are you Liberal or Labour?"

He suggested that, instead of party leaders, politicians should all be represented at the Cenotaph by the Speaker of the House of Commons. "Then we could stand back and have a proper respect for our mates", he said. "Please don't let it happen again

Afterwards, Mr Williams, a retired civil servant, said that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had been wrong to refuse Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, the privilege of laying a wreath and standing at the ceremony.

"We were sickened and disgusted by what happened last year", he said. "As the leader of a major part of the opposition, Dr Owen should have been there."

Earlier, delegates criticized the use of war memorials by what were described as "vociferous anti-nuclear organizations".

Mr Eric Harvey, the legion's county secretary for Devon, said that war memorials were to commemorate the country's dead and should not be used for any other purpose.

A resolution was approved deprecating the laying of wreaths on any British war memorial other than in memory of British or Allied dead.

Rule change to beat hunt 'moles'

By Hugh Clayton

The League Against Cruel Sports has tightened its rules to prevent infiltration by its opponents. Mr Richard Course, executive director of the league, said that the change was aimed at opponents such as Mr Michael O'Reilly, who posed as a league supporter while supplying information about the league's activities to the hunting community.

Mr O'Reilly's work as a "counter-mole" was disclosed in *The Times* in March. After many years as a hunt saboteur he bacame a hunt supporter while continuing to pose as an opponent.

Mr Course said that Mr O'Reilly almost won a seat on the executive committee of the league, the largest anti-hunting organization in Britain.

The rules will now require candidates for posts on the committee, their nominators and the supporters of their nominations to have been league members for at last three years.

Indian riot death toll reaches 228

From Kuldip Nayar Delhi

The stabbing yesterday of three more people brought the death toll in the latest Hindu-Muslim riot in the state of Maharashtra, to 228 over the past 12 days.

The police did not indentify the three as Hindus or Muslims, but said that the situation was returning to normal despite tension and minor incidents of arson.

The state's Chief Minister, Mr Vasantrao Patil, said that troops would withdraw in phases from Bhiwandi since the town had been free from violence for the past few days.

The biggest problem now facing the Government is the rehabilitation of the 60,000 people rendered homeless, most of whom are Muslims.

About 6,500 have now been arrested and some Bombay newspapers printed pictures to show that because of lack of space in jail, many of the arrested have been crowded into the compounds of police stations.

Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the estranged daughter-in-law of the Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, said after touring the riot-affected areas that ruling politcal parties use riots before the elections to get votes.

Whitehall brief

Establishment tactics in pursuit of freedom

By Peter Hennessy

As a scene from Establishment life it had everything. Last week Sir Douglas Wass, former joint head of the Home Civil Service, was giving lunch in the Reform Club to his new friend, Mr Des Wilson, chairman of the 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information.

As the tall, donnish Sir Douglas and the diminutive bustling Mr Wilson rise from their table they spy Sir Peter Middleton, Sir Douglas's successor as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. Polite words are exchanged.

They proceed upstairs to the balcony for coffee where they are hailed by Lord Marsh, the famous Labour Cabinet minister, always good for an irreverent quip about the British Establishment.

"My God! There's a redoubtable pair of campaigners"! Lord Marsh cried. A witness savouring the scene said afterwards: "It's difficult to know who was more disconcerted, Des or Douglas".

It has been a good fortnight for Mr Wilson. He has sewn up the First Division Association, the top Civil Service union, which affiliated to his campaign earlier this month.

Whitehall-watchers do not quite know what to make of all this.

Wilson-watchers reckon Des might rue his discreet dinners with the former Permanent Secretary, that they will smother him in an Establishment embrace and make him – the champion of the homeless and the purger of lead-filled air – a respectable, gelded figure.

Mr Wilson dismisses such speculation. He sees the defenders of indiscriminate administrative secrecy as now confined to "the Prime Minister", the Cabinet Office and a few senior civil servants.

Not that he expects a quick victory. The Wilson strategy is reminiscent of General Giap's in Vietnam – he is picking off the soft targets of the periphery first with Bills on personal files and access to local government and water authority material, before attacking the Whitehall citadel direct with a full-blooded freedom of information Bill (though Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, will present a draft statute under the 10-minute rule in July).

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the First Division Association, also dismisses the takeover theory: "We are not trying to come up with 59 reasons why this is impossible. But we must not have the Act discredited the moment it comes into force. If there is anyone on the campaign who is starry-eyed, it is our job to channel their idealism in a practical fashion."

As for the retired permanent secretaries, Mr Ward reckons there were two ways of looking at them: The charitable view, which he holds, is that in their hearts they know openness is the better way. The uncharitable view, which he discounts, is that, once free of the realities of Whitehall, they are "like old horses put out to grass", racing around the paddock and kicking their heels.

The most sanguine and plausible interpretation, however, comes from Mr Norman Strauss, a former member of Mrs Thatcher's Downing Street Policy Unit: "The permanent secretaries have never missed a consensus yet."

If he is right, victory really will be Mr Wilson's in the end – give or take a change of government.

Journalists banned over interview with rebel

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The Papua New Guinea Government has banned Australian Broadcasting Corporation journalists from the country and will revoke the work permit of Mr Sean Dorney ABC's Port Moresby correspondent when it comes up for renewal in September, as a result of the screening of an interview with an Irian Jaya rebel leader.

The interview with Mr James Nyaro was screened on ABC current affairs programme *4 Corners* on Saturday. Yesterday, Mr Rabbie Namaliu, the Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister, announced the ban in Parliament in Port Moresby.

"This country is not here to be trampled on by visiting journalists," Mr Namaliu said. He claimed that *4 Corners* had broken the law by taking Mr Nyaro across the border into Papua New Guinea for the interview.

Mr Namaliu said that ABC news and current affairs journalists would not be allowed to visit the country until the Government received what he described as "satisfactory assurances" that they considered themsves subject to Papua New Guinea laws.

Papua New Guinea claims that the ABC promised not to screen the interview

He described the statement by the ABC board last Friday announcing its decision to allow the programme to go ahead as "deceitful and dishonest." The implication of the board's decision was, he claimed, that it upheld it's staff claims that they had the right to break Papua New Guinea laws with impunity.

Initially ABC said that it would not screen the interview but after Friday's board meeting the decision was reversed and the programme went ahead.

40 million Filipinos live below poverty threshold

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Almost 29 million Filipinos are unable to feed themselves properly and nearly 40 million live below the poverty threshold, "the lowest level where the barest basic necessities are met", the influential *Business Day* newspaper has reported.

The poor are becoming more impoverished while the wealthy elite is becoming richer, the newspaper concluded in a two-page survey.

The personal income of the poorest 11 per cent of Filipino families declined at an average rate of 37.9 per cent over the past four years, while the top 13 per cent of families enjoyed a 29.4 per cent increase in income.

"For all that has been said of the economic strides made by this country within the past two decades, hunger and income inequalities continue to stalk the majority of Filipino families", *Business Day* said.

The survey, which used official statistics, found that 51 per cent of Filipino families eat below the "food threshold", which is "the minimum needed for nutrition. This represents the barest minimum budget a family of six would need to sustain life and to maintain an individual for productive work".

There are 4.8 million Filipino families at this "lowest level of absolute poverty".

These families are unable to meet the minimum daily nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute, which cost a total of 44 pesos (£2.2), the equivalent of the basic daily wage.

Seventy per cent of Filipino families (6.6 million households) lived below the "total poverty threshold", with incomes insufficient to meet their needs for clothing and shelter.

Gensecher gives notice and shakes Bonn coalition

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West Germany's Foreign Minister for the past 10 years, has announced that he will resign as head of the small Free Democratic Party (FDP) before the next general election. The announcement has stirred up simmering conflicts within the party, which might in the long term lead to a break-up of the present coalition government.


Herr Genscher: Headed off threatened revolt.

Herr Genscher, aged 57, said at the weekend that he would not lead the FDP into the 1987 campaign, believing that there was a need for a younger person. He left open the question of resigning from the cabinet, but a party spokesman said yesterday that he intended to remain Foreign Minister, and would not be withdrawing from active politics.

Political observers agree that in making the announcement now Herr Genscher has headed off a threatened revolt against his leadership at the coming FDP congress, and has secured his reelection for the next two years.

But the long-term effects may be damaging to Chancellor Kohl, who relied on the FDP and Herr Genscher in particular to keep his old rival, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, out of the Cabinet. If the Free Democrats pick a more radical leader and continue losing electoral support they may leave the coalition.

Herr Genscher's political standing in his party is low at present. His support for the abortive amnesty for tax evaders in the face of opposition in the FDP severely damaged his authority within the party and in the coalition. He was unable to get the party to accept a candidate of his choice as the next general-secretary, and he is accused of putting his relations with his Christian Democratic colleagues in the Cabinet above those with his fellow party members.

The FDP as a whole seems to be going through an identity crisis at the moment. More and more members now say it was a mistake to change allegiance and back the Christian Democrats instead of the Social Democrats in 1982.

In many people's eyes it does not have a clear identity or philosophy any more, has been overshadowed by the CDU and weakened by the constant sniping from Herr Strauss and his Bavarian-based Christian Social Union.

Struggle to throw off the disastrous legacy of Mao

In the second of two articles on China's economy, our Peking correspondent, David Bonavia, shows how the state has floundered in its attempts to reform the country's industry.

Unlike the economic reforms in agriculture, which have generally produced good results, those attempted over the past five years in industry have mostly been failures. China is no closer than the Soviet Union to solving the problems of industrial productivity, though of course the Soviet Union has more advanced technology and more capital, while China has greatly superior consumer goods industries.

Low productivity is not the result of bad labour relations, so much as the fear of them. Industrial managers barely have the power to sack any worker and are not prepared to risk unrest through applying rewards and penalties.

Wavering among three models

There has been much public discussion lately over the work of Dr Sun Yefang, sometimes dubbed China's Liberman after the Late Yeysey Liberman, the Soviet economist who tried to sort out the bureaucratic tangles of Soviet industry in the late 1950s, but failed to have his ideas implemented to any great extent.

The fundamental problem in China and the Soviet Union is that the state insists on the industries it owns (that is, all the important ones) delivering products to fulfil the five-year plan: China is now in its sixth plan. The prices paid to the industries concerned are bureaucratically fixed, not necessarily according to demand. Some goods as a result, are overpriced and overstocked; others are underpriced and scarce.


CHINA: THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM Part 2

Since the death in 1976 of Mao Tse-tung, the right-leaning leadership pf Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, has been exploring ways of making the profit motive work under socialism.

In so doing the leadership has wavered among three models. One is the Stalinist insistence on heavy industry at all costs to lay the basis for faster growth ans help national defence industries, still the policy of the Soviet leadership. This seemed to be the direction followed by Mr Hua Guofeng, Mao's named successor who has deen disgraced and lost his posts as Chairman of the party and Prime Minister.

Second, there is the Yugoslav model, with its emphasis on worker participation in management. China has nominally followed this lead by the institution of workers' councils at places of employment, but there is no sign as yet that they have been effective.

Third is the Hungarian model of a balanced light-to-medium industry providing more and better consumer goods than any other Warsaw Pact country, but relying on its neighbours for heavy industrial needs. For China, that would mean too much dependence on external supplies of arms and heavy equipment.

The other model – thoroughly rejected by the present Chinese leadership – is that of Mao, who believed that workers did not need extra money to work harder, whether in agriculture or industry.

Deng leading fierce battle

Mao's policies twice led to disastrous disruptions of the economy – in the Great Leap Forward (1958-60) and the Cultural Revolution (1966-76). Surprisingly, there are still people (mainly officials and party members who came to power in the Cultural Revolution) who espouse Mao's views, and against them Mr Deng is leading a fierce political battle in the provinces and the rural areas. In the big cities they have largely been routed.

In the early 1980s, the emphasis was on "readjustment" of industry and the payment of bonuses to workers. Readjustment meant closing or converting unprofitable factories to other uses, mainly shifting them from heavy to medium industry, and from medium to light.

Now the key word is reform which applies to all sectors of industry, transport and commerce. This is based largely on the system of wage payment. Bonuses – introduced after Mao's death – do not work well because managers are too afraid to give them only to the most diligent or productive workers. Indeed, the best workers sometimes have to be isolated from their fellows for fear of persecution or ridicule, especially if their superior work is used to define piece-rates.

One solution under discussion – and heavily criticized – is the "floating wage". This would set monthly wages at a rate governed by the profits of an industrial enterprise.

There would be a basic wage to avert disastrous loss of earnings if the factory was badly run or could not sell its products. But wage cuts or rises would be across the board and strong, diligent workers would dislike seeing extra money going to lazy workers, or administrative staff, who are often denigrated as divorced from production.

The most recent idea is to transfer to industry the successful reform measures in agriculture, whereby individuals, work units, workshops and enterprises would contract with the next highest level to produce a minimum amount for a certain wage, with bonuses for overfulfilment.

The basic flaw in this is that exceeding production by one part of an assembly line or other process does not help the whole line to earn more money because others may not be ready to match it.

Concluded


Piecework: But will she get the rate for the job?

West preparing for war – Chernenko

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko yesterday accused the West of preparing to go to war with the Soviet Union if necessary in a desperate attempt to avert the inevitable world victory of Communism.

In an address to Komsomol (Youth League) leaders in the Soviet armed forces held in the Kremlin, Mr Chernenko said that East-West relations were marked by "notably heightened military danger, the threat of nuclear war and very acute ideological struggle".

The Soviet leader said "reactionary circles of imperialism" were unable to tolerate Russia's coming ideological victory. "They are aware that the course of history is on the side of socialism, and that is why they conduct international affairs from positions of strength", Mr Chernenko said. "Hence their unprecedented arms programmes and persistent attempts to upset the military-strategic balance."

East-West relations deteriorated sharply after the Korean airliner crisis and the Nato missile deployments last autumn, and plunged to a new low recently after several harsh Soviet actions, including the withdrawal from the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

A Kremlin spokesman signalled the end of détente last weekend, noting that the Reagan Administration had no interest in dialogue with Moscow.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by most Politburo members, including Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, who is credited with much of the reasoning behind Moscow's hard line.

Uruguay: Washington de Vargas Saccone

By Caroline Moorehead

Washington de Vargas Saccone, a law student, was 21 when he was arrested in May 1972 on suspicion of belonging to an urban guerrilla organization. He is now 33 and has spent 12 years in prison on charges family and friends know to be false. He is severely depressed and suffers from a skin disease that covers his body from the neck downwards.

After his arrest Señor Vargas Saccone is believed to have been tortured. Tried by a military court for "unlawful association with a view to commit a crime" he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Señor de Vargas Saccone: Accused of murder.

In December 1973 a second military trial freed him on bail – although bail was paid, Señor Vargas Saccone was kept in prison until a third trial in June 1976 sentenced him to six years in prison for "violating the constitution of the republic".

Less than a year later, a fourth military trial was held at which Señor Vargas Saccone was sentenced to 24 years in prison for the murder of two policemen. In court he declared that his "confession" had been extracted under torture and that it was untrue.

Señor Vargas Saccone, who has spent long periods of the past 12 years in isolation in punishment cells, and been denied books, visits and medical attention, has tried to commit suicide several times.

Prisoners



of conscience

UN urges captains to rescue boat people

By John Lawless

Ships' captains are being encouraged to rescue "boat people" refugees in the South China Sea, with a new set of guidelines designed to ensure that their vessels do not become trapped in ports where they try to land them, according to a report fron the London-based International Maritime Bureau.

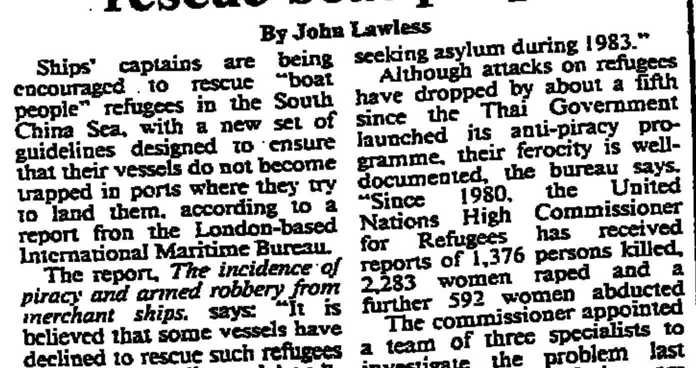
The report, *The incidence of piracy and armed robbery from merchant ships*, says: "It is believed that some vessels have declined to rescue such refugees for fear of inordinate delays."

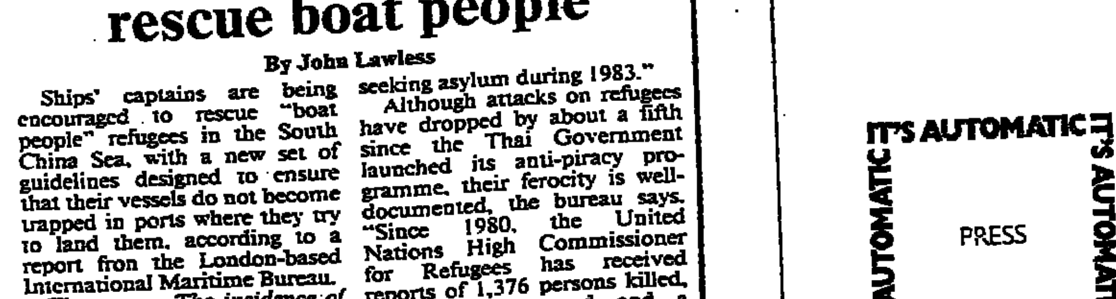
It notes that the numbers of refugees, mainly from Vietnam, have dropped since 1979, "when more than 200,000 boat people arrived in South-east Asian countries". But it adds: "numbers are still of significant proportions, with approximately 30,000 persons seeking asylum during 1983."

Although attacks on refugees have dropped by about a fifth since the Thai Government launched its anti-piracy programme, their ferocity is well-documented, the bureau says. "Since 1980, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has received reports of 1,376 persons killed, 2,283 women raped and a further 592 women abducted

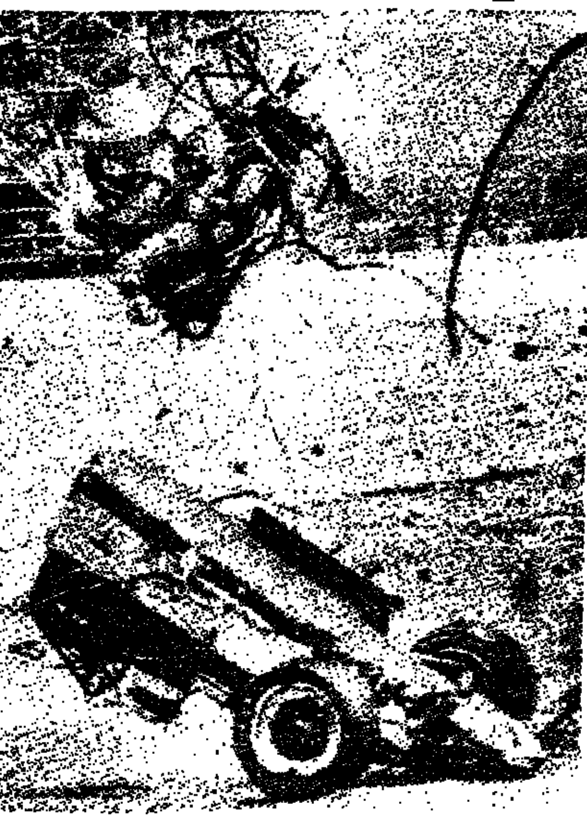
The commissioner appointed a team of three specialists to investigate the problem last year. Its recommendations are being considered

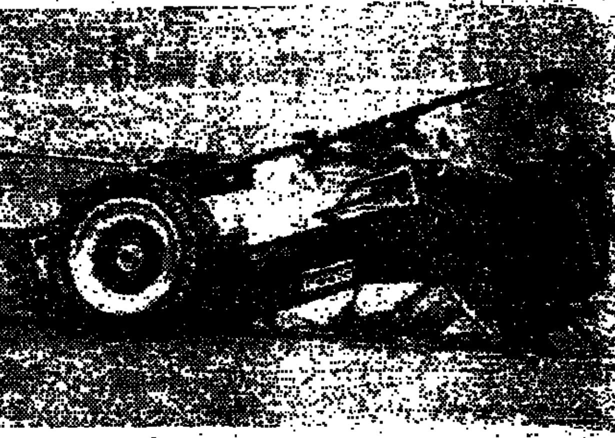
"Perhaps the most significant relates to the establishment of a regional information centre to monitor, coordinate and disseminate intelligence in respect of pirate activities", says the bureau.





Horror strikes at Indianapolis as a racing car smashes itself to pieces



Concussion and a broken jaw

An American driver, Patrick Bedard (right) was in hospital yesterday in a coma with severe concussion and a broken jaw after this terrifying crash in the Indianapolis Indy 500. His March-Buick, cruising comparitively slowly because of engine problems, spun off the track, slammed into the concrete retaining wall and burst into pieces.



Mubarak faces opposition block of up to 100

From Christopher Walker, Cairo

President Hosni Mubarak, who is leader of the National Democratic Party, will face an Opposition block of between 75 and 100 deputies in the new 458-seat Egyptian Parliament, according to an analysis of initial voting returns made by Mr Muhammad Heikal, the country's leading independent political commentator.

The estimate came as vote counting continued in an atmosphere of recrimination from a number of leading Opposition figures who have accused the Government of vote-rigging tactics and of using violent methods of intimidation in country districts during Sunday's general election.

According to Mr Heikal's calculations, the four Opposition parties, led by the New Wafd with its allies from the Muslim Brotherhood, are expected to secure around 30 per cent of the total vote. But that will not be fully translated into seats because of a much criticized new law that a party must secure at least 8 per cent of the total vote before being allowed any representation in the asembly.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Heikal said yesterday: "Because of the various restraints what happened was not a return to democracy, but rather a good rehearsal for it, which was unique in the Arab world and a positive development. Mr Mubarak has passed his first examination well. Now he faces a more important one – will he show himself capable of tolerating the winds of change?

"With somewhere between 75 and 100 members of the Opposition sitting in the National Assembly when it resumes sitting in November, it will be a completely different ball game. It is a landmark for Egypt because they are going to talk about everything, and we all know there is a great deal to talk about."

Among topics likely to be raised by the Opposition MPs are inflation, estimated by foreign sources to be running at between 20 and 30 per cent and the peace treaty with Israel which has been widely criticized during the campaign, although no Opposition group has demanded its complete abrogation.

Mr Heikal, aged 60, a former Information Minister under President Nasser and author of a critical portrait of President Sadat (which is still banned in Egypt) has observed the election closely in both Cairo and Alexandria. He told me that despite faults in the conduct of the Government party, restraints on the official media and the biased electoral law, it had been "a 100 per cent improvement" on the last poll in 1979.

"I give Mr Mubarak full marks in that he did not try to obstruct certain changing trends in the dynamics of Egyptian life with violence", Mr Heikal said. "He saw that Mr Sadat had tried to impose a straitjacket on the changes and that caused an explosion.

Mr Heikal's qualified praise for the conduct of the election came in stark contrast to the bitter criticism of alleged vote rigging and government intimidation voiced by some opposition figures, especially Mr Fuad Serageddin, leader of the New Wafd, who yesterday dismissed the poll as "the funeral of democracy in Egypt."

Sitting in the study of his elegant flat overlooking the Nile, Mr Heikal, who has rejected requests by a number of the Egyptian parties to join their ranks, explained that the election has been minutely analysed in the rest of the Arab world where other regimes were facing similar changing pressures within.

According to the semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al Gomhuria*, which also predicted big changes on the way for Egypt, "the Mubarak era" has now begun.

US doubles missile order for Saudis

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The Reagan Administration has decided to double the number of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles it is sending urgently to Saudi Arabia for use against possible Iranian attacks against oil tankers and oil installations.

US officials said yesterday that a total of 400 of the shoulder-fired missiles will have been sent to Saudi Arabia by the middle of this week. The US had initially planned to send only 200. A formal announcement of the planned delivery is expected today.

The decision to double the number of missiles comes amid rising concern in Saudi Arabia and in Washington that Iran is planning to increase military pressure on Saudi Arabia, which has been an important backer of Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war. US officials fear that Iran may soon attempt to launch raids against targets on the Saudi mainland in addition to attacking shipping in Saudi waters.

The Stinger move also coincides with a US decision to send two US Air Force KC135 aerial tankers to augment the three which are in Saudi Arabia already.

The decision to send the Stingers to Saudi Arabia so swiftly was taken under a law which allows the President to forgo prior Congressional approval when national security interests of the United States are at stake. Normally such military sales require 30 days for Congress to consider the matter.

● TOKYO: Oil refiners reacted calmly to a temporary halt ordered by the Japan shipowners' association on sending Japanese-crewed ships to northern Gulf ports because of air attacks in the area (Reuter reports).

Refiners said they expected the decision announced on Saturday would have no serious impact because only 6 per cent of Japan's total imports would be affected.

Protest at German lock-out

200,000 strikers rally in the rain

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

More than 200,000 striking metalworkers marched on Bonn yesterday, arriving in scores of chartered buses and trains from all over West Germany for a rally to protest against lockouts in the engineering industry and to demonstrate their support for their union's demand for a 35-hour week.

In pouring rain they gathered in the park in front of Bonn University where a huge rally against Nato missiles was held last year. Carrying banners and wearing red union caps or hard plastic hats, the demonstrators stood in a sea of mud while the leaders of IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, and other trade unionists boomed out their denunciations of the engineering employers and the Kohl Government.

Speakers accused the employers of breaking the law in locking out thousands of workers who will not be entitled to unemployment benefit. "We must and will stop our rights being taken away. Stop the conservatives and reactionaries in their attempts to break the unions", one speaker said. "Millions of workers are stronger than millionaires."

The police kept their presence discreet and there were no incidents. Strikers handed out leaflets to people in the city, but many took shelter in the shops against the continuous rain.

Herr Ernst Breit, head of the German trade union federation, said at the rally that lockouts were a declaration of war against the trade union movement.

Today the employers and union leaders in the engineering industry are to meet again for fresh talks after the breakdown at the weekend of lengthy negotiations. The outlook is not favourable as the employers have again underlined their refusal to contemplate a general cut in the working week without a corresponding cut in pay, and the union has insisted there must be movement on this main demand.

The number of people affected by the strikes now totals more than 250,000. Herr Dieter Kirchner, leader of the engineering employers federation, said that the strike was now costing Dm250m (£67m) per day in lost production. Almost all the West German car industry is idle.

Meanwhile, the strikes in the printing industry, called by the militant printing union IG Druck und Papier, continued to take their toll on the newspaper industry. The printers, who are also seeking a 35-hour week, yesterday called out 18,000 people on strike but at the same time announced they would hold more talks with the employers today.

Cavalier first casualty

The Vauxhall Cavalier, one of the big success stories of the British car market, could be among the first casualties of the West German strike (Edward Townsend writes).

More than half the British-assembled Cavaliers are bought in from overseas, most from West Germany. German parts include transmissions, body panels, lights, brakes and seat frames.

The impact on Vauxhall has been small so far but Ford of Britain, which buys large numbers of components from West Germany, as well as importing the Capri and Granada models, has only about five days' supply.

The cloud on BL's horizon is that the Maestro and some Montego models are equipped with Volkswagen gearboxes.

Evren pours scorn on Turkish intellectuals

From Rasit Gurdilek Ankara

A petition submitted recently to President Kenan Evren by leading Turkish intellectuals, calling for an end to torture and the restoration of political freedom, threatened yesterday to blow up into a serious crisis. The President delivered a fierce attack on the signatories, while Mr Erdal Inonu, leader of the extra-parliamentary Social Democrat opposition, announced his endorsement of the document.

The petition, submitted two weeks ago on behalf of 1,260 leading intellectuals (the number subsequently rose to 1,383), said: "Alienating democracy from its inherent values and institutions, to preserve it in form while emptying it of its contents, is as dangerous as destroying it altogether"

For their pains the petitioners were asked to present themselves to the martial law prosecutor for questioning.

Speaking in his home province of Manisa, in western Turkey, President Evren attacked the "self-styled intellectuals" many of whom, he said, "has fled their country and turned traitors".

He urged the people to be vigilant, particularly against the country's "internal enemies", who, he said, were much more dangerous than the external ones.

The President accused the petitioners of aiming to embarrass Turkey internationally with their allegations of disrespect for human rights.

He said the intellectuals upheld the right of free association "so that all the former (pre-coup) wickedness could be resumed under the roofs of innocent-looking associations, trade unions or professional bodies".

Speaking in Izmir, Mr Inonu, chairman of Sodep, said: "I have not put my signature to the petition as a party leader to avoid false interpretations, but I endorse the principles and views it contains."

Two killed as Dutch fighter hits house

Linz, West Germany (AP) – A Dutch Air Force F16 jet on a training flight yesterday grazed a house only 100 yards from a hospital and crashed into a field, killing the pilot and a woman on the ground. Nine people were injured by debris, the Defence Ministry said.

Witnesses said the aircraft's right wing hit the house, scattering debris on to the hospital and a parking lot. A fuel tank, dropped when the jet scraped along the roof, set fire to the house.

Linz is on the Rhine, 10 miles south of Bonn, in an area used for low-level training flights by Nato aircraft.

British-led team conquers peak

Katmandu (Reuter) – A team led by the British climber, Doug Scott, has conquered the previously unscaled east summit of 23,917 ft Mount Chamlang in the Nepalese Himalayas.

Brian Hall, aged 33, a British mountaineering guide from Hayfield, Derbyshire, said the team made the ascent on May 16. With Scott was his son Michael, aged 20, the French alpinist Jean Afanassieff from Chamonix, and a Nepalese Sherpa.

China landslide

Peking (Reuter) – About 100 people were killed by a landslide at a mining community in Southwest China's Yunnan province after torrential rain had swept away an office building and a mining gallery. Silt buried a cooperative, a bank and a post office and dozens of homes were flattened.

45 drowned

Islamabad (AFP) – Forty-five people, most of them women and children in a wedding party, drowned when their boat capsized in the Chenab river, near the central Pakistan town of Muzaffargarh.

Crash victims

Bangkok (Reuter) – A British contractor and an Irish contractor working on a dam project were killed when their car collided with a lorry near the Khao Laem dam site in western Thailand. They were John Sheridan, aged 46, from Birmingham, whose firm Sheridan Contractors Overseas Ltd, was doing construction work on the project, and Frank McDonald, aged 53, an engineer.

Tanker saved

Singapore (Reuter) – Firefighters have extinguished a blaze that raged for five days on the 67,000-ton tanker Casper Trader in the South China Sea and it is being towed to Singapore.

Correction

An item on Iran's parliamentary elections, published on May 25, should have referred to a decision on the ownership of arable, not "Arab" land.

Message from ayatollah read to new Majlis

Tehran (Reuter) – Iran's new Majlis [parliament], the second since the 1979 revolution, held its inaugural session yesterday against the backdrop of continued tension in the Gulf

The presence of armed forces' commanders at the opening session reminded the deputies that the war is by far the most important issue confronting the country.

Despite a lull in the air attacks on Gulf shipping, as well as in the Iran-Iraq ground fighting, Mr Hossein Moussavi, the Prime Minister has told the conservative Arab states across the Gulf that they were "very weak and extremely vulnerable

A message from Ayatollah Khomeini was read to the Majlis session.

Kidnap threat against Americans in Beirut

Beirut (Reuter) – Police and troops placed a cordon around the American University of Beirut yesterday after a warning from US intellignece that pro-Iranian militants planned to kidnap Americans on and around the campus.

US sources said they received reports that 100 pro-Iranian militants with explosives wrapped round their bodies planned to seize American academics at the university and diplomats at the adjacent embassy compound.

A bomb hoax heightened tension yesterday at the university, which is in Muslim-controlled west Beirut and has 4,000 students from all of Lebanon's religious groups.

Classes were suspended as troops searched for buildings where a telephone caller said a bomb had been put. The hoax appeared unconnected with the kidnap warning.

Three American professors have been killed or kidnapped since 1982 and US diplomatic and military installations have also been hit by devastating attacks by Muslim militants.

A group known as "Islamic Jihad" which has claimed responsibility for most of the attacks, has threatened to strike until all Americans and Frenchmen leave Lebanon.

Th embassy compound is heavily guarded by US Marines. Most US diplomats live on a stretch of seafront beside the embassy sealed off by Marines in armoured vehicles and sandbagged strongpoints.

Torch bearer: Muhammad Ali carrying the Olympic flame for a kilometre through Louisville, Kentucky.

Court unqualified to try case of Catalan leader

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The President of the Catalan regional government, Señor Jordi Pujol, won a breathing space in Barcelona yesterday in a case which could damage his political career.

The Barcelona Territorial Audience, the highest court in Catalonia, declared itelf unqualified to try Señor Pujol and 24 others on charges of embezzlement and falsification of public documents.

The court, made up of more than 40 judges, decided in a plenary session to refer the case to the Supreme Court. The charges are related to irregularities discovered in accounts of the Banca Catalana, a bank which Señor Pujol headed prior to becoming the chief executive of the Generalitat, the autonomous government of the Catalan region.

Opponents of Spain's Socialist Government claim the case is politically inspired from Madrid, and maintain that Madrid politicians are using it to undermine the prestige of Señor Pujol in particular and Catalan nationalists in general.

However, leading members of the central Government here deny that they had prompted the legal action.

Flirtatious Swedes told where to draw the line

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The war between the sexes has taken a curious turn in Sweden with the establishment of the world's first "erotic free zones". These have been set up at a hospital in Vasteras, an otherwise unremarkable, drab industrial town west of Stockholm.

Enthusiastic staff at the hospital have instituted two such zones already – one in the intensive care unit, the other in a corridor.

They are marked with a white line beyond which you are not permitted to think of your colleagues in a sexual way.

Male staff at the hospital are in favour of the scheme. Mr Bjorn Ahlstead, an anaesthetist, called the zones a "good idea", pointing out *en passant* that he is married to a nurse.

Dr Bjorn Revenas, head of the hospital clinic, was more enthusiastic.

"At last we have a quiet corner where we can take refuge from all the meaningful, heavy glances and indecent suggestions", he said.

The move came after well-publicized demands here for such zones by women members of the ruling Socialist Party.

In a "Sexual-political programme" entitled liberate Love (*Befria Karleken*), the powerful Social Democratic Women's Federation, led by the militant feminist Mrs Maj-Lis Loow, called for the establishment at workplaces of zones such as the present no smoking areas where men would not be allowed to think of women as sexual objects.

That is not as outlandish as it sounds in Sweden, a country which in the past has banned the spanking of children by parents, kung-fu films, war toys, "one armed bandit" gaming machines and professional boxing, and which has seriously discussed the banning of such diverse things as the keeping of cage birds, ice hockey, and Messrs John Travolat and Donald Duck.

The nation is also in the throes of a reaction against its previous reputation as a haven of sexual licence and free love.

The plan for "erotic free zones" is the latest manifestation of this trend and will be presented to a Socialist congress this autumn. "I hope our proposals will be taken seriously," Mrs Loow said somewhat doubtfully after the present wave of domestic publicity.

A SPECIAL REPORT

NATO – 35 years of peace

Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, sets the scene for the Nato meeting in Washington

As Nato celebrates its thirty-fifth anniversary it shows some of the strains which might be apparent in a family in which a healthy and vigorous 35-year-old son has remained too long dependent on his parents.

In this case, the United States is in the parental role, and the European members of Nato in that of the son. While the family has every intention of remaining closely knit and inter-dependent, some adjustments are needed.

America is becoming tired of what it sees as the undue burden of protecting Europe, and the European nations are beginning to want a more equal relationship, though without necessarily being enthusiastic about accepting the costs and responsibilities that go with it.

This will be clearly reflected in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council which opens in Washington today.

The council meets with Nato in better heart than might have been feared 18 months ago. If the failure to make progress in disarmament talks has been a great disappointment, at least Germany, Italy and Britain have shown political resolution in carrying through the plan to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles.

This demonstration of cohesion is not being enhanced by the wavering of the Dutch; Denmark suffers recurrent problems in going along with some Nato policies; and there are the unremitting tensions between Greece and Turkey. Nevertheless, the Nato nations form a recognizable, if fractious, family.

What the Foreign Ministers at the North Atlantic Council meeting will be seeking to do is to find ways forward, however limited and tentative, towards a removal of some of the tensions, and towards an adustment of the balance of responsibility and obligation between the United States and the European members.

This will be reflected in such issues as the French notion for injecting some life into the Western European Union as a vehicle for enabling it to work more closely with its European allies, in discussions on burden-sharing, and in endeavours to make Nato's military effort less dependent on the scale and technical brilliance of American technology and industry.

Such adjustments will take years to achieve, but it is clear generally, and will be apparent in Washington, that an attempt is now being made at least to start the process.

A thirty-fifth anniversary has of itself no intrinsic importance, but it does offer the spur for a period of contemplation of long-term directions and objectives such as is apparent in the articles published below.

The change of Soviet leadership twice within the past 18 months and the impending American presidential election perhaps mean that this year contemplation will be easier than clear-cut action.

But the perceived need for improved relations between East and West, and the debate within Nato on this and other fundamental matters may provide a basis for hoping that by the end of the year, with Mr Chernenko presumably well established in office, and the American presidency decided for another four years, there may be scope for easing some of the tensions.



Joseph Luns, Nato Secretary-General from 1971-84, in conversation with Lord Carrington, his successor

A message from Lord Carrington, Nato Secretary-General designate

❝Institutions are rather fond of anniversaries. The thing can be over-done and 35 is not traditionally one of the great milestones on the road to distinction. But 35 years of peace with freedom in the difficult political circumstances of post-war Europe is no mean achievement; and Nato can be justly proud of its contribution. Besides, the celebrations provide a fitting occasion for the alliance to pay well-deserved tribute to Joseph Luns; and I have enjoyed by way of a bonus an unprecedented flow of good advice across the breakfast table as *The Times'* special series of articles has unfolded.

As Secretary-General designate, I see myself as a reader rather than a contributor. My message will therefore be short.

The parties to the North Atlantic Treaty expressed in the preamble their determination to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. Their success is a matter of record. We owe it to a partnership between North America and Western Europe which will be just as important in the years to come.

The alliance is by no means the only manifestation of this partnership, but it is fundamental. Nato will have to face new challenges and adapt to new circumstances, as it has in the past. But its two main functions will remain as they were described in the Harmel Report at the end of 1967: first to maintain adequate military strength and political solidarity to deter aggression and other forms of pressure, and to defend the territory of member states if aggression should occur; second, to pursue the search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political issues can be solved.

These functions are not alternatives. If we neglect the first, we shall not succeed in the second: while to succeed in the first alone would be to fall short of the quality of peace we would like our children to enjoy. Meanwhile, the allies have made it clear at the highest level that none of our weapons will ever be used except in response to attack; we do not seek to deny to others the security we want for ourselves; the door to dialogue and negotiation is open and will remain so.

The strength of the alliance will continue to depend on the shared commitment of its member states to these general principles and objectives. My own view is that this shared commitment is still very much there – which is not to say that it will always translate easily into agreed solutions to problems such as those which have been discussed in these articles. But we have good reason to face the future with confidence.❞

EMILIO COLOMBO

Italian Prime Minister 1970-72, Foreign Minister 1980-83.

A frank debate is needed

The 35th anniversary of the Atlantic Alliance finds a consensus of opinion in Italy that virtually encompasses the country's entire political spectrum. Reservations such as the important one concerning the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) are still voiced by the Communists. It would be a mistake to disregard these reservations, though it is a fact that no one dares deny the usefulness of the alliance, as it would not be understood by public opinion today. This has not always been so, and grateful acknowledgments go to those men who at the end of the 1940s worked to make this evolution possible.

In recalling the lively debate which at the time attracted the interest of the country's politicians alongside the man in the street on a choice made complex by the difficulties of post-war Italy, positions such as the one taken by Alcide de Gasperi, a staunch supporter of the Atlantic option, today appear particularly far-sighted. The Christian-Democratic Party, still at the centre of the country's political spectrum, and the other parties, which, following our proportional system, formed coalitions solidly anchored to the Western concept of democracy, were aware that the validity of the choice would be confirmed, and would enable the settlement of disputes which accompanied its conception.

The lively debate between the two sides of the Atlantic, which has characterized in more than one instance the history of the alliance, cannot *per se* be regarded as the motive of the crisis, provided that a frank debate be established. In fact, it is only through a frank debate that moments of apparent tension can be overcome, safeguarding the individuality and the sensibility of each participant and avoiding dangerous differences.

Two instances come to mind. The first one is the difficulties which arose among the allies during 1982, after the dramatic events in Warsaw. I believe these were due to the fact that the political objective to be pursued, on which we were all in agreement and which was a serious and unanimous warning to the Soviet Union, had not been clearly defined. We also had to take into consideration the legitimate interests of each country as far as East-West economic relations were concerned. But this we did with some delay and not without difficulty.

The second instance which comes to mind is the fruitful dialogue which immediately ensued between Europeans and Americans on the very delicate question of INF. In my opinion, the West owes its united front to this intensive and open dialogue in which European countries made many valuable suggestions. I personally recall my meeting with President Reagan in March 1983 at the White House on the so-called "intermediate option". The extraordinary frankness of that conversation greatly contributed to further defining the Western position on the matter.

The alliance was therefore able to respond to the psychological offensive launched by the Soviet Union as a cover for its massive programme of rearmament in the Old Continent by strengthening its solidarity and through closer forms and methods of agreement. The INF did not cause that schism which Moscow had sought in Europe, nor did they widen the gap between the two shores of the Atlantic. Europe gave its firm response to the threat of the SS-20. Of course, there still is keen concern also for the future of peace, as peaceful rallies all over Europe demonstrate, quite apart from distorted interpretations. However, I am reassured by the prevailing awareness that in this present phase peace and security require above all a common effort on the part of each and every one of us.

On the other hand, we are concerned by the fact that political forces such as the British Labour Party, which have managed to firmly govern their respective countries even in difficult times, have, and I trust only temporarily, changed positions. This weakening of attitude could prove very costly for Europe's stability.

The question of the INF has therefore once again confirmed that Europe's security is indivisible from that of the United States and it has further proved, if there were any need, the importance, I would say almost structural, of the Euro-Atlantic link for each of our countries. The search for always more efficient ways of ensuring security for all in the future can only spring from a reaffirmation of our interdependence.

Some weeks ago in Bonn, in the course of a meeting on European questions, I remarked that if Europe wants to play a full role, if it wants to make its voice of moderation and wisdom heard with greater authority within the Western context and the world, it must for her part take on wider and more direct responsibilities.

Politics is the art of the possible and shuns rigid contrasts. It is a fact, however, that as Europeans it would be somewhat difficult for us to make our needs and priorities better heard if we are not prepared to do more, and above all to do it together.

I am only too well aware of the effort made on the national scale by countries of great traditions such as Great Britain and France. I also know full well that this is a very delicate question and I can understand the legitimate sensibility of London and Paris on this point. With due respect for the position of each country, the day will come when these questions will have to be addressed, that is if we are to succeed in building a European framework.

While recognizing the importance of a military commitment, European countries have for many years deleted from their common political dictionary terms such as "defence" or "security", either out of fear or hypocrisy. Today, we talk a lot about European security.

However, what needs to be done first of all is to clear the ground of certain prejudicial obstacles. The first and most dangerous one is the idea that wider agreement among European countries for a more firmly concerted common defence necessarily presupposes third-force options, and is a prelude to a split between Europe and the United States, or even to a precipitous return of the latter to an isolationist position.

This is a concept which though well rooted in many circles on either side of the Atlantic nevertheless is based on a two-fold misunderstanding. On the other hand, Europe cannot be defended without the United States: an undeniable fact recognized by all, including the French. The debate on the potential decoupling impact of the decision on INF stands to prove this point.

On the other hand, the United States could survive without Europe, but the reduction and fragmentation of the free world could herald an era of growing uncertainty.

Having accepted the principle, which works both ways, that the Europeans cannot defend themselves without the United States, it remains to be seen what the Europeans should do among themselves. Unilateralism and the temptation of a restricted forum are both to be dispelled, since they have no right of existence in Europe's security.

What should be done first of all would be to try to coordinate our weapons industries and our procurement programmmes. European industry has suffered considerable losses in the past through duplicating efforts: for some it has been possible to reach relevant market positions on a purely national basis, but this will become always more difficult with the next generation of "intelligent weapons", on which Nato has based its conventional modernization programme. We will have to work pragmatically, bearing in mind past experiences and looking for industrial and economic compatibilities. The French idea based on relaunching Western European Union (WEU) to coordinate and rationalize European procurement is a step in the right direction.

The key issue is of course Europe's political will to move forward, and to do so together. The timid reference to political and economic aspects of security in Stuttgart's Solemn Declaration, which was all Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and myself were able to obtain at the end of a long negotiation, stands rather as a testimony of present difficulties than as a sign of progress. Yet, there is no doubt that progress in the field of security is essential in order to lend substance to those policies which we all are advocating as a way out of the quagmire of the lakes of milk, butter and wine in which we are now locked. At Stuttgart we expressed a political will which did not, however, bear its fruit in Athens, but which cannot be ignored for too long and which will soon need to be tested.

The articles appearing in this Special Report are part of the series which have been appearing since January. They will all be included in expanded form in a book Challenges to the Western Alliance, to be published by Times Books, edited by Joseph Godson, the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC.

If Europe shows its ability to face up to the technological and economic challenge of the coming years, and at the same time provide a greater contribution to common defence in the interest of the Atlantic Alliance, it will have acquired a new and greater international dimension. It will be a slow and difficult process, whose obstacles can only too easily be visualized, but it is something that has to be done in order to move forward. If we are able to undertake this process with clear determination we will give greater strength to the idea of a European Union aimed at reinforcing closer ties among its members and at co-operating to promote a common vision of peace and interdependence with the United States.

ROBERT S. STRAUSS

Special US Representative for Trade Negotiations in the Office of the President 1977-1979.

Recession takes its toll



The latest round of quarrels among the Nato allies illustrates how time has changed the nature of the alliance itself but not its institutions. Born at the close of The Second World War, the alliance was founded on the premise that Western security could be largely based on military might. Today, however, Nato has become the centrepiece and principal symbol of a complex web of transatlantic ties of which a military alliance is only one aspect. The threat to peace posed by increasing Soviet military strength is intensified by growing differences on economic issues among the Nato allies.

The global recession has taken its toll among the partners of the alliance and created new tensions. The common goals and unity of purpose which sustained Nato in the beginning have not translated into cooperation on economic issues. In the long run, the alliance will be able to maintain its military strength and counter the Soviet challenge only if its members can renew their economic vitality and not permit economic conflict to undermine political relationships. This requires, among other things, the creation of new mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation between the United States and Europe. Through these mechanisms we will be able to foster a new consensus on the future of the international economic system and the mangement of international trade disputes.

The past decade has been marked by the rise of the economic component in Nato relationships. As the volume of trade has grown among the allies, the opportunities for disagreement have increased. The US-European confrontation over the Siberian pipeline marked a new low in the Nato economic relationships.

The dilemma now facing the allies is how to manage the economic change inherent in free market economies without further upsetting ally relations and jeopardizing the efficient operation of Nato. Part of the problem lies in the structure of the alliance itself. The 1949 treaty is a concise, mutual defence pact, with a single sentence in Article 2 pledging the signatories to seek to eliminate conflicts in their international economic policies.

The changing nature of the relationship today presents a montage of issues which requires careful management by all members of the alliance. Only through consensus building and leadership on the part of the United States can such a broad spectrum of issues be managed. The day is past when the US can dictate policy or economically intimidate its allies, as was attempted in the case of the Siberian pipeline.

A major source of contention in the alliance today is that, although there has been a steady evolution in the relative strengths of its member countries, the institutions of our alliance have remained unchanged since 1949, when American military and economic superiority were overwhelming and unquestioned.

Systemic responsibilities have remained much the same and Nato is still an alliance substantially managed directly and indirectly by the United States. American post-war policies, which promoted the economic rejuvenation of Europe and Japan, have had the logical consequence of a relative decline in American power. The US no longer has the capacity to play the role of world manager – a role which requires the ability to both police the system and contain financial and trading crises. Accordingly, the allies must become more effective at managing vexing economic issues or the trend to division will accelerate.

Slumping demand in the industrialized countries, coupled with increasing competition from developing countries, has demonstrated to the allies the vulnerability of their economies to changing global market conditions. Even if the current recovery spreads, the scars of the recession will not heal soon. Unemployment is likely to remain high throughout the rest of the decade and will be a steady source of protectionist sentiment. We must seek to avoid a repetition of the 1930s when retaliatory policies followed close on the heels of financial disorder and dragged the world economy into a long downward spiral.

The liberal international economic order formulated during the 1940s and originated in the United States, was premised on the theory of free trade. There were many reasons for the American insistence on an economically open world system, but the simple truth is that it served the American national interest.

It should not be forgotten, as many often do, that American policy was widely supported in Europe. Indeed, the post-war economic system, created by the United States, proved extremely beneficial to Europe.

In his 1983 State of the Union Address, President Reagan reminded Congress of America's traditional policy and position: "As the leader of the West and as a country that has become great and rich because of economic freedom, America must be an unrelenting advocate of free trade". Nevertheless, the Reagan administration has implemented protectionist measures in various sectors, including steel, textiles and automobiles. While politically understandable, the rhetoric goes one way – its actions frequently the other.

Many Americans now feel that the fundamental premises of liberal trade policy are no longer valid. The prevailing attitude in Washington, as well as in Detroit and Pittsburgh, seems to be that if no one else is going to play by the rules then why should we? This is a difficult argument for politicians to counter, and if economic pressures continue to mount we may see a further erosion of a liberal trade policy.

The first part of the 1980s has seen the allies increasingly ignoring the basic premises of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt). The political imperative of preserving jobs has led directly to protectionism. In short, governments are having a difficult time dealing with the fundamental result of the post-war expansion in trade: greater interdependence.

During earlier more prosperous years, the close correlation between growth in trade and an expansion in economic welfare was happily acknowledged. The experience of the Common Market provided a clear demonstration of the benefits to be derived from the removal of barriers. Interdependence was seen as a goal, not, as it is today, as an unfortunate consequence. The Socialist experiment in France during 1981-82 demonstrated this interdependence, showing that no nation can afford to pursue an independent policy out of step with the world economy.

The Nato allies now face the difficult task of resisting pressures and avoiding a further worsening of transatlantic relations. Every state has many powerful economic interest groups, and deteriorating economic conditions intensify their vigour and competitiveness. However, current disagreements should not make us forget that Europe and the United States have similar economic structures and face similar problems. One of the most pressing is structural adjustment and the dilemma of aging industries that will never again operate at full capability. Crisis management, which usually means protectionism, is a poor substitute for long-term economic policy. We need to coordinate an overall positive strategy.

First of all, the West should develop a greater consensus on the future for the world economy. Simple calls for free trade are not the answer. However, we must continue to pursue efforts for trade liberalization. In the absence of movement towards a more liberal trading system, protectionism will gain momentum.

The rules of the game of international trade are slowly being changed. Tariffs and quotas are being replaced as policy tools by "hidden" barriers such as trade-related investment requirements, tax credits, loans, and government capital infusions. Governments must work to coordinate and control these new barriers or risk falling into a zero-sum system of competitive subsidisation.

Such coordination will require new and more comprehensive trade regulating organizations than those currently in force. A major problem with the existing system of rules and institutions is that they are designed to avoid unavoidable conflicts rather than provide for their resolution. Trade disputes are to the interdependent world economy what political disputes are to democracy: necessary and, if properly structured, healthy.

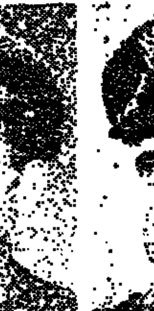
Transatlantic trade is worth more than $90 billion (about £64bn) annually. Yet the mechanisms for ensuring the smooth flow of this vitally important trade are notoriously deficient. Regular liaison between economic policy makers is now inadequate.

The dialogue between career officials of our governments should be improved in order to create a greater understanding of policy problems, and to develop shared ideas about the future of the international economic system. Towards this end, the Nato governments should explore setting up regular working groups composed of under-secretaries, section chiefs, and other specialists. These groups would ensure a greater continuity of discussion and greater understanding of each side's positions and policies.

Nato can maintain its strength only by maintaining its economic vitality, by intelligent management of trade disputes and by developing a shared vision of our economic system. The alliance will not be able to meet its responsibilities to preserve our security if acrimony over trade issues sours political relations, and if economic stagnation persists it will take too heavy a fall. Ignoring the problem is a luxury the West cannot afford.

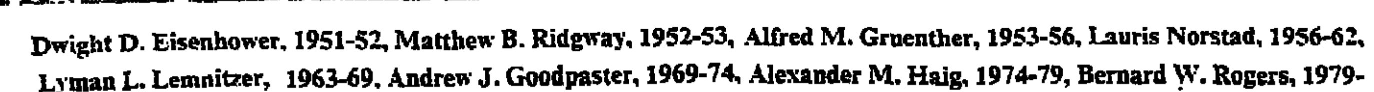
From Ike to Rogers – the Supreme Allied Commanders Europe











Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1951-52, Matthew B. Ridgway, 1952-53, Alfred M. Gruenther, 1953-56, Lauris Norstad, 1956-62, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, 1963-69, Andrew J. Goodpaster, 1969-74, Alexander M. Haig, 1974-79, Bernard W. Rogers, 1979-



BULENT ECEVIT
Prime Minister of Turkey Jan-Nov 1974, June-July 1977, 1978-79

Perpetual and open dialogue





Dean Acheson signs the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on April 4, 1949, watched by President Truman. American troops (right) take part in a Nato exercise in Denmark in 1982.

Although local wars have been fought around the world during the four decades since the Second World War, there has not been a single military conflict between the East and West. The opposing North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaty Alliances have been instrumental in containing the differences, disputes and rivalries between the two sides within peaceful bounds.

Both alliances, therefore, have come to be accepted as the indispensable components of a balance on which the hopes of preventing a third world war and nuclear annihilation largely rest.

Relations between the superpowers that lead the two alliances have become markedly strained in recent years; and, in those parts of the world not covered by the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaties, they keep confronting each other in conflicts by proxy. Such confrontations, in turn, adversely affect relations between the East and West as a whole.

As détente deteriorates, and as the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons escalates, the members of both alliances situated in the sensitive areas of Europe tend to become increasingly scared of being engulfed in nuclear warfare at the initial stage of an East-West conflict that may be triggered on or near their own soil by one of the superpowers.

After what Europeans lived through in two world wars, their dread of being the first victims of a nuclear conflict, and the reaction of certain sections of the public in Europe to the deployment of new nuclear weapons, should not be regarded as signs of irrational pacifism, nor as the outcome of Soviet "peace propaganda".

If sufficient freedoms of expression and association existed in the Warsaw Pact countries, such reactions would no doubt be expressed there also, as strongly at least as in some of their Western counterparts. Indeed, reactions are becoming increasingly vocal in East Germany, despite its repressive regime.

The smaller members of both alliances are obviously disturbed with the feeling that they are not sufficiently in control of their own security and future any more, having relinquished their fate largely to their respective "big brothers".

Such concerns or misgivings on the part of smaller allies and the recent deterioration in East-West relations should not be construed to indicate, however, that the two alliances have outlived their usefulness. The world is not yet ready to do without them.

What is needed is some basic rethinking, on both sides, with regard to the two alliances. A lot has changed since the Second World World to warrant a fundamentally new approach to collective security. This rethinking should be based on a non-prejudiced assessment of tendencies and intentions in both the East and the West.

It should be clear to any objective observer that people on either side, with the possible exception of some non-consequential fringe groups, do not want war; on the contrary, they dread the prospect and have no irredentist ambitions.

Governments on both sides also share this. Although the rhetoric of some governments occasionally, and the rhetoric of the two superpowers more frequently, may give a different impression, they all take care to stop short of building up tension to an irreversible point.

It is paradoxical and irrational that such a pervasive mood of peacefulness such aversion to war, should be so contrastingly accompanied with an unparalleled and deadly armament race, between the East and the West, nurtured on mutual suspicion.

The open societies of the West ought to be able to muster enough self-confidence and courage to take the initiative in coming forth with proposals to demolish these suspicions reciprocally. One such proposal may be the establishment of a permanent and institutionalized dialogue, with periodic meetings between the two alliances.

The suspicions, grievances and expectations of all the parties should be aired: and problems, concerning not only areas covered by the two alliances, but also those pertaining to universal peace and security, should be collectively discussed, and possibilities of increased cooperation should be explored, in the course of this dialogue.

Although the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) seems to be deadlocked for the time being, after the promising start in Helsinki, this initiative has illustrated that the two superpowers and the European countries, both in the East and the West, are not averse to the idea of dialogue – that they are aware of its necessity.

In launching an institutionalized dialogue of their own, the two alliances should refrain from acting as if they were trying to sidestep or demote or duplicate the CSCE. On the contrary, they should see to it that the dialogue between the two alliances prepares their members to participate more productively and constructively in the CSCE talks and help unfreeze those talks.

After all, it is largely due to the mistrust between the two alliances that the CSCE talks have got deadlocked. Therefore, a fruitful form of communication between the two alliances may substantially ease the way for the CSCE, giving the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe greater opportunity, in turn, to encourage the two alliances into making better progress towards rapprochement and a more assured peace.

Apart from the CSCE, non-governmental, as well as governmental, meetings or dialogues of different groups and nature also take place between the East and the West, some of which are attended by a number of neutral countries as well. So the two sides already have an accumulation of experience in this regard.

It would be worthwhile and timely to build on such experience a systematic and comprehensive dialogue within the framework of the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaty Alliances, in a way that may turn their relationship into something more constructive and positive.

It is very important that, from the outset, various social and political groups, apart from governments and the military, actively take part in this dialogue, through separate but converging platforms. This is necessary to prevent the dialogue from being clogged, either by the intransigence of certain governments, or as a result of the inherent inertia and instinctive diffidence of civilian and military bureaucrats who are rather insensitive to public opinion and are even inclined to regard it as a cumbersome and uninformed intrusion into affairs of state.

Yet public opinion has become an important factor, not only in internal matters, but also in international affairs and, at the present stage at least, it has also become a force that can enhance peace. It should, therefore, be ensured that public opinion be effectively reflected in this process of dialogue.

In contrast to Western representation, the presence of true and free representatives of public opinion in the non-governmental groups from the East may, of course, be only exceptional or accidental. But this would be a moral advantage for the West rather than for the East; and this moral advantage may eventually stir a tendency for soul-searching and for increased outspokenness and self-assertiveness among the members of non-governmental groups from the East – particularly among those in the smaller countries.

They would at least have a chance to be exposed to the atmosphere of freedom that characterizes the democratic countries of the West, and this might in time have positive impacts. Besides, even the governments of the Warsaw Pact countries do not see eye to eye on every issue; and the participation if possible of non-governmental representatives in the dialogue – although they were, in effect, chosen by their governments – may provide the smaller nations of that alliance with outlets to air some of their differences in a less restrained way.

It should be ensured that the dialogue is not dominated by the leading powers; for the minor partners of both alliances have reasons to be apprehensive of certain traits and styles in the ways the two leading powers handle international affairs and security matters.

Such a process may not yield substantial results initially but, even by starting it, new positive forces and trends would be set in motion.

It could provide increasingly wide outlets of self expression for the partners of the Soviet Union; and also help democratize the structure and inner functioning of Nato.

In an age when the danger of annihilation for all mankind has become so tangible, dialogue on vital matters between the East and the West cannot remain tied to summit talks to be held at intervals of years or decades, pending on a particular presidential election in the United States to coincide with a particularly opportune succession of septuagenarial leadership in the Soviet Union.

Piecemeal bilateral contacts between individual countries of the East and the West are also not sufficient. They may yield conflicting or, at best, limited and disconnected results.

Time has come for a more comprehensive and sustained participatory dialogue. The establishment of such an institutionalized dialogue would help regenerate and update the North Atlantic and Warsaw Treaty Alliances in ways that may enable them to better adapt to changing conditions and to the peaceful mood of their member countries.

It could, one hopes, start a process whereby the two alliances may eventually converge into a bridge of cooperation, rather than remaining opposing bastions of confrontation. It would give the smaller members of both alliances a chance to moderate between the two leading powers, not only within the context of East-West relations, but also globally, thus contributing to a general relaxation of atmosphere in the world.

It could, in the meantime, help relax the political atmosphere within the Warsaw Pact community of nations, providing them with opportunities of gradual liberalization without causing excessive apprehension in the Soviet Union.

And it would provide Europe, as a whole, with a chance to restore its considerably reduced influence in world affairs and over the course of civilization.

Most European countries have become increasingly sensitive to democratic values and human rights in the recent decades. But, because of their restricted weight in the alliance, this sensitivity has not been sufficiently or credibly reflected in Nato policies and attitudes.

The North Atlantic Alliance is not supposed to be a partnership for collective defence alone. The text of the Treaty demands that the member countries pledge themselves to safeguarding "freedom" and "the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law"; and that they contribute to "peaceful and friendly international relations" not only through military measures, but also by "strengthening their free institutions", by "bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded", and by caring for the "well-being" of the people.

These aspects of the alliance have been overshadowed by the priority given to considerations of security in the military sense, largely because of the dominant role that the United States plays in Nato. For, despite the American nation's unquestionable dedication to freedom and democracy, most United States Administrations seem to think that a superpower with global interests and responsibilities cannot afford to be very particular about democratic values and institutions in international relations.

This approach has resulted in tolerating occasional deviations from democracy and human rights in one or other of the Nato countries. It has also led to the identification, not only of the United States, but to some degree of the West as a whole, with some of the most absolutist or anachronistic regimes in certain parts of the world.

President Ronald Reagan has rightly said, in his address to the British Parliament on June 8, 1982, that "the ultimate determinant in the struggle that is now going on in the world will not be bombs and rockets, but a test of wills and ideas" and the West's "spiritual resolve" to uphold the democratic "values", "beliefs" and "ideals" that it cherishes.

It is high time that a Nato strategy reflecting this "spiritual resolve" gains ascendency over strategies stressing "bombs and rockets".

Even if mankind may not yet be mature enough to ensure its survival without maintaining a nuclear balance, such balance could be deescalated to much lower levels, without risking security and peace, if East and West would jointly exert at least as much effort to build up mutual confidence as the efforts they have reciprocally exerted, for four decades, to build up piles of armaments and nuclear "deterrence".

They could try this by engaging in a dialogue between their alliances.

NATO SECRETARIES-GENERAL

1952-1957	Lord Ismay	(United Kingdom)
1957-1961	Paul Henri Spaak	(Belgium)
1961-1964	Dirk W. Stikker	(Netherlands)
1964-1971	Manlio Brosio	(Italy)
1971-1984	Joseph M. A. H. Luns	(Netherlands)
1984 (June 25)-	Lord Carrington	(United Kingdom)

'After what the Europeans lived through in two successive world wars, their dread of being the first victims of nuclear conflict . . . should not be regarded as irrational pacifism'



LANE KIRKLAND
President of the American Federation of Labour/Congress of Industrial Organizations since 1979.

Facing up to harsh realities

Nato is beset by multiple crises that cannot be papered over without risking an erosion of its foundations. Soothing declarations of translantic solidarity may ease nerves and buy time, but the time needs to be used for a serious review of Nato's adequacy in a world that has changed radically since the days of the Marshall Plan.

The massive Soviet military build-up of the 1970s, the Arab oil embargo and the global recession of the 1980s, have combined with injudicious rhetoric from the Reagan Administration to generate fear and discord within the Alliance. There is a widespread perception of wavering public support for Nato and of declining confidence in its deterrence strategy – that is, its reliance on America's nuclear umbrella. New questions are also being raised about the scope and limitations of Nato's mission. It is to this last issue that I wish to speak.

But first, a preface. Nato could never have been established without the support of the unions of the United States and Europe, whose leaders recognized the significance of Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, which pledged that:

"The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by *strengthening their free institutions*, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and wellbeing. They will seek to eliminate *conflict in their international economic policies* and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them." (Emphasis mine).

It is precisely our stake in the strengthening of free institutions – especially free unions – that explains the AFL-CIO's traditional advocacy of a strong Western defence; and it is our parallel stake in encouraging economic cooperation at the trade union level that directs our participation in the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Because the alliance is made up of democracies, it must rest on the approval of electorates, not merely of governing elites. It cannot survive an American perception, accurate or not, that Europeans want American protection of European territory and of European interests in the Gulf but would gladly decouple themselves from US interests in, say, Central America. It cannot survive a European belief that the United States is an unreliable ally that combines irresolution with reckless rhetoric. It surely cannot survive the impression on this side of the Atlantic, fostered by media exaggeration of European "neutralism," that growing numbers of Europeans regard the superpowers as morally equidistant. The more moderate leaders of the anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe may deny an anti-American bias, but Americans cannot ignore the fact that there were no notable demonstrations while Soviet SS-20s were being deployed.

If these concerns require a candid, in-depth reevaluation of Nato's role, the American labour movement is not indifferent to the outcome. We have no interest in a self-destructive dialogue or in administering shock therapy to the Europeans by threatening the withdrawal of American troops. The result we seek is a renewal of public support for Nato on both sides of the Atlantic, but support based on a shared common-sense understanding of what Nato is for.

Against this background, let us turn to the Gulf, upon which Europe is dependent for nearly one-third of its oil and Japan for more than half. The United States depends on the Gulf for 11 per cent of its supply. Yet it is the United States that has committed itself, under the policy enunciated by President Carter, to use force to ensure the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz.

Americans can only wonder why, if Gulf oil is vital to the European economies, its protection should not be the shared responsibility of Nato. Senator Gary Hart has raised this issue in his presidential campaign, in a way that threatens to tap the current of isolationism that always runs under the surface of American politics and that our trade union movement has always resisted. Nonetheless, there is an air of unreality about a defence arrangement that aims to prevent the devastation of European territory by war but not the economic devastation of Europe by energy strangulation.

Equally unreal, to many Americans, is what they perceive to be the negative or detached attitude of Europeans to the problems of the Caribbean, which were extensively analyzed in the report of the Kissinger commission. As the commission pointed out, growing Soviet-Cuban influence in the area does pose a security threat to the United States. The threat arises not only from the possible deployment of Soviet missiles in the region but from the hemispheric consequences of a Central American war – the massive loss of life, the destabilization of fragile democracies, and the inevitable extrusion of destitute refugees by the tens of thousands. It is naive to think that the United States, caught up in such a maelstrom close to home, would not have to divert attention from the European theatre.

The commission recognized that the problems of Central America do not begin and end with the Soviet Union. They are deeply rooted in poverty, social injustice, and the denial of fundamental human rights. The commission's proposals for addressing these ancient wrongs are sweeping and profound enough to be described as social-democratic. Certainly, in its scope and intent it bears comparison with the Marshall Plan, though on a smaller scale. Yet this aspect of the report has been largely ignored because the commission also insists that its proposed economic and social reforms be protected by a military shield.

The AFL-CIO has conditioned its support for military aid to the Government of El Salvador on demonstrated progress there in the field of human rights. This reflects our conviction that there can be no purely military solution to El Salvador's travail. A Government that cannot or will not protect the rights of its citizens will not have the popular base necessary to prevail against Marxist-Leninist insurgencies. A Government that wins such a base is entitled to our military help.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has amassed more men under arms than all of its neighbours combined. And while much is made, properly, of the threat this buildup poses to Nicaragua's neighbours, it has for us another dimension: it is a shield behind which trade union rights are being trampled, as workers are being forced to leave the unions of their choice and join Sandinista organizations. Yet, many of our European friends see the issue in Central America simply as one of American interventionism.

The Reagan Administration's policies deserve criticism, but however badly it has botched things, the fundamental issue remains: what is to be the fate of the peoples of Central America? Do they have a right to free institutions or must they yield to one or the other totaliarian extreme? And should their fate concern the United States alone?

The purpose of Nato is not simply to secure real estate but to secure a political system in which people are free to create and control their own institutions. The number of countries in which such a system operates is pitifully small. This sad fact, in an increasingly interdependent world economy, means that every retreat from political democracy under the assault of totalitarianism, anywhere in the world, is a blow to the interests of the dozen democracies that signed the North Atlantic Treaty thirty-five years ago.

It would not be realistic to suggest that Nato radically restructure itself to police the world. It would be equally unrealistic to believe that Nato can meet the challenge of the remainder of this century with the structures, doctrines and mission of a generation ago and still command the public support that democracies require for their policies. Bringing Nato into a better alignment with the actual global interests of the Alliance will require an extraordinary exercise of statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic.

'The result we seek is a renewal of public support on both sides of the Atlantic . . .'





HENRI SIMONET
Vice-President of the EEC Commission 1973-77. Belgian Foreign Minister 1977-80.

A major crisis of identity

For some time now any description of the state of the Atlantic Alliance and any attempt to predict its future has had to confront one simple common assumption, namely that the alliance is passing through a serious and lasting crisis.

Still, analysis of the various ups and downs of the alliance over the last 30 years and the ways in which they were resolved to avoid irreparable breaks should restore confidence in the alliance's future.

When it was established, the Nato alliance was conceived as a reaction to the threat posed by the Soviet Union to Western European countries. The fear of the Soviet Union led them to search, almost in panic, for the security and protection that *only* the US could provide. Thus two components were essential from the start: the military dimension of the alliance and the American involvement in it.

Nato suffers today from an identity crisis. It no longer seems to present a clear image of a partnership for countries deeply bound to peace, animated by a political vision of their future, and for which military investment is not an end but only a means for obtaining peace and security.

The history of the Atlantic Alliance is sprinkled with crises. How could it have been otherwise if one considers its exceptional duration?

However, the crisis initiated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the ensuing strains and squabbles about the gas pipeline, U.S. policy in Central America, Europe's alleged reluctance to share the burden (not only financially) of the Western security appears to be of a different nature, firstly by its duration and secondly by its multiform character.

Successive years of suspicion, recrimination, misunderstandings and quarrels, broken by intermittent harmony and co-operation, is a more than ordinary crisis. An "ordinary" crisis is a temporary state when the balance of forces and common interests are disturbed for a short period of time before moving towards a new balance and a new convergence of interests. But in this recent crisis the opposite seems to have happened. Disturbances of the economic, social and political equilibrium under the member countries are now frequent. Solid consensus and the sharing of common interests appear to be of short duration and even unusual among the allies.

Practically no major political, economic and social interests of the various alliance countries are immune either alternately or simultaneously from a clash of interests and from differences of opinion. The disagreement on economic and monetary policy, and suspicion about strategic aims and long-term policy towards the potential menace that still cements the alliance together have been present on a permanent basis within Nato for a number of years.

One can summarize the four challenges that Nato will either have to overcome, or, at least, to manage in the sense of limiting ensuing damage to tolerable levels:

- the political challenge,
- the strategic challenge,
- the economic challenge and
- the international challenge, primarily from Third World instability.

I do not want to dismiss the economic challenge nor discount the Third World's instability as a perturbing factor of the alliance's cohesion. But the political challenge and the strategic one are of paramount importance so I will focus on them.

It is the political challenge that appears to be the most global and the most fundamental. All the aforementioned challenges are, in a sense, political. Moreover, if any one of them reaches a particular intensity, even if confined initially to a particular field or particular aspect of the alliance relationship, it risks becoming a political struggle.

The political challenge is also the most fundamental. Because it is defensive, the alliance must be able to rely on a common political vision of the world. It will only be able to resist the peacetime tensions and conflicts of interest if it can rely on a political concept which is not grounded on insuperable divergences amongst the allies.

Without a strategy for deterrence and defence, the alliance no longer has a centre of gravity. For some years, alliance strategy has been reminiscent of those elegant and fragile antique chairs which one can admire from a distance but dare not sit on for fear of collapse.

In an era of strategic nuclear parity a strategy for deterrence is bound to be ambiguous. Its deterrent effect relies first on the total uncertainty remaining in any opponent's mind about the probability of answering an aggression with nuclear weapons. However, ambiguity should be confined to that and should not relate to the physical capability to retaliate if necessary.

The present debate has had tremendous consequences for Western European public opinion since it places the strategic doctrine of the alliance under strain. Most of the countries of Europe have accepted, and even wished, that nuclear deterrence should remain in place and stable because it seems to be the only way of making war impossible.

The time has come for the alliance to integrate into a global strategic framework:

- The structure of the American deterrent and its connection with Europe's security. Its main features appear to be fussy after several pronouncements that imply for the Europeans a fundamental shift in America's whole strategic thinking.
- The continuation of the strategic dialogue with the USSR, in order to obtain limits on the development of intercontinental weapons such that quantitative levels are reduced step-by-step.
- The reaffirmation and preservation of the solidarity of the strategic security of the two pillars of the alliance.

The alliance has, so far, withstood the acid test of the deployment. The United States has resisted the temptation of unilateralism i.e. forming a global super-power policy without consideration of their allies' concerns. Europe, for its part, must escape the temptation of developing its own brand of isolationism. Nato's challenges can be met but it will take a lot of lucidity and political courage on both shores of the Atlantic.

'Disturbances of the economic, social and political equilibrium . . . are now frequent'

هكذا من الاصل

JOHAN JØRGEN HOLST
Director of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs since 1981.

Strength with clarity

Nato is committed to a two-pronged approach to security: the maintenance of adequate military strength to deter aggression, and a search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political problems can be solved. Arms control and disarmament can contribute to a stabilization of East-West relations in a manner which should enhance rather than detect from military security. The two prongs are complementary in nature.

The alliance will run into internal problems whenever the dual track approach to security is obscured in practice or rhetoric. Societies will support the required military effort only when it is associated with an alternative vision of a more cooperative arrangement than an open-ended military competition.

Nato strategy should be assessed in terms of a spectrum of potential contingencies and not be driven solely by the spectre of large-scale invasion. Moreover, attention should be paid to the potential impact of the military posture on peacetime relations and perceptions. This observation is relevant to the discussion of emerging technologies and the options they provide for large-scale deep strikes into Eastern Europe. A posture which is optimized for disrupting a large-scale Soviet offensive towards Western Europe may push Eastern Europe deeper into the Soviet military embrace.

Modern warfare has developed a velocity and intensity of destruction which defies deliberate and measured control by political authorities. It conveys the danger of the military machine driving political institutions across the threshold of no return. Nuclear weapons in particular have compounded the problem of maintaining political control.

In the search for viable conventional options, Nato should be looking for responses which slow down and space out military operations rather than putting a premium on rapid and massive counter-strikes which threaten to consume options for retraint and early termination of the war.

Nato's reliance on large-scale and early use of battlefield nuclear weapons epitomizes the danger of losing control and of self-imposed immobility at the point of crisis. Conditions have changed since the strategy of flexible response was first conceived in the early 1960s and later promulgated in 1967.

If the purpose of using battlefield nuclear weapons is not to turn conventional defeat into nuclear victory but rather to increase the danger of escalation to the level of strategic nuclear forces in order to induce the adversary to stop the war, it is hard to see why Nato needs the thousands of nuclear warheads which will remain in Europe even after the Montebello decision to reduce Nato's inventory in Europe with 1,400 nuclear warheads has been implemented.

It seems to suggest rather an option of prolonged nuclear war on the battlefield in Europe, an option which seems particularly unattractive in view of Soviet nuclear capabilities and the density of population and industry in Central Europe. The spectre of being enveloped by the dilemma of using or losing the nuclear weapons which are kept in munition sites in forward areas and intended for use by delivery systems with short range and firing from forward positions is one which seems bound to attract increasing concern and opposition.

Nato will be compelled to move in the direction of abrogating reliance on the option of first use of nuclear weapons. This is not a matter primarily of declaratory commitments, but rather of refashioning the structure of nuclear deployments so as to prevent them from driving decisions about the employment of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, it seems doubtful if Nato should conclude an agreement with the Warsaw pact countries to renounce the option of first use of nuclear weapons as such agreements tend to breed inflated views of their importance and, perhaps more importantly, they could be exploited for purposes of claiming a *droit de regard* regarding the general defence policy of the other contracting party. Defence policy should not be made hostage to the consent of the adversary. However, it should be fashioned also in cognizance of his perspectives, expectations and concerns.

Other modes of regulation may require formal agreements concerning build-down, disengagement and thinning-out of nuclear (and conventional) weapons. It is necessary for Nato to adopt a comprehensive approach so as not to create an artificial separation between the definition of solutions in the fields of military planning and arms control negotiations.

It may be asked whether the American commitment to the defence of Europe could be maintained by a different posture than the present one, even taking into account the geographical assymmetries of a distant "island power" like the United States and a continental "heartland power" like the Soviet Union in relation to the central front in Europe. A combination of prepositioned equipment, regular exercises and host nation support agreements could possibly provide a basis for a substantial build-down of the American permanent military presence in Western Europe provided the Soviet Union could be persuaded to build-down its permanent military presence in Eastern Europe correspondingly. There is a strong political case for maintaining the priority of Soviet and American troop reductions in the Vienna negotiations about mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

Nato's strategy must cover the whole alliance area, not just the central front. While the general principles upon which it rests should be valid throughout the area covered by the alliance, they should surely be tailored to the specific circumstances. In North Norway, for example, Nato can better afford to trade space for time than in Central Europe. The principle of forward defence can be applied differently. Similarly, nuclear weapons don not have to be deployed throughout the alliance in order to extend protection to the whole alliance. Sub-regional nuclear weapon-free zones need not contradict overall Nato strategy if properly fashioned, particularly if Nato were to move in the direction of a *de facto* no-first use posture.

In future, Nato will need to be able to contribute to the weaving of a more complex texture of defence arrangements which are capable of reassuring the societies of the member states, providing credible deterrence vis-à-vis the Soviet Union while at the same time conveying incentives to show restraint, and of contributing towards the construction of a more cooperative political order with an interlocking set of arms control arrangements.

Logically and politically the negotiations about intermediate-range and strategic nuclear forces should be merged in order to enable Moscow and Washington to create their own mix of forces within agreed parameters and while observing equal ceilings. However, such merger would imply a European demand and expectation to be consulted in the broadened negotiation at least to the same degree as about Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) in the past, thereby obtaining a say over the structuring of American strategic forces.

Sources: Statement of the Defence Estimates, 1984, The War Atlas, IISS (The Military Balance, 1983-84).

NATO COUNTRIES [1]
Central front forces
Total soldiers 800,000
Soldiers in fighting units 590,000
Main battle tanks 7,800
Artillery 3,000
Anti-tank guided weapons (including helicopters) [3] 7,900
Fixed-wing tactical aircraft 1,300

PACIFIC
Detachments from this fleet (average 2-3 submarines, 8 surface combatants, 2 amphibious, 12 support ships) serve in the Indian Ocean; facilities also in Vietnam (Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay) South Yemen (Aden and Socotra) and Ethiopia (Dahlak Is).

33,000 WESTERN PACIFIC
Seventh fleet
Yokosuka (Japan HQ), Subic Bay (Philippines), Agena, Apra Harbour (Guam), Midway.

3,400 GUAM
1,000 PHILIPPINES
2,425 JAPAN
15,500
27,633 One infantry division (13,900) S. KOREA
9,900
7,000 VIETNAM
800 KAMPUCHEA
500 LAOS
75,000 MONGOLIA
105,000 AFGHANISTAN
USA
CANADA
USSR
4,600 420 CUBA
ATLANTIC second fleet
Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), Bermuda, Keflavik (Iceland) Holy Loch (Britain)
W. BERLIN 2,700 3,100 4,300
380,000 EAST GERMANY
80,000 CZECHOSLOVAKIA
65,000 HUNGARY
40,000 POLAND
1,501 800 NETHERLANDS
18,965 UK
48,500 5,500 25,000 208,800 55,000 6,700 (760) 26,737 10,300 GERMANY
4,000 SPAIN
ALGERIA
1,800 LIBYA
1,000
200 MALI
32,500 MEDITERRANEAN Sixth fleet
Gaeta (HQ) Naples, Sigonella, La Maddalena (Italy) Rota (Spain)
200 ANGOLA
2,625 3,800 ITALY
1,116 440 GREECE
1,100 2,478 TURKEY
520 2,060 Rest of EUROPE
400 EGYPT
2,400 ETHIOPIA
1,500 S. YEMEN
300 MOZAMBIQUE
900 Rest of AFRICA
7,000 SYRIA
2,000 IRAQ
600 SAUDI ARABIA
1,100 SINAI
500 N. YEMEN
1,800 INDIAN OCEAN
Some 10 subs serve in the Mediterranean

NATO COUNTRIES [5]
Eastern Atlantic maritime forces [4]
Surface ships [7] 80
Submarines [8] 36
Maritime aircraft [9] 300
Mines (offensive) 850

WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES
Central front forces
Total soldiers 980,000
Soldiers in fighting units 740,000
Main battle tanks 18,000 [2]
Artillery 8,200
Anti-tank guided weapons (including helicopters) [3] 10,300
Fixed-wing tactical aircraft 2,700
INDIAN OCEAN (from 7th fleet) Middle East force (The Gulf)

WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES [6]
Eastern Atlantic maritime forces
Surface ships [7] 57
Submarines [8] 83 [10]
Maritime aircraft [9] 460 [10]
Mines (offensive) 26,000

Notes
1 Including French Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany but excluding the Berlin garrison, which is not declared to NATO.
2 Includes some Warsaw Pact tanks in training units and storage which would be available for operational use.
3 Only weapons which are, or have the capability of being vehicle or helicopter mounted are included.
4 For the purposes of this diagram the Eastern Atlantic comprises the NATO command areas CHANNEL, EASTLANT and IBERLANT. British Forces normally operate in CHANNEL and EASTLANT but also on occasion in the more southerly IBERLANT.
5 Includes French maritime Forces.
6 Warsaw Pact Forces comprise Northern Fleet surface ships, submarines and maritime aircraft and Baltic Fleet maritime aircraft.
7 Surface ships of frigate size and above.
8 Excludes SSBNs and certain submarines not formally committed to the Eastern Atlantic.
9 Includes helicopters.
10 The threat to NATO is increased by the Warsaw Pact's capability to deploy a total of 350 anti-ship missiles with a range of over 200km in its ready maritime forces. NATO has no equivalent capability.

Key:
Air Force | Army
Navy | Marines

ROBERT D. HORMATS
US Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs 1977-79.

Towards rebuilt bridges

The recent debate over missile deployment in Europe may have temporarily diverted the attention of governments away from underlying economic and social pressures on Nato.

The West needs a strategy that addresses these problems and their inter-relationships. Specifically, it must meet the needs of the US and Europe for maintaining a high level of security with minimum reliance on nuclear weapons; US desires for Europe to assume a greater share of the conventional burden; Europe's desire for both a greater portion of Nato conventional production and an improved American dialogue with the Soviets; the need for each side to be more responsive to the impact of its trade and financial/monetary policies on jobs and economic growth in the other.

Europeans who doubt the credibility of the American nuclear deterrent, and those afraid that US-Soviet friction heightens the nuclear risk, are increasingly negative about Nato and supportive of neutrality. For Europeans, genuine security depends both on military strength and progress in reducing the tensions with the East. Inadequate attention to the latter erodes support for the former.

The weakness of European economies makes the nuclear problem all the more difficult to resolve. The need for nuclear weapons in Europe can be reduced by improvement of conventional ones. But this is expensive. The relatively low cost of nuclear deterrents is an important reason for the current heavy reliance on them. European leaders are reluctant to undertake the increases in conventional military expenditures required to cut back significantly on nuclear weapons. They are also unwilling to diminish support for their national defence industries – that have created an inefficient proliferation of weapons systems.

Unemployment and deep divisions within the European Community over agricultural subsidies, budgetary burdens, and cutbacks in steel overcapacity compound the problem of security cooperation. Originally intended to heal old animosities and give Germans an economic stake in cooperation with their neighbours, the Community is vital to Western economic cohesion and security. Its current weakness – and growing German alienation from it, particularly among unemployed youth – could jeopardize its future as well as that of Nato, by reducing constraints on economic, and ultimately political, nationalism in all European countries.

US-Community economic differences further weaken Western ties. High US interest rates draw capital from, and hold up interest rates in, Europe – slowing growth and investment, and thus limiting resources available for social programmes and conventional defence. US farmers feel deprived of their just share of foreign markets by European subsidies, and fear additional impediments. Steel producers in the US complain about the impact of European practices on the American market. Europeans, on the other hand, argue that they do not disrupt American agricultural exports, and fear that their steel industry will be hurt by new US restrictions. Defence sales in Nato run 7-1 in favour of the US, causing Europeans to complain about absence of a "two-way street." And threatened by growing ties between US and Japanese firms, they are concerned, as Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former West German Chancellor, has noted, about being left behind on new technologies.

Because security and economic problems feed on one another, the Atlantic nations need a strategy to address both. It should aim at making Atlantic economic relationships more supportive of sustained growth and a reduction in monetary and trade friction, which in turn would improve prospects for improving conventional deterrents. And it should aim at making Western deterrence less reliant on nuclear, and more on conventional, weapons – with a better sharing of costs and benefits.

No country is in a mood to make economic concessions simply to improve "cooperation." But each can take measures, in its own economic interests, that would also improve collective prosperity. Reduction of the US budget deficit, which would reduce US interest rates and enable some European governments to do likewise would, strengthen prospects for a sustained recovery here and in Europe. Some European countries, e.g. Germany and the United Kingdom, could relax fiscal policy. The European Community as a whole could benefit by lowering subsidies and internal barriers to technology trade.

The US and Europe also need to develop a more active approach to reducing structural unemployment – both among young people who will become increasingly alienated if they cannot find entry level jobs and fall further and further behind, and among older workers displaced by technological change or layoffs from industries cutting back on capacity.

US-European trade disputes could be ameliorated by working toward a new, and more promising, type of multilateral trade negotiation. A major new round of negotiations, like the Kennedy or Tokyo Rounds, would involve unwieldy numbers of participants and much preparation. A permanent and less legalistic negotiating process – involving the US, European Community, Japan and other major industrialized and developing trading nations – should be established in, or alongside, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to reduce trade barriers, resolve trade disputes, and establish procedures to ensure that government intervention (e.g. subsidies, import barriers, and "industrial policies"):
a) is monitored internationally.
b) is phased down and out as promptly as possible.
c) does not shift burdens to other countries.
d) encourages, rather than retards, domestic adjustment.
This would recognize the inevitability that governments will from time to time intervene in economies in order to avoid sharp drops in employment in important sectors, while limiting the duration of such intervention and its damage to other nations.

Finally, the cavalier US attitude toward exchange rate misalignments and volatility – a major irritant to US business and labour, as well as to Europeans – could be improved upon. Currency intervention is hardly a panacea; but well timed and coordinated, and in adequate amounts, it can moderate erratic swings and demonstrate determination to reduce volatility. And, periodic meetings among trade, finance and monetary officials could identify exchange rate "danger zones" – i.e., zones which are likely to produce trade distortions, with an adverse impact on domestic economies.



HANS APEL

West German Minister of Finance 1974-78. Minister of Defence 1978-82.

Limited room to turn

When it adopted the Harmel Report seventeen years ago, the alliance brought to an end almost a decade of discussions devoted to a review and successful adjustment of its strategy. Today, we find ourselves in a new phase of assessment and adjustment. The "decreasing acceptance of nuclear weapons in Western societies" has triggered this discussion. The peace movements have made it a focus of public interest.

The military strategic debate is essentially concerned with removing Nato's dependence on the early use of nuclear weapons. Conventionalization, strengthening the conventional capability of the alliance, are the answers given by the experts. However, their translation into practice will be possible only provided that complex interrelated facts are taken into consideration; and the room for manoeuvre is incomparably smaller than these clear-cut answers suggest.

Conventionalization is conceivable only provided that and to the extent that the primary aim of our strategy of deterrence, namely the prevention of war, is not abandoned. For us Europeans, one major element of this prevention of war is that the superpowers fully share the risk of a war breaking out in Europe. An aggressor must continue to face incalculable risks as far as his own survival is concerned. Even though the nuclear threshold needs to be raised by strengthening Nato's conventional deterrent, it is impossible at present to renounce nuclear deterrence.

On the other hand, an improvement in our conventional capabilities cannot and must not make it appear possible to wage a conventional war in Europe. It must not be accompanied by a relapse into earlier times in which war was considered a continuation of politics by other means. Today, the decisive criterion of conventionalization is no longer its practical value in a war, but its value as a deterrent in peacetime.

A conventionalization of our defence concept will trigger highly dangerous debates in the Federal Republic of Germany. The alliance must therefore be aware of the extraordinarily limited political and psychological room for manoeuvre at its disposal, if it does not wish to [illegible] acceptance of its defence concept in the Federal Republic which denuclearization is intended to restore in Western societies.

The idea of not defending our territory in immediate proximity to the intra-German border has been discussed before. However, I doubt whether the people in the densely populated region will accept a defence concept which, in a first phase, abandons major portions of their territory, only in order to have the conventional battle fought out to the bitter end on German soil.

The alternative is being discussed in the United States. Instead of forward defence in the sense of defending the Nato area close to its borders, there is to be forward defence in the sense of advancing into enemy territory. By means of highly mobile units with strong fire power, Nato is to be able rapidly to advance into the depth of enemy territory and seek a decision there. This concept too is unacceptable in the Federal Republic. We would expose ourselves to Soviet charges that we wish to launch a conventional attack and involve its territory in a war.

The Germans in particular would, in view of our invasion of the Soviet Union during the last world war, find it difficult to withstand such a campaign, not least because of the Federal Armed Forces' particularly high contribution to Nato's conventional deterrent in Europe.

Reflections of this kind also raise questions which might substantially change or strain East-West relations. We need more, not less, mutual understanding between East and West.

In addition to the fundamental discussion about the conditions of conventionalization, of which I have mentioned only a few aspects which are important for the Federal Republic, there is the question of implementation.

In the light of present demographic trends, it does not appear to be possible further to strengthen Nato's conventional combat power by "more troops". The Federal Armed Forces number 495,000 servicemen. In order to maintain this high level, the Federal Republic has, unlike the United States and Great Britain, retained universal liability to military service. From 1988 onwards, the decline in the birth rate will make its impact felt on the Federal Armed Forces; from that year onward there will be a steady decrease in the number of young men liable to military service and by the middle of the 1990s their number will have halved.



Hans Apel

Even though the mobilization strength of the Federal Armed Forces, with its reserves numbering roughly 1.2 million servicemen, will for the time being, remain unaffected, this will ultimately mean a shortfall of some 100,000 conscripts annually. For political reasons it will hardly be possible to compensate for this decline by extending the period of basic military service.

Given the fact, however, that these demographic trends are particularly pronounced in the Federal Republic, substantial additional efforts will be needed in order to maintain even the current conventional defence capability of the Federal Armed Forces.

Strengthening the conventional combat power is, not least, also a financial issue, which applies even more if the decrease in the number of troops is to be offset by greater quantities of better equipment. We should not harbour the illusion that the necessary funds could be provided by a major expansion of Western defence budgets. The change of government in Bonn has made it clear that the present government too is in no position to comply with Nato's 1977 aim of a three per cent annual increase in defence expenditure in real terms – either in 1984 or in the years ahead. The rise of four per cent demanded by General Rogers has already proved illusory. The United States is the only country, after a phase of neglecting its defence, to have substantially increased its military expenditure, without regard to the overall budget.

The negative repercussions of the American deficit for the European economy show clearly that this solution is not acceptable in the long term. In view of the international protection and structural change, national budgets will continue to labour under considerable strain. In the Federal Republic, a transfer of funds from social security to defence is ruled out. In our country, social security and justice form part of our security and part also of our catalogue of values which sets us apart from the East and on which our attractiveness vis-à-vis the East is based.

Finally, technological developments are the third component with which Nato's conventional capability can be strengthened. The progress already achieved or to be expected in the field of weapons technology can be used primarily to denuclearize anti-tank defence, anti-aircraft defence and extensive interdiction. This indeed affords the most promising opportunity of reducing Nato's dependence on nuclear weapons.

However, we must not replace reality with science fiction in this field either. Even if we achieve decisive breakthroughs in weapons technology in the next few years, I doubt that such new technologies can reach the troops before the 1990s. In the Federal Republic of Germany at least, the pattern of expenditure on armaments is, until the end of this decade, fixed to such a large extent by major procurement projects that substantial change is possible only within narrow limits. We are, however, formulating and implementing our security policy in the 1980s.

An approximate conventional balance in Europe should be achieved above all, not by a reduction in the forces of the Warsaw Pact or the orientation of its force structure to defence. The Stockholm negotiations in Vienna could provide an opportunity in this respect.

It is essential that we explore the Soviet proposals thoroughly and table initiatives of our own.

Concentrating, interlocking and streamling European security policy and its defence resources would substantially strengthen the alliance's conventional capability – particularly since the two European nuclear powers, France and Great Britain, have, at least in the past, been committed to a balance between conventional and nuclear capabilities. They must be relied upon to maintain this balance in future too, despite the expansion of their nuclear potentials.

Having been the focal point of two devastating world wars, Europe bears responsibility for peace and must actively fulfil this responsibility. By strengthening the European component of the alliance, it can contribute to developing, on step-by-step basis, the policy of mutual deterrence into a policy of partnership for common security, even if the superpowers' weight is immense. Only in this way can Europe perceive its function, find its identity, and use its strength indissolubly to involve the United States and the Soviet Union in the process of gradually developing a European peace order.





Protest . . . Soviet hardware . . . the new face of war. Children link hands to demonstrate against the installation of cruise and Pershing missiles (left); a Soviet missile launcher on manoeuvres; and a Nato soldier on a chemical and biological warfare exercise in West Germany provides a sinister contrast to local mothers and children.

Nato – the major dates

(other key events in lighter type)

1949	
April 4	The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington by Belgium, Canada Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.
Aug 24	The North Atlantic Treaty comes into force.
Sept 17	First session of the North Atlantic Council in Washington.
1950	
June 25	Korean War starts.
Dec 20	The Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers decide to merge the military organization of the Western Union into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
1951	
April 2	Allied Command Europe becomes operational with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) located at Rocquencourt near Paris.
1952	
Feb 18	Greece and Turkey join Nato.
Feb 20-25	The North Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon reorganizes the structure of the alliance and Nato becomes a permanent organization with its headquarters in Paris.
1953	
Mar 5	Death of Stalin.
July 27	Korean War Armistice signed.
Aug 8	USSR announces it has the A-bomb.
1955	
May 5	The Federal Republic of Germany becomes a member of Nato.
May 14	Warsaw Pact concluded, embracing Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland Romania and USSR.
Dec 15-16	Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council. The Council decides to equip the forces of the alliance with atomic weapons.
1956	
Oct 31	Britain and France invade Egypt (Suez crisis).
Nov 4	USSR crushes Hungarian uprising.
1958	
Jan 1	Treaty of Rome, setting up EEC, comes into force.
1961	
Aug 13	Erection of Berlin Wall.
1962	
May 4-6	The Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Council meeting in Athens review the circumstances in which the alliance might be compelled to have recourse to nuclear weapons (Athens Guidelines).
Oct 22-Nov 20	Cuban missile crisis.
1966	
Mar 29	The French Government announces that French force assignments will end on July 1, 1966, and declares that the withdrawal of French elements entails the transfer of allied facilities out of France by April 1, 1967.
Sept 13	Decision is made to transfer SHAPE to Casteau near Mons, Belgium.
Oct 26	The North Atlantic Council decides to move the Nato headquarters to Brussels.
1968	
Aug 20/21	Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.
Sept 12	Albania leaves the Warsaw Pact.
1970	
Mar 5	Non-Proliferation Treaty on Nuclear Weapons comes into force.
April 16	Salt I opens in Vienna.
1972	
Nov 21	Opening of Salt II in Geneva.
1974	
July 15	Military coup in Cyprus, followed by Turkish invasion.
Aug 14	Greece withdraws from Nato's integrated military structure (reintegrates Oct 20, 1980).
1975	
July 1-Aug 1	Final phase of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki.
1979	
Dec 21	USSR invades Afghanistan.
1982	
April 2-June 14	Falklands War.
May 30	Spain becomes the sixteenth member of Nato.
June 30	Opening of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) in Geneva.
Dec 13	Martial law declared in Poland.
1983	
Nov 23	USSR withdraws from Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) talks in Geneva.

AMOS A. JORDAN

President of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

A major crisis of identity

What is surprising is not that out-of-area challenges have posed difficulties for Nato, but that these difficulties have been successfully surmounted for 35 years. History records scarcely another case in which sovereign nations with such widely differing foreign policy traditions and interests have so successfully insulated their association from the pressures placed upon it by their external involvements.

Even so, many on both sides of the Atlantic today worry about the durability of this success. Others worry that even if that success can be sustained, continued insulation of Nato from out-of-area challenges, and vice versa, will make the alliance increasingly irrelevant to the course of international events. Such concerns reflect several significant changes in the security environment confronting Nato.

One such change is in the nature of the threat. While the potential danger to Nato posed by the regional power of the Warsaw Pact has not diminished in absolute terms (indeed, has if anything increased), other threats have become relatively greater. The past decade has witnessed an enormous intensification of global instability and violence, ranging all the way from terrorism and civil strife to outright conventional war. Once limited by geography and technology, such violence now readily transcends political and geographic boundaries, in the process confounding both understanding and management.

Still another change is in the relative vulnerability of Western nations. Complex, technologically fragile, and increasing dependent on external markets and resources, developed Western economies are vulnerable to disruption in a way heretofore inconceivable, except in actual major war.

The third change – and by far the most critical – is the decreased ability of American power to control global events. Although this is in part a question of US capabilities – the now-familiar "strategy-force mismatch" problem – it is at least as much a matter of American will, stemming from post-Vietnam domestic disillusionment with the exercise of power and increasing reluctance to invest lives and treasure where the threat to US interests is not clear-cut and immediate (Indeed, not the least of the ironies associated with American pressure for greater Allied involvement out-of-area is that it reverses the policy position with which the US entered Nato. It was the US, not its European allies, which insisted that Nato limit its purview to the North Atlantic region).

Together, these changes present the West in general – and Nato in particular – with several dilemmas:

- The threats to which the nations of the alliance are increasingly vulnerable are also those least susceptible to common understanding, both as to their nature and as to the appropriate response.
- Soviet achievement of global projection capabilities increases the risk that a regional conflict could escalate to a global one. A commitment of military forces by one or more Nato states out-of-area thus risks increasing the danger of Warsaw Pact – Nato conflict, even as it diminishes defence capabilities in the Nato area.
- Both these conditions inhibit agreement on concerted Western action at the same time that US willingness to act unilaterally on behalf of Western interests is diminishing.

Together, these dilemmas significantly increase the possibility that a future out-of-area crisis – in the Middle East, for example – could confront the Alliance with a choice between fatal dissensus or paralysis.

Nato is aware of this risk. Ministerial guidance agreed by the allies in May, 1981 acknowledged the increasing vulnerability of Western interests to out-of-area situations, and called for both consultation prior to out-of-area deployment by any ally, and efforts by non-participating allies to facilitate such deployments and to compensate for any associated drawdown in Nato area capabilities.

While such formal recognition of the problem is welcome as far as it goes, the 1981 agreement scarcely resolves the basic dilemmas outlined earlier.

The first, and most basic, is the difficulty of reconciling allied perceptions and interests. Indeed, perhaps no aspect of the out-of-area question is more troublesome than defining what constitutes a common threat. It is possible to distinguish cases such as a potential loss of Gulf oil, which threaten the interests of all allied states, from cases such as the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands, which arguably affected only one ally. But even were such a distinction analytically persuasive, it could never survive politically.

In any case, the distinction breaks down in practice: whatever the intrinsic merits of a case, involvement of an ally out-of-area automatically invokes – if only indirectly – an Alliance interest. (The more powerful the ally, the greater is the interest, as every US intervention from Korea onward well illustrated.)

As a final problem, achievement of alliance unity with respect to out-of-area challenges confronts a more-or-less persistent US-European divergence in attitudes toward East-West competition. Generally speaking, the European Allies have been less willing than the US to perceive and respond to the East in geostrategic forms, and more concerned than the US to insulate their direct relations with the USSR and Eastern Europe from the global East-West competition. The Middle East, Afghanistan, and Central America are only the most recent examples of regional conflicts in which this perceptual divergence has inhibited the development of a unified Alliance viewpoint, let alone concerted action.

Given all these problems, it is clear that any attempt formally to broaden the military purview of the Alliance is foredoomed. Even Nato's current security mandate has been stressed to contain such intra-necine issues as the Greek-Turkish imbroglio. To suppose that Nato's commitment to collective defense could be stretched to accommodate even more divisive contingencies is simply quixotic.

The fact is, there are no simple formulas for the Alliance's dealing with contingencies with which Nato was never originally intended to cope and which it is no better suited to confront today. Thus the most immediate requirement is to lower expectations – largely US expectations – which currently threaten to exacerbate Alliance problem without solving global ones.

At the same time, the European allies must come to terms with the reality that collective security within the North Atlantic treaty area does not excuse ignoring insecurity outside it. The United States, too, is to a degree prisoner of its interests, historical traditions, and domestic structure. Most Americans will not support a security posture in Europe to which their own survival is hostage in the face of allied indifference to conditions outside Nato which seem to Americans both equally threatening and far more imminent.

Fortunately, a formal alliance commitment to out-of-area engagement is not required. What is required is that individual allies be willing to share the costs and risks of broader security management, and that some attempt, whether through Nato mechanisms or around them, be made to coordinate their efforts.

There is some evidence that the former requirement is already beginning to be met, as the activities of Britain in the Gulf, France in North Africa, and Germany in Turkey and Pakistan indicate. There is unfortunately far less evidence of a serious attempt to coordinate these efforts, and it is in this area that scope exists for early improvement. Four such improvements would go far toward meeting the out-of-area challenge.

First, all could do a far better job of pooling national intelligence. Inadequate intelligence sharing has long been a problem. There are certainly risks, particularly for the US. Yet we simply must accept them.

Second, given such improved common knowledge, we require some routine mechanism for collectively monitoring and forecasting situations which could require a coordinated multinational response. Not all contingencies are wholly unpredictable, and there is no reason why the Allies cannot undertake limited contingency planning.

The third requirement, which the first two would facilitate, is for more effective crisis consultation. While a hotline similar to the one which the US maintains with the USSR is not needed among allies, something more is needed than the pro-forma practice of advising the others of a decision after it has already been reached.

Finally, all the allies need to work to lower the intra-mural noise level. Whether over a pipeline disagreement, or the Palestinian problem, or Central America, rhetoric does at least as much damage as the dispute itself. Such self-discipline is not easy for democratic governments, and is constrained by the very public accountability we seek to preserve. But between unrestrained public argument and unacceptable censorship lies a huge middle ground.

KARL KAISER

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Troubled but thriving



Treaties, General de Gaulle once remarked, eventually wither like roses and young girls. Can this be said of the treaty which established Nato 35 years ago? Interestingly, no substantial force on either side of the Atlantic, except for the (old) red, the (new) green and very rare neoconservative forces on the margin, would argue that way. When it comes to popular and elite support for Nato, all available survey data show both a remarkable strength and continuity of adherence even 35 years after the creation of the alliance.

Mass support is not Nato's problem but conflict and divergence at the level of elites. Those who view the future of Nato pessimistically usually argue that sooner or later the conflicts and disagreements among administrative and political elites are likely to affect public opinion and erode support for Nato. While strong common interests in the field of defence against a common adversary still exist, the divisive impact of intra-alliance debates on East-West relations, conflicts in the Third World or nuclear deterrence, according to this school of thinking, assume a growing importance. The strong malaise concerning nuclear weapons among the western public, they argue, reveals a disaffection that may well go to the roots of support for Nato.

Such line of reasoning may appear convincing at first sight. But a closer look at the history and present structure of Nato reveals that Nato has always lived with internal disagreement and nevertheless evolved throughout the 35 years of its existence. It was a "troubled" alliance from the very beginning.

However, the subject areas that are regarded as relevant to the alliance and which form the object of intra-alliance communication have strikingly expanded from the more narrowly East-West oriented issues of the early years, associated with such matters as the distribution of costs for troop stationing to an extraordinary array of global subjects: The Near East, Central America, Third World crises, North-South problems, the management of the world economy etc.

Among the problems that have a potential of undermining support for Nato in Western societies public doubts and protest about nuclear weapons and nuclear deterrence are usually cited first. Although the debate on these issues is led and conducted by elite minorities on both sides of the Atlantic they receive widespread attention in the media and have, indeed, spread to large sectors of public opinion in the form of a vague but nevertheless significant malaise about the necessity and potential consequences of nuclear deterrence.

Many opinions critical of deterrence, including voices from the churches, acknowledge the stabilizing function of nuclear deterrence but at the same time call for a replacement of the deterrence system by other ways of maintaining peace.

Two problems arise in connection with such a demand. First, nuclear deterrence cannot be eliminated *within* a system of deterrence since the threatened damage remains the prerequisite of its effectiveness. There are possibilities of stabilizing deterrence and of lowering its real and potential cost. However, a replacement of the principle, to prevent damage by threatening damage in order to prevent war, can only be attempted *outside* the deterrence system by changing political conditions, through interdependencies, cooperation and the gradual elimination of the roots of conflict. Needless to say that is a task for generations.

Second, change in the deterrence system is only possible if all parties of a conflict participate. Even the most radical alterations of policy in Western societies will not change the deterrence system, unless the Soviet Union reciprocates. If that is not the case the likelihood of war might, in fact, increase.

The potential for political change which simultaneously tries to preserve stability therefore lies in two areas: the improvement rather than the replacement of nuclear deterrence as well as a general détente policy which aims at improving the political relationship between East and West.

It now appears that the public debate in Nato is returning to a more sober assessment of the possibilities of change with regard to nuclear deterrence. The calmer mode in the public debate and the protest movement that occurred in 1984 has several reasons. First, the decision of majorities to deploy missiles in answer to the lack of progress of the negotiations on Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF). That decision, notably the vote of the West German parliament, has had a clarifying effect.

Second, the peace and protest movement of 1984 no longer corresponds to the movement of the beginning of the 1980s. The Soviet Union gravely misjudged the impact of its own nuclear behaviour on the peace movement. The effect of the Soviet arms build-up has been to reduce the number of those in the peace movement that advocate a departure of the Federal Republic of Germany from Nato.

Third, the nuclear debate has calmed down as a result of the learning effect which any debate is likely to have. The situation in the Federal Republic of Germany may be indicative for the general situation in Nato. After the outburst of energy that materialized in protest and discussion since 1981 a certain constellation has emerged. First, the group that opposes nuclear deterrence in principle. It looks for genuine alternatives and it will remain an institutionalized minority constantly challenging the majority view on security policy.

There are, second, the strategy reformers comprising the overwhelming majority of those Social Democrats who went into opposition to the Nato double-track decision. They are now engaged in a process of looking for *improvements* of Nato strategy although that search takes place under the heading of "alternative strategies".

Having rediscovered that genuine alternatives to nuclear deterrence are not available, efforts of this kind look at two different avenues for the evolution of strategy: the reduction of dependence on early use of nuclear weapons in case of aggression.

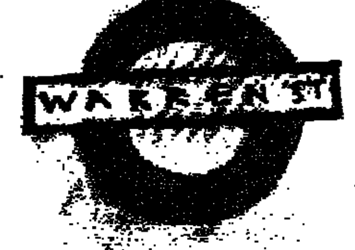
When several prominent Americans, including Mr Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defence, launched the idea of an East-West agreement on the no-first-use of nuclear weapons they found and reenforced a critical European mood reassessing the necessity of nuclear weapons in the defence of Europe. Thus, American concerns over being implicated in a nuclear war that starts in Europe joined forces with European concerns to become the battlefield of potential conflict between the two superpowers.

In the meantime, however, the debate has produced certain intermediate results. Although there are still proponents of a no-first-use agreement, something like a majority consensus has emerged around the notion that one should decrease dependence on early first use by strengthening conventional defence. However, the political debate on these approaches is skirting a fact which the proponents of approaches to raise the nuclear threshold have always made clear, namely that additional costs would be unavoidable.

If there is no radical alternative to nuclear deterrence and desperately little margin of manoeuvre for gradual improvement in the direction of raising the nuclear threshold because of higher costs, what are the likely and the desirable consequences? The likely consequence appears reasonably certain. Given the continued build-up of nuclear arms, in combination with the crying necessity for additional resources in an impoverished Third World, the gap between demands and realities will grow among those who oppose nuclear deterrence and even among those who only want to improve it. The nuclear issue will remain an open wound and constantly challenge the consensus that represents the foundation for alliance policy.

For those who oppose nuclear deterrence in principle the gap between demands and possibilities will remain unbridgeable for a long time to come. But the large number of those who have legitimate doubts and concerns can be influenced by policies. Approaches dealing with them are likely to strengthen legitimacy among the majority that supports Nato security policy. Such approaches must work credibly at two levels. First, the stabilization of nuclear deterrence by improving calculability, balance, and crisis management. Stability is possible at a significantly lower level of nuclear potential. Moreove, any progress in the area of stabilizing conventional arms competition and restoring the balance represents a step in the same direction since conventional conflict remains the paramount trigger of nuclear conflict.

The political framework of nuclear deterrence constitutes the equally important second level. Though resolution of the conflict that lies at the origin of nuclear deterrence will be the task of generations, a great amount can be done to affect the political conditions of the East-West relationship. A minimum set of agreed rules on global and regional behaviour as well as cooperative links in non-military areas, in particular in the economic field, are likely to improve and stabilize the environment within which nuclear deterrence plays a continued role. Since the millenium of the non-nuclear world is not around the corner and since nuclear deterrence remains essential to prevent war, the political dimensions of stability need strengthening.





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SPECTRUM

The man on the flip side



The artist chosen to represent Britain at this year's Venice Biennale is the abstract painter Howard Hodgkin. But is the Biennale the avant garde showcase it used to be in the sixties?



Howard Hodgkin: hot competition against an eau de nil backdrop. Above left, Hodgkin's oil on wood "Valentine".

Next month, the British contemporary artist Howard Hodgkin, will be featured at the Venice Biennale, the biannual culture festival. The Biennale has traditionally been an important platform for British art. Henry Moore described 1948, the year he was given a major exhibition at Venice, as the turning point in his career and Hodgkin's international reputation is likely to be given a similar lift.

Julian Andrews, the director of fine arts at the British Council, which commissions and funds the British pavilion, believes: "Venice is still the most important showcase or launching pad for contemporary art. With Howard Hodgkin, a mid-career painter who has come to tremendous strength recently, it's like throwing down a card, stating that we do believe that he really is a good painter – that his work is going to stand up".

There is some hot competition from his neighbours at the Biennale. On one side of the British pavilion will be Dubuffet, representing France, and on the other, A. R. Penck for Germany. "It's rather like being on the flip side of a record by some great celebrity", remarked Hodgkin modestly.

The interior of the British pavilion is being painted *eau de nil*, a calm backdrop for Hodgkin's 22 small wooden panels with their luminous colours – the same shade that has recently immersed his Bloomsbury house. When we met him he was still shambling around distractedly at home, trying to visualise the effect of the clear Venetian light. "Everyone's afraid the *eau de nil* will make the reds in my pictures vibrate too much", he said, "but the bright light will bleach it out tremendously, make it go greyish".

Hodgkin is fascinated by interiors. His most consistent theme has been people in interiors – friends, often couples in their own surroundings.

In Hodgkin's house his work as a painter is rigorously confined to a clinically white and bare ground floor studio. Upstairs, the living rooms are a wholly different atmosphere: walls of green and red books, Indian miniatures, Islamic tiles propped up on the mantelpiece and above it a Venetian relief. This division between his work and his domestic life reflects the diversity of Hodgkin's place in the art world.

Hodgkin, now aged 52, decided to become a painter at the age of seven and he has gone about it with a rare thoroughness and professionalism. He has cultivated a private persona as a painter, keeping himself apart from any school or movement. He still remains under exclusive contract to the New York dealer Knoedler, preferring to keep the "all-too-consuming" intrigues of the art world at distance from his work.

And he has a public role as an avid collector – mainly of Indian art, on which is he is an authority – and as a trustee, formerly of the Tate Gallery and now of the National Gallery.

This merger of opposites is also the essence of Hodgkin's art, with its tightness and hedonism, voluptuousness and violence. The vibrating layers of wild colour, purples smeared on pink, raw red spots exploding across acid greens that seem like passionate, impulsive outbursts are, in fact, built up slowly, the result of days, even months of anxious deliberation.

The titles of his works record the location or occasion of the painting. Sometimes Hodgkin begins with a straightforward drawing of the subject, but what follows is intensely subjective. The physical setting is masked, even obliterated by strokes and dabs of luxuriant paint that evoke a moment of intense emotion, signifying an event, perhaps a heated conversation or an erotic act, that has stuck in his mind. "I am a representational painter", he explained, "but not a painter of appearances. I paint representational pictures of emotional situations".

Always present is Hodgkin's idiosyncratic sense of the ironic and his sharp, amused eye for characterization. While the title *Tea* suggests a homely, even staid event, the red dots splattered like blood across the oblong surface of his painting evoke something much more sinister. Hodgkin recalls the time when, over tea at a friend's house, a male hustler told his life story "like something from Mayhew's London".

Similarly, in *Mr and Mrs J. Kirkman*, a domestic interior, the husband is a pair of beady green dots floating on the left, the wife a set of green jewellery.

The attention caused by his prominence at the Biennale will further increase the value of his work. One of his earliest buyers paid £250 for a picture 20 years ago and has just bought a recent portrait for almost £25,000. But his reputation in Europe has never matched that in the United States. Two years ago, John Russell, art critic of *The New York Times*, hailed Hodgkin as the greatest British painter since Turner, and the artist producing probably the most important paintings anywhere in the world. In that context, Hodgkin's display at the Biennale is long overdue.

Jane Withers and Anthony Fawcett

All the world's stage

The 41st Venice Biennale the world's longest-running and most expensive international exhibition of contemporary art, opens on June 10. Set in the Giardini Pubblico, its size and structure – it boasts a budget of £1.7 million from the Italian Government – reflects its roots in more assured times.

A central pavilion houses the main international exhibition and the national pavilions are scattered around it. The styles of the pavilions are a vivid display of national images, with pillars, domes, and porticos bolstering national prestige.

This year, 34 countries will take part, with a heady brew of every style of art. Familiar figures like Dubuffet, A. R. Penck and Howard Hodgkin rub shoulders with Italian dandies masquerading as old masters, New York graffitists and official Russian art.

Picasso, de Chirico and Duchamp with his moustached *Mona Lisa* are used, among others, to set in context the current flux of wilfully anachronistic Italians who quote skittishly from old masters. Included from England will be drawings from Peter Greenaway's film *The Draughtsman's Contract* and six paintings by Christopher Lebrun.

But Venice is not what is was. The unique status awarded to it in the 1960s as the place to present and promote contemporary art has been eroded by competition from the Kassel Documenta and the Paris Biennale and by its political and financial problems of the seventies. In 1974 a quarrel between politicians even caused its cancellation.

Reforms have been announced to put the event back on the rails. Prize-giving has been abolished and themes have been chosen to give the whole event some coherence. This year's slogan is "Art and Arts – the Present and the Past".

Supporters greet the Biennale with renewed optimism, but a faction of radical critics are adamant that it will never rise again. Many shared the opinion of French critic Pierre Restany on the last Biennale: "This putrid broth smells of compromise and political share-outs. Venice not only faces the permanent threat of high water but the new Biennale risk of high *merde*". Still, the lure of the Biennale's Venetian location guarantees its survival. Artists, critics, dealers, collectors and freewheelers still pour in for the three hectic days of press views and parties. Art and commerce mingle and La Serenissima makes up for almost anything.

however . . . **Russell Davies**

Books to buy for their shelf-life

Young Married of Cheltenham writes to ask: How does one stock one's bookshelves so that nobody will say anything about the contents? During the first months of our marriage we have tried to do our share of entertaining, offering hospitality both to local friends and to members of our families.

But time and again we have been devastated – promising friendships have even been terminated – by remarks we have heard passed about the reading matter we have on display. Admittedly it does not look especially attractive – we buy only paperbacks, and by the time we have both read them, fallen asleep on them in bed etc, they present a battered appearance. But surely that is no excuse for the loud snorts, bursts of unexplained laughter and cries of 'Blimey!' which fill the air whenever a guest is left to scan our shelves. One invitee even went so far as to pick out a book and drop it into the nearby waste-basket without a word. It was *Too Late the Phalarope* by Alan Paton. What are we to do? The shelves are built-in so they must be filled with something. We need to know how we can re-stock the space, cheaply, in such a way . . .

A: OK, OK, we have got the message. My goodness, Young – may I call you Young? – you are a wordy young person.

I suspect that what you really ought to do is initiate a video library, preferably specializing in sexy films which may reverse that distressing trend in your marriage which sees you already reading in bed at your time of life. What's more, one video tape looks much like another, so they do not attract comment. However, they do attract dust, and burglars.

If you insist on books, which to judge by the length of your letter I would guess you do, there is a certain amount that can be done. The Bible and Shakespeare, as everyone knows, are beyond comment, and they can take up more space than you think. At the turn of the century, publishers such as Dent's specialized in splitting up the Scriptures and the Bard's works into small volumes – Genesis, King Lear, etc – and complete sets of these will occupy yards and yards of comment-free shelf space. They are no longer cheap, but they are utterly reliable in reducing guests to silence, so you may feel the extra investment is worthwhile.

Almost as good, and very much cheaper, are the works of H. S. Merriman. Henry Seton Merriman (1862-1903) was a prolific author, without whose works second hand book shops would look a lot emptier than they do. Nobody buys them, but they come in quite handsome little sets – worth a good foot or two of shelf, I should imagine.

And of course, you can buy several copies of the same work and stretch your Merriman collection sideways as far as you like. With this author, nobody will notice. He exercises a strange, narcotic fascination. The worst you will inspire by way of a reaction from your shelf inspectors is the question: "Who was this bloke, then?" The response: "His real name was Scott", will be enough to shut them up.

Another alternative is to collect different editions of the same carefully chosen boring work. Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables* always comes in at least two volumes, some of them vast, and no doubt there are Finnish, Icelandic and Japanese versions to keep your collection swelling. As long as you don't invite any professors of French literature you are in the clear.

Anything by Hugo is suited to your purposes, in fact, and his books are generally far too big to drop into the average British waste basket. Do not worry about that incident, by the way. Your guest probably once had a phalarope called Too Late, which died, and your book brought back unhappy memories.

Some pitfalls to avoid: P.G. Wodehouse is not advised. There is plenty of him – we could probably command most of your space – but guests tend to retire to armchairs and read him and you may not get a sensible word out of them thereafter. Worse, they may take it to bed, and gales of laughter from an adjoining bedroom are, I imagine, the last thing you want in your delicate sexual situation. Encyclopaedias settle arguments, but also start them. Unless you can find a *Britannica* so very old and decrepit that it's not worth looking anything up, stay out of this area. But remember that you can gain valuable inches by keeping your telephone directories in the bookshelf. Londoners are particularly fortunate in this respect. Finally, don't under any circumstances buy a book called: *Her Privates We*. It's quite a famous book, on sale at most second hand shops, but its title attracts the kind of comment that can get an evening off to a bad start, even in Cheltenham.

Miles Kington is on holiday

Cold showers and coronets

As the howl of the siren died away, a teenage girl crashed through the door and sprinted up the road, but was overtaken by two boys cycling furiously.

At this auxilliary fire station manned by the pupils of Gordonstoun school, every fire alarm in the district is answered with professional immediacy.

This year's fire service captain is Clare Bangor-Jones, who is about to read law at Leeds University. She has answered 94 fire calls in her two years in the fire service – which is unique in having women fire fighters.

But at Gordonstoun, you cannot say to a teacher you were too busy putting out a fire to do homework.

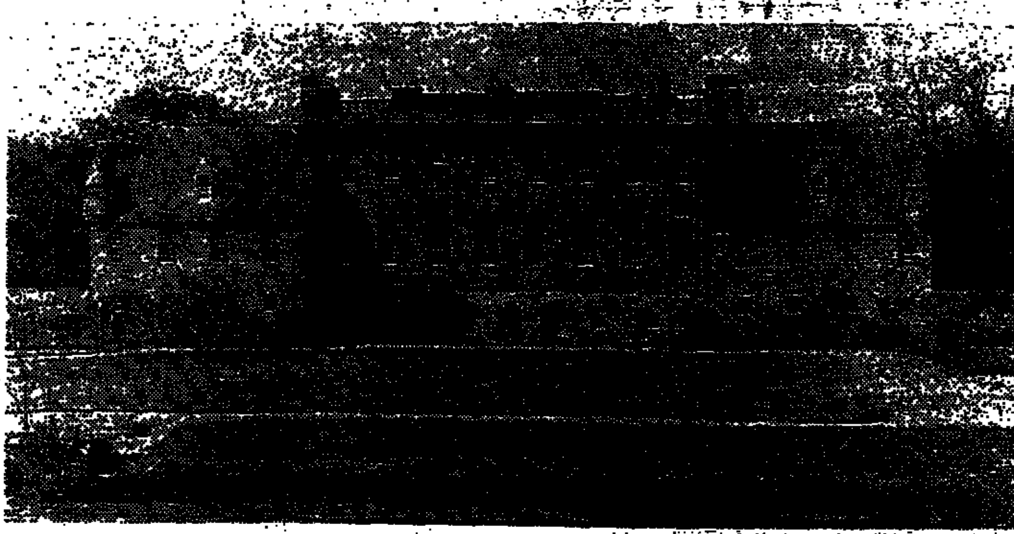
Many schools offer the same outdoor pursuits, expeditions and community service, but at Gordonstoun - 50 years old this year - they are an integral part of the school's philosophy and timetable.

Gordonstoun, with 50 staff, 460 pupils - one third of whom are girls, is a now happy school. The ruled, like the uniforms, are durable and sensible. Drinking, smoking, thoughtlessness, pomposity, excessive individualism and sexual intercourse are banned. The *Chariots of Fire* spirit has been rekindled in the rich farmland on the Moray Firth.

Its history began in late 1932, when five of Hitler's SA kicked a man to death in front of his mother. They were tried and imprisoned. Hitler sent them a telegram of congratulation. Kurt Hahn the headmaster of a school at Salem, in Baden, wrote to all ex-pupils urging them to condemn the murderers. He was jailed and only after the intervention of Ramsay MacDonald was he allowed to leave for exile in Britain.

Hahn immediately started a new school in Britain. Gordonstoun began tentatively with only two boys, but Hahn's charm and connexions began to win him a few wealthy patrons who were impressed with his determination. Prince Philip was one of the early pupils.

The school also developed pragmatically. The boys helped build what was lacking and served the community by watching the coast during storms and rescuing people from the Cairngorms. Hahn drew up a fearsome Prussian lifestyle: shorts in all weathers, a bare-chested run and cold shower every morning, and a solitary walk of repentance as the ultimate punishment.



Gordonstoun: Chariots of Fire spirit rekindled beside the Moray Firth

While Prince Charles was there from 1962 to 1967, Fleet Street focussed on the school, making the boy scout image out to be faintly ridiculous. At that time there was internal unrest over the school's approach.

For the 1960s hit the school lifestyle like alcohol hits sailors after a year at sea. As one old boy said: "It really only equipped you for life in the Army. It was unacademic and hairy-kneed, catering for the thick sons of the rich." Discontent swelled and burst in a riot in 1968 which was disbursed with some difficulty.

"I had problems with life when I left", the former pupil said. "I found it difficult to relate to women. If you were caught in bed with a maid at Gordonstoun you were expelled. If you were caught in bed with another boy you were demoted".

In 1972 the school admitted girls throughout the school. Business studies were introduced and more provision made for academic pursuits.

Micheal Mavor, the youngest headmaster in Britain when he was appointed at the age of 31, five years ago, is still trying to change that image but admits it is like trying to turn around a battleship. He has also tried to take the best of Hahn's ideas and adapt them to the demands of today.

But other changes have been more inevitable. There is now a computer centre and more emphasis on academic success. Mr Mavor is proud of his 83 per cent pass rate at 'A' level last year.

With fees of almost £5,000 a year, it is astonishing how catholic the Gordonstoun intake is. "We are not a school for rich people", said Mr Mavor. "Money should not be an obstacle to coming here".

Parents are asked to place themselves in one of nine categories depending on their ability to pay the fees. Twenty parents are paying more than the basic, 104 pay less. The entire £500,000 Jubilee Fund is to go to bursaries and scholarships.

Distance and seclusion still allow the school a little eccentricity and the pupils seem to create some of it themselves. Shorts, made optional some years ago, are in fashion this year which irritates the girls whose woolly socks and long skirts display no leg at all.

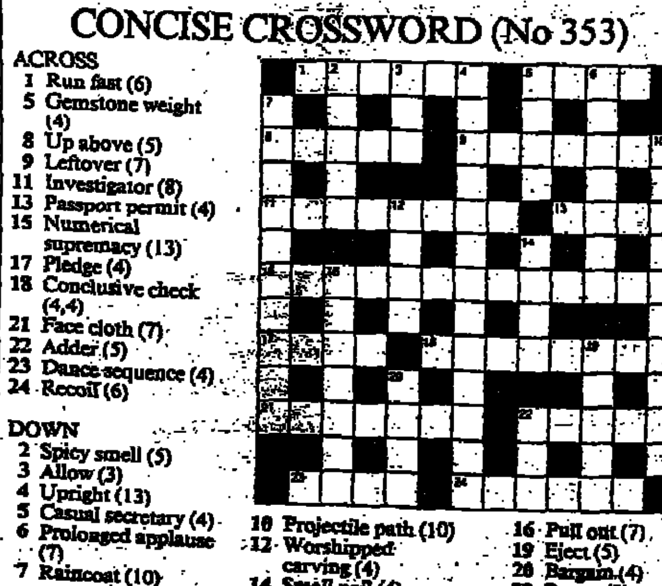
As I watched the fire fighters tumbling into their tender, its engine already revving, I said to a visiting prep school headmaster, "Would any of your kids not give their right arm to do that?" He shook his head. "It wasn't them I was thinking of", he said with a sigh. "It's us. We were born too soon".

Richard Dowden

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 353)

ACROSS
1 Run fast (6)
5 Gemstone weight (4)
8 Up above (5)
9 Leftover (7)
11 Investigator (8)
13 Passport permit (4)
15 Numerical supremacy (13)
17 Pledge (4)
18 Conclusive check (4,4)
21 Face cloth (7)
22 Adder (5)
23 Dance sequence (4)
24 Recoil (6)

DOWN
2 Spicy smell (5)
3 Allow (3)
4 Upright (13)
5 Casual secretary (4)
6 Prolonged applause (7)
7 Raincoat (10)
10 Projectile path (10)
12 Worshipped carving (4)
14 Small nail (4)
16 Pull out (7)
19 Eject (5)
20 Bargain (4)
22 Power (3)



SOLUTION TO No 352
ACROSS: 1 Syrup 4 Isthmus 8 Romeo 9 Irksome 10 Trappist 11 Whiz 13 Fascinating 17 Late 18 Dreadful 21 Manhunt 22 Panic 23 Almanac 24 Delve
DOWN: 1 Surety 2 Rumba 3 Prospect 4 Idiosyncratic 5 Take 6 Moorhen 7 Sleazy 12 Strapped 14 Antonym 15 Alumna 16 Cliché 19 Final 20 Burn

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

All the flowers fit to print

A sweet rococo in the dress

Is there a distinctively "rococo" style in dress? At perhaps no other period – the middle decades of the eighteenth century – were art, design and costume so together in spirit.

The basic lines of the rococo style, the exhuberant asymmetrical curvilinear forms and the love of witty three-dimensional decoration, were made for dress. This is especially true of women's clothes (though there are rococo elements in men's dress too), which formed arguably the most seductive and "feminine" costume ever.

Such a style, absolutist and court-centred, derived from France. It was France that exported not only its fashions in dress to the rest of Europe, but also its concepts of civilized living which included the growing importance of the status of women. An English clergyman in the 1760s found it quite amazing that Frenchmen "dedicate to women almost their whole time, whereas the English allow them but a moderate share of their company and attention".

Encouraged by the salons, women were expected to provide intelligent and sophisticated adornment; unable to play an overtly political role, it might be said



Madame de Pompadour, presiding genius of rococo, painted by Boucher in 1759

that their creative skills were channelled into their dress.

If there is a presiding genius of the rococo style in dress, it is Madame de Pompadour, the first real arbiter of fashion in the eighteenth century. In 1745 she commenced her reign as "maîtresse en titre" to Louis XV, and although the liaison was of fairly short duration, it was her fashion sense that was dominant until her death in 1764.

For in her hands the rococo which could so easily become mere fussiness of decoration, became a supreme work of art. Seen to best advantage in the canvases of Boucher (himself the son of an embroiderer and alive to all the possibilities of luxury textiles), Mme de Pompadour's delicious dresses, covered in ribbons, flounces and ruffles are a vision of what Hogarth described in his Analysis of Beauty (1753) – "the beauty of intricacy lies in contriving winding shapes". All the possibilities of the curve were exploited, from the curled hairstyles, (known as moutoné, like a sheep's fleece), the undulating trimmings on the gown, and the scallop shape of the open fan.

The total effect was a work of art, and took almost as long to create, for the act of getting dressed could take many hours, involving a subtle language of coquetry which we cannot today, with our more overtly sexual attitude to dress, begin to fathom. Some indication of it might find in Beaumarchais's *The Marriage of Figaro* when Chérubin confesses to Suzanne his envy at her intimacy with the Countess, "l'habiller le matin et la déshabiller le soir, épingle à épingle", a whole world of sensual dalliance conveyed in the pinning and unpinning.

The total effect was created by the accessories as well as the dress itself. Madame de Pompadour even gave her name to a tiny headdress called a pompon, of flowers, feathers, lace or jewels, often worn slightly to one side in the approved taste for asymmetry. If genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains, this certainly applies to the "confections" – no other word will do – of rococo dress.

A crucial element in the rococo was a delight in fantasy, expressed both in fashionable dress, and the fancy dress worn at masquerades which flourished in the middle years of the eighteenth century. The French court, led by Madame de Pompadour, paid witty homage to the past in their costumes for the great masked balls held at Versailles, or acted out the supposed simplicities of country life in an Arcadian setting at fêtes champêtres.

For men self-conscious in their pleasures, including dress, the English could only really enjoy the rococo dressed up to attend masquerades at the pleasure gardens of Vauxhall and Ranelagh. As a style in dress, it never quite took off in the more tepid and democratic English climate, where in any case the court was, in the words of one German visitor, "the residence of dullness". Without the self-indulgent riot of decoration which is the true mark of rococo dress, in England the style is manifest through the scrolling arrangements of naturalistic flowers seen in silk design and embroideries; there is no abandon here to be seen in the tightly laced dress and the slightly prim shepherdess hat of many an English sitter.

Of course rococo dress was expensive, time-consuming and above all frivolous; it was part of that "plaisir de vivre" eloquently recalled by Talleyrand. It is now just a historical curiosity; even surviving dresses of the period are mere ghosts without the animation of their original inhabitants; for dress more than any of the other applied arts is so closely tied to the society that produced it, that it is correspondingly harder to recreate and display.

We must return to the portraits, for they alone give some idea of the exuberant fantasy of rococo dress, which in times of bleakness the human spirit can recognize.

**Rococo Art and Design at the Victoria and Albert Museum until 30 September.*

**Dr Roheiro lectures in the History of Dress at the Courtauld Institute of Art. Her book Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe, will be published by B. T. Batsford.*

Aileen Ribeiro

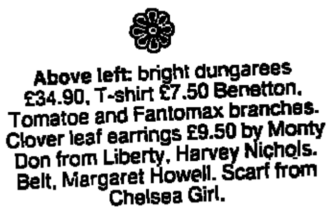








Above: rose-printed cotton T-shirt £13.90, contrasting circular skirt £30.30. From all branches of Benetton, Tomatoe and Fantomax. Child: Tana lawn print dress £29.50 Liberty, Regent Street W1. Lace-edged socks £4. Lemon cotton bar pumps £19 Cacharel 103 New Bond Street W1.



Above centre: Impressionist style print for cropped cotton top £13.90, matching trousers £18.50, Stephanel, 15 Brompton Road SW3; 15 South Molton Street, W1, 88 King's Road SW3, and Western Road Brighton.
Child: pansy print pink and white fine cotton dress with white collar £35 by Cacharel from Simpson Piccadilly and 103 New Bond Street.

Above left: bright dungarees £34.90, T-shirt £7.50 Benetton, Tomatoe and Fantomax branches. Clover leaf earrings £9.50 by Monty Don from Liberty, Harvey Nichols. Belt, Margaret Howell. Scarf from Chelsea Girl.

Left: Liberty print floral jacket £55, Liberty Regent Street W1. Red T-shirt £7.50 Benetton. Red and silver grey cotton trousers £19.70, also blue, white, Stephanel, 15 Brompton Road SW1; 15 South Molton Street W1; 88 King's Road SW3; Western Road, Brighton. Matisse-inspired yellow metal earrings £19 by Monty Don From Harvey Nichols, Liberty. Child's sunflower yellow tennis top £9.70, printed trousers £14.90 both Benetton.

Mixed bed of natural and exotic blooms. Man's oversize frond-printed multi-colour white/red/yellow cotton shirt £16.99 by Scruffs at Top Shop, Oxford Circus W1. '97' King's Road, SW3; Snob, Newcastle; Jeanery, Sheffield. Floral print vest £3.99 Top Shop. Colourful flower garden printed trousers £70, Apostrophe, 20 Sloane Street SW1. Paisley Scarf £26, Kenzo, 17 Sloane Street SW1, and South Molton Street, W1. Yellow straw Moroccan fez £26.50 by Kangol from Harrods.

A herbaceous border of blooms in a pot pourri of prints bring fresh life to the flower as a design motif. Fashion designers are drawing their inspiration not just from the garden, but from the bold hands of master artists.

The arabesque shapes of Matisse, broad brush strokes of Van Gogh and the flickering touch of the Impressionists are reproduced in the new floral patterns that are blossoming in time for summer.

Big blooms in full flower burst from the surface of sporty separates in a blaze of colour not designed for wilting wall-flowers. The purple of African violets, fuchsia and cyclamen pinks, poppy red and sunflower yellow are arranged in vivid confusion against a background of lush green foliage.

From English roses to exotic hot house varieties, the aesthetic appeal of the flower has brought a flourishing of floral patterns throughout fashion history. Romantic pastel chintz dresses and delicate flowery silks are traditional choices for garden parties and summer weddings. Tana lawns are perennial Liberty prints in white tinted with magnolia peach, rosy pink cornflower blue, especially sweet for little girls' dresses sprinkled with tiny floral bouquets. For their mothers, Liberty's bold flower patterns painted in intense hibiscus red and yellow on pools of aqua blue look fresh and new.

French designers have a fresh way with flower prints, especially Kenzo's bold mixes of colour and Jean Paul Gaultier's mixed beds of natural and exotic blooms.

Gentler sweet pea colourings sprout on the knits of the season. Cottage garden colours are washed on to the buff of an artist's canvas.

Six British painters have been commissioned by Norton of London to illustrate the packaging for their Chelsea Flowers soaps. David Hockin's painting of a carnation is strong and stylized in contrast to the more delicate images from the five women artists.

The flower as a symbol of beauty and femininity is a source of inspiration for the cosmetic houses. A fresh, dewy complexion is coloured with the warm, varied shades of summer flower gardens. Yves Saint Laurent's 'Rose Pink' collection mixes pinks with ochre and reds to give depth of colour.

The flowering period for fashion looks set to continue into the autumn with floral and Provencal prints mixing with tartans and paisley swirls in a riot of pattern.

Christine Painell

Make-up by Glauca Rossi for **YVES SAINT LAURENT** Beaute using colours from the Rose Pink collection. Hair by Shaun Hunt for Daniel Galvin. Photographs by **RUSS MALKIN**



THE TIMES DIARY

Keeping tabs on Tabarin

The Foreign Office has blocked publication of an article recounting a secret British military expedition launched more than 40 years ago to stop Argentine penetration of Britain's Antarctic territory. The article, by Dr Peter Beck, principal lecturer in international history at Kingston Polytechnic, had been commissioned by the privately circulated newsletter of the government-funded British Antarctic Survey. The operation, codenamed Tabarin, was organized by the Admiralty, on the orders of Churchill's War Cabinet, to prevent any Argentine attempt to claim sovereignty while British forces were busy elsewhere. The issue remains politically sensitive in view of the Antarctic's future strategic use and resource potential to Britain. However, the FO ban will not prevent Beck's account of Operation Tabarin from surfacing; I am told that Polar Records, organ of the Scott-Polar Institute, intends to publish and be damned.

● A number of German veterans have written to ask if they can turn up at next week's D-Day celebrations. Charles Barbier, of the tourist bureau in Caen, tells me his usual reply is: "Yes, so long as you don't all come at once like last time."

Short recall

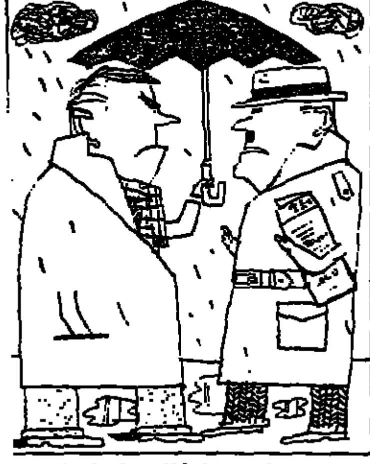
One of the stops on the controversial European tour of P. W. Botha, the South African prime minister, will be Delville Wood in France. It was the scene of a fierce engagement in the battle of the Somme in 1916 in which a South African brigade was virtually wiped out.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation this week ran a television programme about the battle, and said that Mr Botha would be paying tribute to those South Africans who had fallen in the defence of a free Europe in two world wars. Does Europe remember? it asked rhetorically. The SABC's own memory is somewhat selective. It omitted to mention that Afrikaners were lukewarm about their country's involvement in the First World War and that Mr Botha's National Party openly sympathized with the Nazis in the second.

Same ball game

Arthur Scargill, not known for his love of American culture, was sporting a baseball cap on the picket line at Orgreave coking plant near Sheffield yesterday where he earlier complained of rough handling by the police. Scargill, who was autographing pound notes for his supporters, explained: "There's a story behind this hat. It was worn by Kentucky miners working for the mining group Amax during a dispute. And we all know who the head of Amax was then – Ian MacGregor."

BARRY FANTONI



'And what didn't you do over the holiday weekend?'

Street music

Coronation Street has finally achieved cultural respectability: on Thursday the Halle Orchestra, with four opera singers, performs the premiere of the *Coronation Street Oratorio* before an audience of 2,000 at Manchester's Free Trade Hall.

Hand it to him

Businessmen who think bribery is a *sine qua non* for piling up profits in the Middle East should think again. Mohammad al-Guwaihes, a projects director in the Saudi Arabian health ministry, was recently offered a 100,000 bribe by a firm of South Korean contractors. He tipped off the police, who arrested an official of the company as he was about to pay the first instalment. Mohammed will not be out of pocket. King Fahd has sent him a reward – of £100,000.

Unfrank

Allegedly miffed at being excluded from the judging panel of the Top of the Irish book promotion, author and broadcaster Frank Delaney has a rip in a Dublin newspaper. Was it the idea, he asks, of a bright copywriter in an advertising agency in London, whose idea of fun would be to take the slogan "The top of the mawrnin' to yer sor"? Delaney says: "I know the book marketing people will think it is all great sport; people who trick around with other people's hard-fought reputations usually have fun, a sort of expense account fun ... there simply must be more dignified ways of selling books". He should know. Two years ago he was only too keen to act as chairman of the Best of British Authors' panel – the Book Marketing Council's first such promotion. "I can't talk about that", said Delaney yesterday. "I agreed at the time to observe confidences about the judging."

PHS

Conciliation: the improbable Mersey sound

Has the Liverpool affair been – the words are those of Sir Trevor Jones, Liberal Party leader in the city council – a "confidence trick from start to finish"?

Events begin to nourish the suspicion that Labour's plan to introduce an illegal budget was never more than a strategem: to win electoral support and to squeeze extra money from a government whose inner city commitments are completely at odds with its rates control exercise. Why else, when Labour's strong showing at the elections earlier this month was hailed as an endorsement, have councillors delayed, and delayed again, taking the budget vote?

Meanwhile the patience of a government with every interest in outfacing a group of potential law breakers and big spenders seems to have been stretched almost to the point of condoning the Liverpool gamesmanship. Plans are in train for a flurry of ministerial visits to Merseyside (including a prime ministerial visit), which seem to imply a desire for negotiation and conciliation.

Official spokesmen now rigorously avoid talk of direct rule. Back into the drawer has gone the list of possible commissioners drawn up by Sir George Moseley, the Environment Department permanent secretary. Last week an unfamiliar atmosphere of peace marked the latest meeting between Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, and delegates from the city council. Only a month ago Councillor Derek Hatton was heard threatening to carry class struggle to the minister's front door in the London suburbs. Now, albeit in a begrudging scouse way, there are professions of admiration; Mr Hatton said things were on the "right path" to a negotiated settlement.

The cynical, local view (held by Sir Trevor Jones) is that the Trotskyist rhetoric was always misleading, that the metropolitan mass media were always in danger of taking Liverpudlian verbosity at face value, that they prematurely descried in Mr Hatton the lineaments of a Livingstone.

Those accustomed to the murk of the municipal buildings in Dale Street tended instead to watch Tony Byrne, the finance chairman, no believer in *Militant*, but a power within the district Labour Party. More warily, observers puzzled over the arrival on the scene – thanks to election victory in St Mary's ward – of Tony Mulhearn, a supporter of the policies advocated by *Militant* of more weight and longevity than Mr Hatton.

Perhaps, (the charitable view) since that piece of theatre on March 29 when the unbalanced budget idea first appeared, both the Labour majority and ministers have peered over the abyss and chosen to take a few steps back. Municipal breakdown was seen to involve more than glamorous marches and a centrally appointed *Gauleiter*. Old people in council homes might not be fed; the entire municipal debt market could be crippled; even the famed Merseyside public service unions baulked at the prospect of the non-appearance of their pay packets.

Assume for a moment that peace is breaking on the horizon. Mr Jenkin's bottom line is that he can do nothing for Liverpool that will set up claims by other local authorities – some of which are more needy. Labour councillors' base line is no sackings. Between the two there are several points for an agreement.

The fact is that there is some spare money. Not a lot: mainly it could come from the element in the £350m urban programme that has not yet been allocated. Liverpool already benefits from these inner city grants; they could be stretched. Just as significant, there are "disregards" – classification by the Environment Department of some spending as "inner city" and immune from the complex system of rates penalties.

There is now a fair degree of agreement that a budget could be put together for Liverpool which would involve no compulsory redundancies or any great departure from Labour's 1983 promises. It would cost a hefty rates rise – possibly 45 per cent – but that could be "sold" locally on the basis that most council tenants would be protected through the rebates scheme. Mr Hatton would still be required to convince the Young Socialists that he had extracted substantial concessions.

Of course it would be premature to announce that the crisis is at an end. Michael Reddington, the city treasurer, will soon face a severe trial in the City markets as he tries to roll over a large outstanding loan; if he fails, the district auditor might insist on a budget being presented immediately. Any deal could easily come unstuck.

Much depends on that rather obscure official, the district auditor (formerly a civil servant, now an employee of a quango, the Audit Commission for Local Authorities). Having no direct connexion with the Government, he is supposed to make up his own mind about the legality of councillors' actions. So far he has kept remarkably cool and – noting that Mr Jenkin has chosen to pay out substantial sums of rate support grant to keep Liverpool afloat – has merely monitored cash flow.

The Government's line all along has been to leave matters to this official. He would be the one to go to the courts and certify that items in an unbalanced budget were illegal; it would be his job to apply to have Derek Hatton committed to jail for contempt if a court's orders were refused. As matters stand, the auditor is giving the council until June 7 to produce a budget; after that he might ask the courts to rule some of their short-term borrowing excessive and illegal.

The famed "commissioners" have never been much more than a set of bogeymen. The legislation to suspend the council exists in draft and is easy to define; what civil servants are still unsure about is how practically to intervene – through a single strong man, a team of experts or merely a financial manager to secure loans to the city. The preferred solution – in extreme circumstances – is still for Sir Trevor Jones to lead his Liberals into a breach caused by the removal from office of Labour.

An irony of the situation at present is that Liverpool (thanks to 10 years of modest rates and mixed administration) does not figure on 1984's "hit list" of councils to be rate-capped. It will in 1985. But next year, the Merseyside cynics remind us, there are no district elections. The scope for amateur theatricals will be much less.

David Walker

Roger Scruton

When democracy lets us down

Writing in *The Guardian* on May 16, Peter Jenkins eloquently presented what might be called "the Tory case against Mrs Thatcher". He argued that the present government has repeatedly acted in ways that either ignore constitutional conventions or threaten to destroy them. Toryism, he implied, is about balance – the "checks and balances" of the constitution, and also the balance of social power. Throughout its history, the Tory party has been concerned to limit the power of each dominant faction by bestowing an equal and opposite power on its rivals. Thus was established the tradition of Tory democracy, from which the present government has allegedly strayed.

Mr Jenkins gives as his principal example of this straying from tradition the move to abolish the metropolitan authorities. He sees the GLC, for example, as a part of the unwritten constitution of the kingdom, and the elections by which its high officers are appointed as essential to the process whereby the interests of the governed are represented before those who govern them.

The metropolitan authorities are, however, recent additions to the fabric of British government, and their growth has been persistently opposed by Tories of the old school. Lord Salisbury, for example, regarded the growth of the LCC (the predecessor of the GLC) as a threat both to the autonomy of Parliament and to the representation of the people.

It seemed to him to exemplify just the same concentration of irresponsible power as resided once in the cartels of manufacturers, and now in the leadership of the TUC. The Tory attempt to curtail the powers of local government received a profound setback under the un-Tory government of Mr Heath, whose reorganization of county boundaries in accordance with inscrutable bureaucratic imperatives created devastating opportunities for the "rational" oppression of the British people. The GLC has been no exception to the process. All that has changed under Mr Livingstone is that the inability of Parliament to represent the interests of the British citizen before those who pretend to speak for him has become a matter of public scandal.

To understand "traditional Toryism" we must also understand the distinction between representation and election. In another, equally lucid piece of journalism, which appeared in *The Sunday Times* on May 13, Andrew Stephen delivered a delicate analysis of the "People's Republic of Islington" (that "bastion of democracy", as Mr Jenkins ironically described it). Mr Stephen showed that this largely working-class community had voted to subject itself to the whimsical government of middle-class radicals, whose claim to represent its interests is about as plausible as the claim of Mao Tse Tung to represent the interests of the Chinese peasantry. The radical barons of Islington represent the interests of their own class, and of whatever minority might temporarily seize hold of their fashion-ridden consciences. But they are unrepresentative of the community, not despite but partly because of the fact that they gained power by election. Had they been appointed they would have been answerable to those who appointed them. As it is, they are answerable in the short term to no one, and risk no more, in the long term, than a return to irritated indolence.

To say as much is not to belittle democracy but to point to the reality of "elected dictatorship". Election can lead to representation only in certain conditions, and, at the local level, these conditions do not obtain. First, most decent citizens – who mind their own business, pay their rates, and make limited demands on their neighbours – do not have time or energy to waste in local politics. Councillors are therefore chosen from the ranks of those with a special interest in controlling local funds, and with the freedom and mobility to devote themselves to the electoral process. Their government is as likely to be representative of local interests as is the government of *Animal Farm*, following elections in which only the pigs can stand.

Secondly, elections are intelligible only when issues are clear. Hence prospective councillors posture as members of political parties, thereby importing into the local election the recognizable colours of national politics. It is as though two candidates for the chairmanship of a football club should stand, one as Labour, the other as Conservative. The true Tory will vote Conservative; but his vote will bear no relation to his interests as a footballer.

Thirdly, the two major contributors to local funds – central government and local business – are disenfranchised. Their money is purloined and redistributed without regard to anything other than the votes of those who receive it, so endorsing that persecution of the industrious (in truth, the world's most persecuted minority) which, in the eyes of the resentful, constitutes true "social justice".

It is arguable that, in its highest form, representation can exist only in a court of law. But the historical constitution of Parliament has endowed it with some of the character of a court of law, which imposes a strong condition of answerability on all those whom it appoints to high office. If powers of taxation are to be rightly used, they ought first to be restored to Parliament. And it is this which Parliament – in true Tory fashion – is presently trying to achieve.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

As P. W. Botha prepares for his first tour of Europe, Michael Hornsby looks at Pretoria's quiet back-tracking over a Cuban withdrawal from Angola

Missing linkage: the key to a Namibia deal?



Automatic rifles at the ready, Swapo guerrillas attend a political lecture in their Angolan camp.

The recent conference on Namibia in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, although ending inconclusively, came very close to agreement. Indeed, the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, said it might have succeeded had it lasted only a few more hours. As it is, he believes a new negotiating process has been set in train that could finally solve the issue.

What is new is that after years during which various outside agents – the United Nations, the so-called "Western contact group" (the US, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) and latterly the US on its own – have tried in vain to engineer a settlement, the parties most directly concerned, South Africa and the Swapo guerrilla organization, now seem to be taking matters into their own hands, with Zambia acting as go-between.

The US, which has been at the centre of recent peace moves in Southern Africa, was alarmed to find itself relegated to the sidelines in Lusaka.

What is especially worrying the Americans is the slowly emerging prospect that a Namibia settlement might come about without the removal of Cuban troops from Angola, the main point of the exercise for Washington in a presidential election year. Indeed, President Kaunda has left little doubt that the US was kept out of the Lusaka conference precisely because it is so wedded to "linkage" – the policy of making a Cuban withdrawal a precondition for a Namibia settlement.

A German colony from 1884 until the First World War, Namibia, better known until recently as South West Africa, was subsequently administered by Pretoria under a trusteeship mandate conferred by the League of Nations in 1920. In 1966 the UN, the League's successor body, terminated the mandate, and in 1971 the International Court of Justice advised that South Africa's continued presence in the territory was illegal. But Pretoria stayed put, claiming to have the support of most of the local population.

There are today just over a million inhabitants, 70,000 of them white, in a country occupying some 320,000 square miles, much of it arid but rich in minerals, including diamonds and uranium. In 1966 Swapo, with its power base among the Ovambos of the northern region, who account for 50 per cent of the entire population, began a guerrilla war against South African occupation. The fighting spread and intensified from the mid-1970s when Swapo obtained bases in an independent Angola.

An important break in the cycle of violence came on January 31 this year when Mr P. W. Botha, the South African prime minister, announced that South Africa had begun "disengaging" its forces from southern Angola.

Even before the January 31 announcement South Africa, it has now been learnt, had begun putting out feelers to Swapo. On January 29 the head of South African military intelligence had a secret meeting in Lusaka with Mr Sam Nujoma and other top Swapo figures. South Africa floated the idea of setting up a Namibian "government of national unity" formed by Swapo and other political groups in the territory, mostly regarded as puppets by Swapo. Mr Nujoma said thank you, very interesting, but no.

The South African offer would have meant a sharp departure from UN Security Council Resolution 435, hitherto the internationally accepted basis for Namibia's independence. This envisages a UN-supervised ceasefire and then elections to a constituent assembly, which would adopt an independent constitution for the territory.

President Kaunda's strategy at this month's Lusaka conference was, as he put it, to call Mr Botha's bluff – a reference to repeated statements that South Africa would not oppose an agreement giving the "internal" Multi-Party Conference (MPC) delegation formal equality of status with Swapo at the talks.

The idea was to get a declaration calling for a ceasefire and early implementation of Resolution 435 (without any reference to the Cubans), which Dr van Niekerk would then have had to sign as one of the co-chairmen. The plan very nearly succeeded but was sabotaged by two groups in the MPC, the National Party (NP), representing the views of most Afrikaner whites in Namibia and well to the right of its big brother in Pretoria, and the white-led (though multiracial) Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) of Mr Dirk Mudge.

They raised the old bogey of the United Nations' lack of impartiality and also Cuban "linkage". President Kaunda was ready to reword the declaration, substituting "without undue delay" for "immediate" with regard to implementation of 435 (thus giving the MPC time to seek assurances of impartiality from the UN) and providing for the NP and the DTA to append a dissenting footnote on the Cubans. But at this point Mr Nujoma lost patience and stormed out, according to some sources on the advice of Soviet diplomats in Lusaka.

Some collusion between the NP, Mr Mudge and Dr Van Niekerk seems probable. But there is much evidence that South Africa, if it cannot get a "government of national unity", would settle instead for a modification of 435 that would substantially reduce the United Nations' role, with South Africa and black states in the region monitoring the transition to independence. In return Cuban "linkage" would be quietly forgotten.

A clear hint of this came in a little-noted statement by Mr Botha to the South African parliament on April 27: "It is clear that the people of South West Africa, including Swapo, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the Cuban question. If the political parties, including Swapo, can in the meantime come to some agreement with regard to the future of their country, South Africa will not stand in the way.

President Kaunda has since acknowledged that such a "regional settlement" could be a way out of the Namibia impasses and could be endorsed *ex post facto* by the United Nations. Why should Swapo play ball? The answer is that Swapo has been seriously weakened militarily by the South Africa-Angola security pact. Politically, however, it is getting stronger all the time – even some whites in Namibia are now advocating support for the organization – and it has little to fear from whatever procedure is used.

Peter Kellner

A battle Tebbit must win

If anyone gets round to writing a biography of Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, he or she may well conclude that one of his most important decisions was taken, unannounced, on Monday morning of last week. He withdrew a modest-looking item from the agenda of a Cabinet committee meeting on privatization.

By this action he won a vital tactical victory over the Treasury. More important, his victory could be worth £150m to the Government. More important still, Mr Tebbit's decision gives Britain a sporting chance of remaining at the forefront of world microchip technology.

His decision concerns Inmos, a company set up six years ago by the Labour government to compete with America and Japan in the manufacture of advanced silicon chips. Today, after receiving £110m of government support, Inmos has started to make profits. Sales are growing at a prodigious rate. The company has won a substantial share of the world market in one of the chips it already makes, and it leads its American and Japanese competitors in the race to develop the next generation of chip technology – the "transputer".

In normal political times, ministers would demand, and probably receive, great credit for sustaining such fruitful cooperation between the public sector and some of Britain's best design engineers. But these are not normal political times. Instead of welcoming Inmos's success, ministers seem embarrassed by it.

Their problem derives from the fact that Inmos is beginning to do so well that the Government will make much more money by waiting a few months. Since the Treasury wants to privatize everything it can as fast as it can, it can justify selling Inmos now only by denying the company's potential: to admit that potential would be to wreck any justification for a quick sale.

Which brings us back to Mr Tebbit and his act of discreet heroism. Last Tuesday the Cabinet committee that deals with privatization was due to discuss a bid for Inmos from Ma Bell – the American company AT&T. The bid is worth £50m. Although Mr Tebbit does not want to sell Inmos to the Americans, he is under increasing pressure from Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Trade Secretary feared that he might find himself isolated among Cabinet ministers if a decision were forced. So he stalled. By removing Inmos from the committee's agenda, he has won valuable time in which to fight for the company's future.

There are three reasons why it is important, even within the terms of the Government's general approach to industry, for Mr Tebbit to win his battle to save Inmos from the clutches of AT&T.

The first is that control of Inmos would pass to the Americans. With some products, such as cars and television sets, it can be argued that foreign control is helpful, especially if it gives British factories access to more advanced technologies developed abroad. But even if that general argument is accepted, it does not apply to the sale of Inmos. The benefits of high technology would flow not *to* but *from* Britain – and to a country that is increasingly reluctant to export its own latest microchip technology. Inmos guarantees British access to a wide range of microchip systems independently of formal or informal US trade restrictions; to sell to AT&T would be to tear up that guarantee.

The second reason to reject this bid is that AT&T has no interest in keeping Inmos's talented design team working on the transputer, their brainchild for the late 1980s. First unveiled last November, the new system can handle 10 million instructions a second. It puts on to one chip the properties that must today be programmed into several linked components. It is likely to be one of the most important products of the 1990s – if Inmos has the chance to develop it. But since the transputer does not fit into AT&T's idea of where it is going, Inmos would not get that chance if the British company were sold.

Even if there two reasons fail to melt the Treasury's icy heart, the third one might. AT&T's bid of £50m would cause the Government to lose money on the sale. What is more, two independent assessments have put Inmos's value far higher. Earlier this year the Government's British Technology Group (which technically owns Inmos on the Government's behalf) asked a US consultancy group, Integrated Circuit Engineering, to advise on the sale of Inmos. The consultants replied that it would be a "grave mistake" to sell it for less than £200m. The same conclusion has been reached by the London stockbroker Messel & Co, whose general approach to economic and industrial policy is close to the Government's own.

That Inmos will be sold at some point by the Government is not in doubt. The issues are: when, at what price, to whom, and with what guarantees that its potential as a world leader in mirochip technology will not be lost. I have never said it before, and I doubt if I shall ever say it again; but just this once – all power to your elbow, Mr Tebbit!

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Outlook slippery in banana-money land

Manila

The Philippines is green and productive. Its people have one of the highest educational levels in Asia. Its democratic tradition predates the arrival of the Spanish. But today the country is technically bankrupt, with a government that has all but lost its credibility with its creditors.

Economic collapse can be staved off only with a $650m stand-by loan from the International Monetary Fund. The loan has been delayed for some months for a variety of reasons, most of which stem from the government's unwillingness to meet the IMF's terms and its disregard for the fundamental economic measures neccessary to get excess liquidity and inflation under control. The Philippines is well into its third moratorium on debt repayment. The IMF money is crucial to further private lending.

Yet the conditions which the IMF is expected to impose, including a substantial devaluation of the peso, will almost certainly make an already bad situation worse, since it is giving the Philippines only until the end of next year to get its house in order.

Some economists believe the conditions will be unworkable and will lead to unrest if they are forced through in such a short period. Unemployment and inflation are likely to accelerate to levels that could strain even the easy-going Filipinos. Inflation now stands at about 40 per cent and, when the IMF conditions are applied, could soon reach 50 per cent.

The economy was already performing badly before the assassination last August on the only man who had the national standing to succeed President Ferdinand Marcos, Mr Benigno Aquino.

Money flew out of the country: its international reserves fell from $2 billion on August 31 to $600m in little more than six weeks.

By the end of the year even that figure was in doubt when the central bank was forced to admit that it had claimed assets that it did not have. The overstatement was discovered only when IMF officials arrived to negotiate rescheduling of the $25 billion national debt. But even that was not enough to frighten the Government. In the last quarter money in circulation went up 40 per cent of last year.

The IMF undoubtedly knew that the recent elections would scarcely damp down money supply. For a while the black market exchange rate improved as an estimated $1 billion flowed into the country, from fortunes stashed away overseas, to finance the elections. But demonetarized pesos, which would otherwise have gone to the incinerator, were also apparently handed out by President Marcos's New Society movement to make sure the votes came in on May 14. "Banana money," said one economist scornfully.

Worse still, it is thought that some new peso bills have been printed with duplicate serial numbers to give the impression that fewer new notes are going into circulation than is actually the case. Little wonder that the IMF is not content with a mere letter of intent from the Philippines government before the $650m starts to flow. President Marcos is telling his people that the IMF funds will become available by the end of this month or early next month, while insisting that devaluation, for the third time in a year, is not a forgone conclusion.

Crucial to the rehabilitation of the economy is the breaking up of the "crony" monopolies which dominate and strangle it. Some have already gone, taken over by the government after they over-reached themselves and could not meet hundreds of millions of dollars in debts.

But Marcos cronies still control two of the country's primary export industries. Mr Roberto Benedicto has monopoly control over both sugar growing and marketing; Mr Eduardo Cojuangco runs the coconut industry, on which one third of the country's 50 million people depend. In the IMF view, both these monopolies must be broken up to give better distribution of income in what are anyway notoriously cyclical industries. Whether Mr Marcos is politically willing to carry out these fundamental reforms is doubtful.

So far he has shown no such intention. With a break-up of the monopolies would go much of the bedrock of his political support. Crony banks which should have long ago collapsed are being shored up. Within the last two months a large tract of land in Mindanao has changed hands in circumstances which do not suggest greater social awareness. Mr Cojuangco meanwhile goes from strength to strength with the presnt high copra prices.

Both sides may be said to have won the election. Mr Marcos could claim a functioning democracy to appease US congressmen and international financiers concerned about political chaos if there is no prospect of peaceful change. The opposition won more seats than it might have realistically expected and got a firm foot in the door of the National Assembly, powerless though it is in the face of Mr Marcos's dictatorial powers.

But it is on the president's willingness to be less of a dictator that the country's future political and economic health depend. The damage to the economy could take years to put right. It is up to Mr Marcos to show sufficient flexibility to allow the healing to go ahead unhindered by political upheaval.

David Watts

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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INDIA'S BAD EXAMPLE

When Mr Denis Healey in the Commons recently stated that Hongkong, with one per cent of the population of India has twice India's trade, he was making an important point about Hongkong, but an equally important point about India. If Hongkong, with one per cent of its population and less than 0.03 per cent of India's land area (without even water as a natural resource) can so outpace India, there must be something terribly wrong with the way Indian governments have managed their affairs; and there is.

A paper by an Indian economist published today (Pricing, Planning and Politics: A Study of Economic Distortions In India, by Subroto Roy, IEA £1.80) shows how Asia's largest democracy is gradually being stifled by the imposition of economic policies whose woeful effect and rhetorical unreality find their echo all over the Third World. As with many of Britain's former imperial possessions, the rot set in long before independence. But as with most of the other former dependencies, the instrument of economic regulation and bureaucratic control set up by the British has been used decisively and expansively to consolidate a statist regime which inhibits free enterprise, minimizes economic success and consolidates the power of government in all spheres of the economy.

We hear little of this side of things when India rattles the borrowing bowl or denigrates her creditors for want of further munificence. How would Indian officials explain their poor performance relative to Hongkong? Dr Roy has the answers for them. He lists the causes as a large and heavily subsidized public sector, labyrinthine control over private enterprise, forcibly depressed agricultural prices, massive import substitution, government monopoly of foreign exchange transactions, artificially overvalued currency and the extensive politicization of the labour market, not to mention the corruption which is an inevitable side effect of an economy which depends on the arbitrament of bureaucrats.

The first Indian government under Nehru took its cue from Nehru's admiration of the Soviet economy, which led him to believe that the only policy for India was socialism in which there would be "no private property except in a restricted sense and the replacement of the private-profit-system by a higher ideal of cooperative service."

Consequently the Indian government has now either a full monopoly or is one of a few oligopolists in banking, insurance, railways, airlines, cement, steel, chemicals, fertilizers, shipbuilding, breweries, telephones and wrist watches. No businessman can expand his operation while there is any surplus capacity anywhere in that sector. He needs government approval to modernize, alter his price structure, or change his labour shift.

It is not surprising that a recent study of those developing countries which account for most manufactured exports from the Third World shows that India's share fell from 65 per cent in 1953 to 10 per cent in 1973; nor, with the numerous restrictions on inter-state movement of grain, that India has over the years suffered more from an inability to cope with famine than during the Raj when famine drill was centrally organized and skilfully executed without restriction

Nehru's attraction for the Soviet model has been inherited by his daughter, Mrs Gandhi. Her policies have clearly positioned India more towards the Soviet Union than the West. The consequence of this, as Dr Roy states, is that a bias can be seen in "the antipathy and pessimism towards market institutions found among the urban public, and sympathy and optimism to be found for collectivist or statist ones." All that India has to show for it is the delivery of thousands of tanks in exchange for bartered goods, and the erection of steel mills and other heavy industry which help to perpetuate the unfortunate obsession with industrial performance at the expense of agricultural growth and the relief of rural poverty.

Of course the Indian example is repeated in dozens of countries of the developing world, where dirigiste development economists – 85,000 of them according to OECD – argue that the liberal international economic order must be changed: in other words that the accepted laws of supply and demand must be suspended on behalf of the Third World. Their policies have aided neither efficiency nor equity nor liberty in the countries concerned; indeed normally the reverse has occurred.

The obstacles to growth of developing countries' exports are largely internally caused. If they changed their economic policies by liberalizing financial and trade control systems and by substituting export promotion for import substitution they would discover what Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea have already discovered on their way to greater economic achievement.

The aid lobbies maintain that foreign aid is crucial to this process. Their arguments are echoed in the Third World where governments seek to obscure the poverty of their own policies by blaming the Western world both for refusing to lend them enough money and then for lending them too much.

In fact, external finance accounts for only 13 per cent of total investment in developing countries. This includes official capital flow in the form of soft loans and grants as well as private flow. Thus the capital formation which has raised the growth rate in the Third World has mostly come from domestic sources. External finance is therefore not, pace the Brandt Report, the main determinant of the prosperity of developing countries. So, the biggest contribution that the industrialized world could make to the developing world is not to expand aggregate monetary demands but to reduce restrictions on Third World imports.

That should be the agenda for all the industrialized giants whose leaders are to attend the London summit. However, in the hubbub created by international debt the distinctions have become blurred. The question of foreign aid, trade and development has become merged into the single proposition to transfer wealth from rich to poor. It is not like that. A distinction has to be made between development aid and the temporary relief of hardship.

Development aid should concentrate on those policies which are most conducive to stimulating growth and prosperity in the Third World. Experience suggests that there may be a better way than lending Third World governments money if they intend only to use it to consolidate their position through dirigiste decisions which ignore market factors. The relief of hardship, be it for famine, drought or disease, is essentially a charitable act, but when it becomes a continuous or semi-permanent process it is self-defeating as an act of charity if it does not help to change the conditions in which relief was first required.

In those cases where official funds are concerned the question of aid – its purposes and its effect – cannot be removed from the political debate. It is taxpayers' money being transferred to governments directly or through international organizations. Because it is called "aid" there is a tendency to put it above the political battle. That cannot be right; it is a legitimate subject for critical discussion in which there are unlikely to be any sacred or inviolable assumptions.

PAINS OF THE PENAL SYSTEM

Up in Scarborough, the Police Federation; across in Southport, the Prison Officers' Association; the Justices' Clerks were meeting over in Blackpool, and the Association of Prison Visitors in the shadow of Nelson's Column. It is a wonder that there was anyone left to mind the shop of the criminal justice system over the past week of rained-on conferences. The Home Secretary was hastening from resort to resort, mollifying the police at one and offering hope to remand prisoners at another.

Now, no doubt, the routine administration of criminal justice (as distinct from deployments associated with the coal strike) will sink back into obscurity again until the party conference comes round, and Mr Brittan feels the need to make the traditional assurances to delegates that the Government is not departing from the firm line.

Mr Brittan's version of the firm line is at its best briskly managerial in character, rather than a matter of simple reliance on severe penalties. Managerial efficiency is an excellent thing as far as it goes. But evidently aware that it is not enough, Mr Brittan has been given to making spasmodic and rather awkward gestures with a retributive air – as he did in last year's capital punishment debate, and again a few weeks ago when he committed himself to extend the experimental "short sharp shock" treatment for juvenile offenders: that at the very time when evidence is beginning to accumulate that the treatment is followed by relapse quite as often as less drastic regimes, and that the courts are exploiting their new sentencing powers and sending young offenders who would in the past have been given only a detention order to the more rigorous youth custody centres, where they would be exposed to the company and influence of hardened and expert young criminals.

He was more in tune with his better self last week when he told the Justices' Clerks that the Government were thinking of introducing a time-limit on remands before trial in England and Wales, like the 110-day limit that exists in Scotland. There the accused goes free if he has not been brought to trial without excuse within the statutory period. There are more than 1,000 prisoners at any time in England and Wales who have been waiting more than three months for trial (some more than a year).

The overcrowding they suffer is often worse than it is for prisoners who have actually been convicted of an offence. Access by lawyers and others is often made difficult; speaking to the prison visitors last week, the Archbishop of Canterbury deplored the plight of remand prisoners and the high rate of suicides among them. A three-month time-limit is still far too long except where special factors apply, but a statutory limit would give prison and court authorities an incentive not to delay cases unnecessarily.

The number of remand prisoners rose by 88 per cent in the ten years up to 1982 and is still rising. Considering that the Government has almost doubled expenditure on the criminal justice system since 1979, the extent of stress and despondency within it is surprising. The chairman of the Police Federation greeted Mr Brittan last week with a truculent attack on the mere possibility that the Edmund-Davies formula for police pay might be under threat. Those whose business it is to try to restrain pay in the public services do find the steady rise in the relative rewards of the police an awkward precedent. But Mr Brittan was right to reassure the conference that he would not allow police pay to fall back again.

The improvement in police numbers, quality and morale since the formula was adopted have contributed to a real improvement in the capacity of the police to respond to the increasingly complex challenges of recent years. There are even signs that this success is having some impact on serious crime, though it is in the nature of criminal statistics that success is not necessarily reflected in measurable terms.

In the courts and the penal system there are fewer signs that the extra expenditure has brought results. In part this is because prison building programmes are no help till the new prisons are finished. But the delays, the overcrowding, the failure of policy initiatives to have tangible effects, all still contribute to a depressingly unchanging spectacle. Britain continues to send relatively more criminals to prison than comparable European countries, and does so almost out of habit, with waning confidence in the rehabilitative potential of imprisonment, and little analysis of the relative roles of rehabilitation, retribution, deterrence and the protection of the public in penal policy. In some parts of the country, the commonest reason for being sent to prison is the non-payment of fines.

The Archbishop spoke up boldly last week for retribution as against deterrence, arguing that the former affirmed the individual's responsibility for his actions. A system of punishment must not "become divorced from the instinctive morality which governs most people's lives", Dr Runcie added. Penal policy in this country is so sunk in inertia that such thoughts about first principles must be welcome, wherever they may lead. New thinking need not be either soft or naive. But Mr Brittan's managerial approach is not enough: he needs ideas as well.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The real danger to Gulf oil plants

From Mr Miles Copeland

Sir, Dean Acheson, our Secretary of State under President Truman, used to say that failure to see a problem at all was less dangerous than seeing it wrongly.

I now suggest that the premises underlying most public discussions of the escalating tensions in the Persian Gulf, such as we see on television and read in the press, are flawed – or, in any case, are at odds with what our government strategists have recently learned about the Soviets' intentions and operational policies.

When our planners sit down to ponder the situation now rapidly brewing in the Gulf they should not be too quick to assume that it is only the sea lanes that are in danger, that they can be kept open with gunboats, and that the Soviets are genuinely afraid of the possibility that we might intervene into the situation militarily.

There is a greater danger to the oil installations themselves, and the possibility that they may be sabotaged by a team using the Iraq-Iran war as cover and seeking to deprive Western Europe of its main source of energy.

Also we who bother to read translations of Kremlin "think tank" papers and who listen to recent defectors know that, despite their public statements the Soviets are *delighted* at the appearance of American military might at the scene of crisis.

At the present juncture of the East-West conflict nothing would please them more than to have us indulge in a bit of high-profile sabre-rattling over the Gulf situation and then back down – just as we have done in every similar crisis in the past, from Viet Nam to Lebanon, with the embarrassing exception of our bold intervention into tiny Grenada.

Arriving at the party in full uniform is *our* style, not the Soviets'. They prefer to fight through proxies – or, better still, through agencies which do what they want done, but do it for reasons of their own.

Above all, we must not allow the thought to cross our minds that we and the Soviets have a mutual interest so far as security of the Gulf is concerned and that we can accomplish anything by inviting them to talks – talks which, some hope, may be broadened to include consideration of means whereby to "relax tensions."

We should face the fact that the dangers of nuclear war (a "confrontation of the first kind") and conventional war ("confrontation of the second kind") are now surpassed by those of *un*conventional warfare (confrontations of the third kind") involving the use of proxies, "freedom fighters", guerrillas, terrorists, saboteurs, "peace movements" and the like, and that it is being fought largely under the table.

It follows that any warlike action we take *above* the table will damage our side and help theirs.

Yours,
MILES COPELAND,
3 The Green,
Aston Rowant,
Oxford.
May 22.

Teachers' pay claim

From Mr Alan Barker

Sir, Thank you for at last coming out with your trenchant leader on "Teachers' tantrums" (May 21). Having been myself involved with schoolmastering and teaching since 1942 and with 24 of those years as a headmaster, I would agree with the word tantrums.

The worst word to enter the argument was comparability. As you rightly point out, the whole concept is an impossible one to apply to the professions. In my experience teachers would argue the fatal "if only I had gone into industry, banking, law, the Church or the Services or medicine, I could have been earning £ . . ."

The assumption always was that they would have become chairman of the board or bank, a QC and then a judge, a general, admiral, a bishop, a consultant – and even a politician (which many do, unfortunately).

Yet these same people, having chosen teaching and often ill-served by their mentors in departments of education and training colleges find that they are not selected for posts as head of department, deputy head or head.

The teachers have both a Houghton and a Clegg award behind them. They claim to be professional and it is clear that a new definition of that word is required.

At a time of high unemployment I suggest that teachers need a course of retraining.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BARKER,
Luckboat House,
52 King Street,
Sandwich, Kent.

Horror of Dresden

From Mr Ronald E. Walker

Sir, Chris Peachment's humanity is not in question when, in his review of the video-cassette, *Night Bombers* (May 19), he asks us to wonder "what those appalling missions meant to the people who flew on them".

His sensibility would have been even more evident has he gone on to write a sentence or two reminding us of what "those appalling missions" must have "meant" to those on whom the bombs fell – the packed citizens, refugees, and zoo animals, for example, who in February, 1945, were in Dresden incinerated, buried alive, or boiled to death in the horrific fire storm created by two waves of Lancaster bombers, numbering about 770, and followed the next day by over 300 US Flying Fortresses to bomb and burn up the survivors.

Whether the death toll was nearer 30,000 or 300,000, and figures wildly vary as to that brutal and degrading attack, your reviewer's sympathy for the bomb crews cries out for some of us to remember how we turned the evil of our enemies back upon them a hundredfold. This calls for haunting melancholy rather than sympathetic pride.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD E. WALKER,
The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers),
Friends Meeting House,
Park Lane,
Croydon, Surrey.
May 20.

Training for industry

From Mr Peter King

Sir, Sir Kenneth Corfield (May 11) laments in a general way the shortage of trained engineers particularly electronic engineers, in the UK. May I please make two specific observations.

1. You reported a few days ago (May 11) that the percentage of "science" graduates leaving Oxford without employment remains around six per cent, and it is suspected that of those who do find employment, some are in work not consonant with their qualifications. Why will not industry in general and STC in particular, of which company Sir Kenneth is chairman, employ and train more unemployed and misemployed Oxford graduates?

2. If industry in general and STC in particular have known about this shortage of some kinds of engineer for several years, why do they not do something about it? STC's intake of engineering and other graduates has actually dropped from 314 in 1979 to 218 in 1980 and 271 in 1983, while the total labour force expanded over the period.

If this is typical of industry, and I suspect it is, then it is not surprising that the percentage of Oxford graduates of all kinds entering business and industry dropped to only 10 per cent last year from 13 per cent five years ago. Shortage is not the cause.

Yours sincerely
PETER KING
42 Cambridge Street, SW1.
May 17.

Saleroom losses

From Lord Perth

Sir, Sir Geoffrey Agnew's letter of May 16 draws attention to a new condition for exemption for owners of works of art: they have to give three months' notice of intention to sell. "Failure to give notice will be taken into account if an application for an export licence is made".

Two questions arise: were the Reviewing Committee for the Export of Works of Art consulted? And does this constitute a new "Waverley" criterion?

Lord Astor of Hever's letter to you, appearing on the same day, raises the vexed question of who should bear the loss of interest if a time-ban is imposed on the export of a work of art. Surely his suggestion is right: that the figure on which capital gains is calculated should be that much less.

For example, if a sale for £500,000 is held up for a year by government action then the figure for capital gains purposes is not £500,000 but this figure discounted for a year's loss of interest.

Note well, government bonds due for repayment in a year sell at a considerable discount to their redemption price. If necessary the matter might be tested in the courts.

Yours truly,
PERTH.
Stobhall, by Perth.
May 18.

Rights to compensation

From the Attorney General

Sir, I am not going to comment on the substance of your further article today ("Why every true Tory hopes Havers will lose", May 25), on the case at Strasbourg about the nationalisation by the Labour government of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. May I, however, just make two points about it.

First, I wish that you could find it possible to discuss this difficult matter without personalising it (and thereby trivialising it) by representing it as one in which, because I am the Government's chief legal adviser, I personally am the defendant.

Secondly, may I suggest that we should do well at all times not to lose sight of the distinction, which is very relevant to this case, between saying that a piece of legislation, or what is done under it, is wrong or unfair or otherwise to be criticised and saying that it therefore necessarily involves the United Kingdom in a breach of its international obligations under the Convention. It is the latter that this case is about.

May I also make two further points. First, I may have given the impression in my earlier letter (May 22) that the European Commission of Human Rights endorsed all the arguments which the Government had put forward. There were some aspects of those arguments – which were as I described them and not as your political editor did – which the Commission did not endorse.

They nevertheless agreed with our principal submission that neither the legislation itself nor the compensation paid under it involved any breach of the United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention.

Secondly, I see that on another page of today's edition of your newspaper, Mr Robert Maclennan, MP, is reported as accusing me of having made what he calls "the bizarre suggestion that the arguments which were deployed by the British Government before the Commission must remain confidential and that the proceedings of the Commission and court should not be revealed to the public".

Mr Maclennan may – if he is indeed accurately reported – find it bizarre that the proceedings before the Commission should be confidential. But, except to the extent that the Commission itself authorizes disclosure or to the extent that they emerge from the Commission's report which will now be published and which I hope that all concerned will study carefully, that is what the Commission's Rules of Procedure say. They are binding on all parties and I did not invent them.

Proceedings before the court, on the other hand, are public and Mr Maclennan is wrong to imply that I said that they were not.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL HAVERS.
Royal Courts of Justice, WC2.
May 25.

Experimentation beyond the pale

From the Reverend Dr N. M. de S. Cameron

Sir, Your suggestion (leading article, May 24) that experimentation on human embryos prior to six weeks' gestation may be acceptable is open to very serious objection. Although given in the context of a generally cautious approach to the new possibilities presented in the field, this is a major admission.

For one thing, the criterion upon which the working party advance this principle is arbitrary. If the possession of a "rudimentary sense of awareness" which "might be equated to sensitivity to pain" is to forbid research, then why does not the "sensitivity to pain" pure and simple of the developed foetus forbid the excruciating procedures of abortion methods like suction and saline amniocentesis?

If, on the other hand, the *absence* of even a "rudimentary sense of awareness" clears the way for experimental procedures on the embryo, then why does it not also make them possible on, say, anaesthetised children and adults, whether terminally ill or for some other reason unwanted and undefended by society?

It is the widespread acceptance of the practice of abortion today which has paved the way for this kind of thinking, in marking out the unborn as unprotected by the principles of human dignity which we claim to hold dear. It is dearly to be hoped that the Warnock committee will not permit the fact of widespread abortion to determine the way in which they think about the protection of human persons in their first days and weeks of existence.

For if the notion that experimentation on human beings is acceptable provided suffering is not involved is allowed to take hold, it will not be long before better specimens are found by the doctors (with, no doubt, all manner of advantages to medical progress) in handicapped neo-nates, suitably anaesthetized, and then in the abandoned elderly, in a new euthanasia which would doubtless bear the *imprimatur* of learned men anxious to further human understanding.

Is this but scaremongering, or may it not indeed be the case that, just as abortion for foetal abnormality has brought in its train an analogous practice in paediatrics, so embryonic experimentation will move beyond the bounds prescribed by the force of its own logic – that humans are now available as laboratory artifacts?

When this last happened, under the medical ethics of the Nazis, it happened with brutality and inhumanity. There is a sense in which the policy you, Sir, propose – ensuring not even the equivalent of "sensitivity to pain" – sends down the spine a deeper chill. For, in the interests of medical science and it progress, the very dignity of man ha been abandoned.

Yours faithfully,
N. M. de S. CAMERON,
The Warden's Flat,
Rutherford House,
17 Claremont Park,
Edinburgh.
May 25.

From Canon G. B. Bentley

Sir, "Britain's first surrogate mothers", proclaims a headline in you columns today (May 22). Really, Si Are we asked to believe that neve before did the husband of a barre wife get a bastard by another woma in order to continue his line?

Are we to suppose that whe Defoe related how Roxana, still n pregnant after eighteen month cohabitation, put her maid Amy t bed with her unofficial husband, h was imagining an expedient that ha never been tried in fact?

The truth is that "surroga motherhood" is no new thing. If n as old as the human race, it certainly as old as the stories of th patriarchs in Genesis.

Did you never read, Sir, ho Sarai, having failed to conceive, sa to Abram: "Behold now, the Lo has prevented me from beari children; go in to my maid; it ma be that I shall obtain children b her", and Abram did as sh suggested?

The only novelty, as far as I ca see, is the substitution of artifici for natural insemination and that far from being an improvemen What are we to think of a man wh gratuitously inseminates a woma with a test-tube instead of with th instrument provided by nature f the purpose, or of a woman wh tolerates such indignity?

That such a thing can happen is measure of the softening of the bra induced by pseudo-medical mumb jumbo. A child ought to be the fru of the fusion of male and female in an androgynous whole, not just an affair between an ovum and spermatozoon.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
College of St George,
Windsor Castle,
5 The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

From Mr David Poole, QC

Sir, If, as you suggest, unimplant embryos are to be exempt fro experimentation after the sixth wee on the grounds of awareness, sensitivity to pain, should n implanted embyros be exempt fro abortion at the same time and on th same ground. If not, why not?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID POOLE,
Deans Court Chambers,
Cumberland House,
Crown Square,
Manchester.

Polytechnic militants

From Dr Ann Williams

Sir, I have taught in the history division of the Polytechnic of North London for 18 years. During this time, the majority of our students have been not left-wing extremists short on brains, as implied in your editorial on Friday (May 18), but intelligent men and women who came to the college to study and to learn.

Their solid achievement is shown not only by our examination results, which will bear comparison with those of any institution in the country, but also by the fact that many of them have been accepted postgraduate students not only other polytechnics but by unive sities as well.

They will be as distressed as I a by the image of the college present by the press last week, which is ve far from being the truth. It is mo unfair that we should all be judg by the behaviour of a very sm group of radical activists.

Yours faithfully,
ANN WILLIAMS,
Polytechnic of North London,
Department of History, Philosoph and European Studies,
Prince of Wales Road, NW5.
May 20.

Golden handshakes

From the Chairman of the Wider Share Ownership Council

Sir, Many of your readers will sympathize with the views expressed by Mrs Fordham (May 18).

The problem arises essentially from the progressive divorce of management from ownership. Public sentiment apart (though by no means to be discounted), the sufferers from excessive rewards and benefits secured by directors are, of course, the shareholders.

They, however, are scattered, disorganized and sometimes neither well informed nor much concerned, while their natural leaders, the major institutions and associations, have (with one or two shining exceptions) a poor record of restraining managerial excesses.

Rarely a significant shareowner himself, the modern executive director has effectively become the shareholders' worst enemy. So far from being rewarded in relation to risk (as Mrs Fordham points out) he has little to fear except a takeover bid; and even in that situation many executive directors will be protected by relatively long contracts of service, a comparatively new and unwelcome feature of the commercial scene.

I suspect Mrs Fordham recognizes that it would be too much to expect the Institute of Directors to put this right. But it is worth saying the institute does in fact have qui creditable record in these matt some years ago, as I recall, institute advised that the remur ation of executive directors sho be fixed by their non-execut colleagues.

The best hope probably still lie more shareholder militancy – a hopefully, in a growing numbe participating employees.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN,
Chairman,
Wider Share Ownership Council,
Juxon House,
94 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4.
May 21.

Out of touch

From Mr Peter Johnson

Sir, Perhaps history has the rem for the running sore which irritating those of us who agree Mr Ian N. Callow (May 22). In of yore the ghastly sight of h with lolling tongues, eyes protru in terminal agony would glimpsed above gate or bridge the Tower of London. Today medieval barbarity is thrust u our eyes in every royal park.

Could not some treadmills provided deep within the Towe that those so inclined may jo their doom in seclusion, unsee the more sensitive, sensible sedentary public at large?

Yours faithfully,
PETER JOHNSON,
22 The Hamlet,
Champion Hill, SE5.
May 23.

Short shrift

From Wing Commander J Tyrrell, RAF (retd)

Sir, In the 1930s, having a very head of hair, it cost me two shi for a haircut. Now in my m seventies, with the minimum o left, I find it costs me several pc to visit a barber. (My g daughters laugh when I say t have to visit the barber.)

Could the law of dimini returns be considered in this ca

Yours faithfully,
J. E. TYRRELL,
The Sycamores,
Crooked Billet,
Wimbledon Common, SW19.
May 16.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 28: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Surrey County Agricultural Society, attended the Surrey County Show (Honorary Director, Mr E. Grinsted) at Guildford today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on her arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Surrey and President of the Society (the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a preview of *On Your Toes*, in aid of Help the Hospices, at the Palace Theatre, London, on June 4.

Princess Alexandra, as patron, will visit the Tavistock Clinic at Belsize Lane on June 7.

A memorial service for the Hon Maxwell Stamp will be held at St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall at 11.45am today.

A service in memory of Mrs William Temple will be held in Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, June 26, at noon.

The Grasshopper Ball, in aid of the Bristol Cancer Help Centre, will take place at Westonbirt School, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, on Saturday, June 2.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. D. Eccles and Miss C. M. A. Seddon
The engagement is announced between William, son of the Hon John and Mrs Eccles, of Moulton Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Seddon, of 77 Lawn Road, Hampstead.

Mr R. J Davies and Miss P. J. Lynskey
The engagement is announced between Russell, son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Davies, of Letchworth, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. B. Lynskey, of Rio de Janeiro.

Mr M. E. Esdale and Miss D. Bennett
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs G. P. R. Esdale, of Hampstead, London, and Deborah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Bennett, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr A. S. Everitt and Dr S. M. A. Denniston
The engagement is announced between Allen, eldest son of the late Mr W. J. Everitt and of Mrs Everitt, of Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, and Susanna, eldest daughter of the Rev Robin and Mrs Denniston, of The Hope, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire.

Mr D. C. Feeney and Miss J. A. C. Mott
The engagement is announced between Denis, eldest son of Dr and Mrs D. W. Feeney, of Wellington, New Zealand, and Judith, only daughter of Captain and Mrs C. W. Mott, of Shawford, Hampshire.

Captain J. D. Handford and Miss K A. Blackmore
The engagement is announced between John Douglas Handford, the Parachute Regiment, only son of Mr and Mrs D. G. J. Handford, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, and Karen-Anne, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. G. Blackmore, of Dulverton, Somerset.

Mr B. S. Magee and Miss C. A. Nickson
The engagement is announced between Sean, son of Mr and Mrs F. A. Magee, of Cockfosters, Hertfordshire, and Ceci, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Nickson, of Southwell, Marnhull, Dorset.

Dr A. H. Melhuish and Dr M. R. Mullins
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of the late Mr H. W. Melhuish and of Mrs J. Melhuish, of Henley-on-Thames, and Margaret, elder daughter of Dr L. Mullins, CMG, and Mrs Mullins, of Welwyn Garden City.

Mr J. M. D. Symes and Miss A. S. Boddie
The engagement is announced between John, second son of Mr and Mrs Dacres Symes, of Netherbury, Dorset and Ann, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs R. G. Boddie, of East Clandon, Surrey.

Marriage

Mr G. I. L. Henderson and Miss C. A. Barry
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 26, at the Church of St James the Less, Pangbourne, Berkshire, between Mr Gavin Henderson and Miss Christine Barry.

Astronomy

The night sky in June

Mercury will be in superior conjunction on the 23rd and is unlikely to be seen this month. Venus is also too close to the Sun for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 15th.

Mars, having passed opposition, is slowing down in its retrograde motion and will reverse on the 20th. Moon a little to the north of it on the 10th and Saturn near by throughout the month.

Jupiter will be in opposition on the 29th and will be at its brightest for most of the month. Just north of the Moon on the 14th.

Saturn is just to the north of Mars, but the two planets will not be in actual conjunction as the retrograde motion of the former will continue for a few weeks whereas the latter will stop. Moon close to it on the 10th.

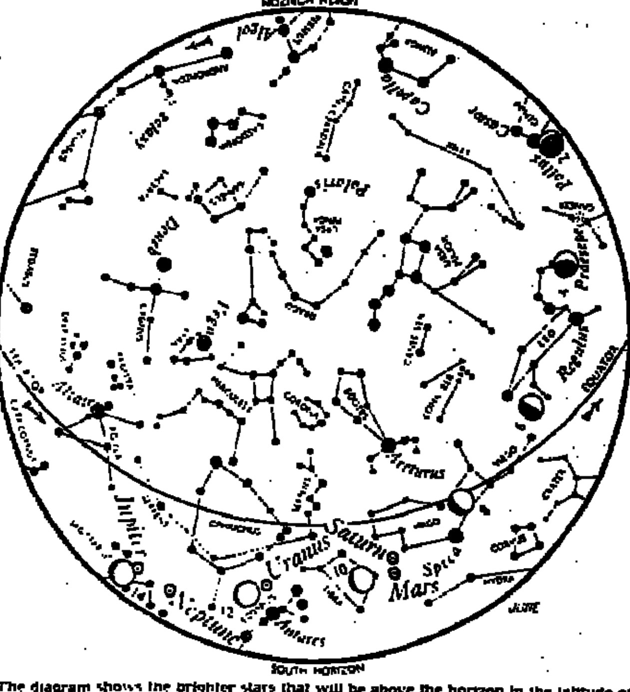
Uranus will be in opposition on the 1st, at magnitude 5.5, just about at naked eye limit. With binoculars it should not be difficult to find this greenish dot using the reddish Antares as a guide.

Neptune will be in opposition on the 21st, magnitude 7.9 and difficult with binoculars, perhaps impossible at its present low altitude.

The Moon: first quarter, 6d17h; full, 13d15h (eclipse); last quarter, 21d11h; new, 29d03h. The eclipse on the 13th is another penumbral one, not visible from Europe.

The summer solstice is at 05h on the 21st. That is nominally the longest day, but for practical purposes the length changes by not more than a minute for several days about that date.

All the planets except Mars are "doing something" this month, and the events form a coincidental pattern. Imagine a line from Earth to Sun extended at both ends. It will, of course, rotate owing to the annual motion of the Earth, but for the moment consider it to be at rest. A planet crossing that line in the direction of the Sun is said to be in conjunction, inferior if it is on the near side of the Sun and superior if beyond it.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11pm) at the beginning, 22h (10pm) in the middle and 21h (9pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Both the inner planets are on the far side this month; Venus crosses the line on the 15th and Mercury on the 29th. Planets at the other end, on the opposite side from the Sun, are in opposition.

That applies to three of the outer planets; Uranus will cross the line on the 1st, Neptune on the 21st and Jupiter on the 29th. Saturn and Mars are not far from the line as they were in opposition on the 1st and 11th of last month.

As the said line is not stationary we cannot say that the planets are in alignment, but it is a coincidence that both the inner planets are on one side of the Sun and all the rest on the other.

The five outer planets can all be found on our map, straddling four of the southerly zodiacal constellation and inevitably rather low in our northern sky.

The only bright star among them is Antares, the reddish giant in Scorpius, but the southern aspect generally is quite splendid when there is no Moon.

Summer skies can never rival winter ones because the night is never really dark. Astronomers' dark means that the Sun is more than 18° below the horizon, but from the middle of May to the end of July that does not happen and "astronomical twilight" lasts all night in England. In Scotland the twilight period is longer by several weeks.

The brightest star, Sirius, has left our evening sky weeks ago and the next two never rise in high latitudes like ours. No 4, or No 2 to us, is now prominent in the south, Arcturus in the constellation Bootes. It is a giant star somewhat cooler than the Sun.

The next in order is also prominent, quite high in the east; that is Vega, much hotter then the Sun. It is classed as a white star while Arcturus is called yellow, but colour differences are not easy to discern with the naked eye. At least, the reader can try.

Church news

Canterbury appointments

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Dr Edward Norman and the Rev Nicholas Stacey as two of The Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

The office of The Six Preachers was established after the Reformation by Archbishop Thomas Cranmer in 1541. Three scholars represented the old learning and three the new. They were charged to go round Kent preaching the reformed religion and had to deliver 20 sermons a year.

The small college of The Six Preachers is attached to Canterbury Cathedral. The members are appointed directly by the Archbishop and have always been scholars and well-known churchmen. They are no longer expected to travel the county but carry out a preaching role within the cathedral.

The ceremony of Institution for Dr Norman and Mr Stacey will take place in September. They will give their first sermons in the summer of 1985.

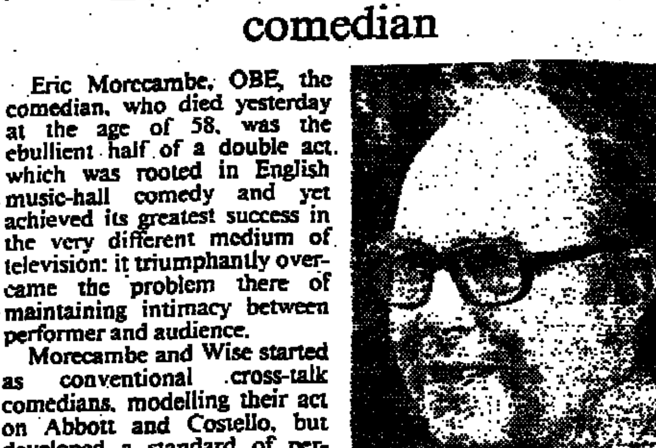
Appointments
The Rev Colin J. F. Scott, Rector of Sanderstead, in the diocese of Southwark; and an Honorary Canon of Southwark Cathedral, has been appointed as the next Suffragan Bishop of Hulme in the diocese of Manchester.

Other appointments
The Rev J O Ardley, Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Abbey Wood, and Sub Dean of Woolwich, diocese of Southwark, to be priest-in-charge of St Michael and All Angels, Lower Sydenham, and priest-in-charge of All Saints, Sydenham, same diocese.
The Rev D J Bracewell, Vicar of St Paul, Halliwell, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Saviour with Stoke-next-Guildford, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev D I Charnock, assistant curate of St Mary the Virgin, Rowner, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Team Vicar of St Mary, Crawley, diocese of Chichester.
The Rev N J Clayton, priest-in-charge of Risley, diocese of Derby, to be Rector of the parish after the making of a new Group Ministry.
Canon T Collins, Vicar of Boston, diocese of Lincoln, to the living of St Anne, Alderney, Channel Islands, diocese of Winchester.
The Rev T V Cook, Vicar of Rumburgh with St Elmham and the Ilketshalls, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Team Rector of the Langport Area Team Ministry, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev E J C Davis, Vicar of South Hinksey with New Hinksey, diocese of Oxford, to be also Deputy Director of the Oxford Non-Stipendiary Ministry Course, same diocese.
The Rev R J Dickson, assistant curate of St John, Forton, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of St Peter, Southsea, same diocese.
The Rev A D Duncan, Vicar of Warkworth with Acklington, diocese of Newcastle, to be also an Honorary Canon of Newcastle Cathedral.
The Rev J E Durnford, Vicar of Hebden Bridge, diocese of Wakefield, to be priest-in-charge of Blanchland and Hunstanworth, diocese of Newcastle, and also have charge of Edmundbyers and Muggleswick, diocese of Durham.
The Rev J S Blyth, Team Vicar in Bicester Area Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford, to be priest-in-charge of St Peter and St Paul, Hanborough, with Christ Church, Long Hanborough, same diocese.
The Rev C J Bennetts, Vicar of St Andrew, Oxford, diocese of Oxford, to be also Rural Dean of Oxford, same diocese.
The Rev J E N Elliston, Team Rector of Mildenhall and Rural Dean of Mildenhall, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar of Ipswich, St Augustine of Hippo, same diocese.
The Rev G P Evans, curate of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore with Brownsover, Newton and Biggin, diocese of Coventry, to be priest-in-charge of Lacock with Bowden Hill, diocese of Bristol.
The Rev R G R Evans, assistant curate of Chadwell St Mary, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Ardsley, diocese of Sheffield.
The Rev G Fisher, curate of Ripponden with Rishworth and of Barkisland with West Scammonden, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of St Michael, Sutton-in-Holderness, diocese of York.
The Rev D B Foster, curate of St Mary's, Luton, diocese of St Albans, to be assistant curate of St George's with All Saints', Douglas, diocese of Sodor and Man.
The Rev D M Fowler, curate of Houghton and Kingmoor, diocese of Carlisle, to be priest-in-charge of Grayrigg with Old and New Hutton, same diocese.
The Rev A Fraser, Vicar of St Stephen, Cinderford, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of the new benefice of St Stephen, Cinderford with St Ethelbert, Littledean, same diocese.
The Rev I E Gooding, priest-in-charge of Stanton-by-Dale with Dale Abbey, diocese of Derby, to be Rector of the parish after the making of a new Group Ministry.

OBITUARY

ERIC MORECAMBE

Ebullient and inventive comedian



Eric Morecambe, OBE, the comedian, who died yesterday at the age of 58, was the ebullient half of a double act which was rooted in English music-hall comedy and yet achieved its greatest success in the very different medium of television: it triumphantly overcame the problem there of maintaining intimacy between performer and audience.

Morecambe and Wise started as conventional cross-talk comedians, modelling their act on Abbott and Costello, but developed a standard of performance that recalled a more distinguished cinema pairing, Laurel and Hardy. The timing was brilliant and so was the ability to transcend, indeed deliberately exploit, banal material; while moments of inspired improvisation within a minutely rehearsed routine gave an extra dimension.

The act evolved from the classic formula of straight man and feed. Ernie Wise, trying desperately to stand on his dignity, was the target for endless insults about his size, his short, fat hairy legs and the join in his (in fact imagined) toupée. Morecambe, grinning like a Cheshire cat, pushing his spectacles – a superb natural prop – further up his nose, always had the punchline ready.

But over the years the situation was inverted, so that it was Wise who went off arm in arm with the pretty girl leaving Morecambe tricked and abandoned. The quality, and a key to the immense popularity, of Morecambe and Wise was that, while sticking to a core of familiar gags and routines, they never became predictable.

Eric Morecambe was as funny and extrovert off the screen as on it, a natural comedian who could stand independently from script writers. He was, at the same time, a serious minded man who never took his success for granted and worked obsessively hard – and from time to time at cost to his health – on honing and improving his craft.

He was born John Eric Bartholomew on May 14, 1926, taking the stage name Morecambe from his birthplace on the north Lancashire coast. He showed an early aptitude for singing and dancing and was a professional entertainer at the age of 12. He first met his future partner, a boy called Ernest Wiseman from Leeds, in Bryan Michie's show, *Youth Takes a Bow*, and their double act was conceived on a train journey from Birmingham to Coventry during the blitz.

National Service separated them – Eric was a Bevin boy in the mines – and it was pure chance that they worked together again. In 1947 Eric joined Lord George Sanger's variety circus as feed to the comic, who turned out to be none other than Wise. Morecambe and Wise developed from there, at first as comic relief in nude shows, then in the occasional radio spot and finally getting their own radio series, *You're Only Young Once*, in the BBC North Region.

Their first television series, *Running Wild*, started in April, 1954, and was an humiliating failure from which they took several years to recover. But time was on their side – they were still not yet 30 – and through radio and summer shows were able to gain the confidence and experience for another crack at television with *The Morecambe and Wise Show* for ATV in 1961.

The series continued, with growing success, for seven years, during which there were also regular stage shows and three films, *The Intelligence Men*, *That Riviera Touch* and *The Magnificent Two*; though, as many comedians found before them, the cinema's demand for a coherent narrative was often in conflict with their personal style. In 1968 all activities ceased when Morecambe suffered a serious heart attack.

After his recovery the show moved to BBC Television, acquired a new script writer, Eddie Braben (who replaced Sid Green and Dick Hills) and proved even more popular than before. By the early 1970s Morecambe and Wise were at their creative peak, gloriously inventive and drawing huge audiences.

A highlight of the television year was their Christmas Show, in which distinguished and unlikely guests from Dame Flora Robson to Glenda Jackson and André Previn would happily let their hair down and join in the fun. Even the former Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, appeared in a sketch, while the newsreader Angela Rippon showed her legs in a dance routine and was almost a national sensation.

But television is a relentless devourer of material as well as presenting the constant danger of over-exposure. Even Morecambe and Wise were not immune, and when in 1974 their new series started slipping down the ratings they decided to take a long rest and were off the screen for more than a year. From then on, their appearances were strictly rationed.

In 1978 the pair returned to ITV but early in the following year it was announced that Morecambe was suffering from nervous exhaustion and this was followed soon afterwards by another serious heart attack. In June he underwent a seven-hour open heart surgery operation; he admitted afterwards that it had saved his life.

A film project and the 1979 Christmas Show were cancelled and there was some doubt whether Morecambe and Wise would appear together again. They did eventually return but it was clear that Morecambe would have to accept a less strenuous schedule. In the late autumn of 1983 he was taken ill again, suffering from exhaustion.

In 1973 he and Ernie Wise produced an autobiography *Eric and Ernie*; in 1981 Morecambe turned his hand to a novel, *Mr Lonely*, about the ups and downs of a club entertainer; and he followed this with a book for children, *The Reluctant Vampire*.

He was a tireless worker for charity, particularly with the Lord's Taverners, and for some years was a director of Luton Town Football Club. He was appointed OBE in 1976, and in the same year was made a Freeman of the City of London.

He married Joan Bartlett, a dancer, in 1953, and they had a daughter, Gail, a son, Gary, and an adopted son, Steven.

Sir Charles Buchanan, Bt, who died on May 25 at the age of 85, became JP for Nottinghamshire in 1952, Deputy Lieutenant in 1954, and High Sheriff in 1962.

Mr Guy Sixsmith, who died on April 12 at the age of 81, was Stipendiary Magistrate for Mid Glamorgan from 1966 to 1975, and before that of Cardiff from 1948 to 1966.

Science report

Blowing bubbles to find a safer engine fuel

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

How would you describe a soapy lather, or the foam of the washing-up liquid for which the commercial jingle claims: "Hands that do dishes can be soft as your face"?

The question came to mind on reading a description of a novel family of substances which are attracting the attention of research chemists in fields as diverse as pharmaceuticals and the development of new fuels. The substances are called polyaphrons.

The paper began: "Gas bubbles trapped in a matrix composed of a dilute aqueous surfactant solution are called foams and are familiar to most people".

Some people may have difficulty in relating that description to bubbles in a washing-up bowl. What is certainly not generally appreciated is the idea that it may be possible to create a different type of foam. They are still bubbles, but inside there is a liquid of a type which is not soluble in water instead of gas.

Bubbles of that type are called biliquid foams.

However, the polyaphrons which caused them to be made are far from being just a scientific curiosity. They have many unusual properties, which is why there is a large number of potential applications.

Some of the possibilities being explored include the development of a safety field and the development of tiny capsules for containing drugs.

Research in this field is described by Professor Felix Sebba, of the Witwatersrand University, in South Africa, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in the United States in *Chemistry and Industry*.

He explains how simple ones can be made and what properties those substances need to be classed as a polyaphrons. Professor Sebba suggests how more elaborate versions could be used as tiny capsules for biomedical purposes.

The possibility of producing a safety fuel lies in the fact that the substances have a thixotropic nature which prevents misting. An internal combustion engine can be run on a fuel with a particular polyaphron (PVR 20).

Such a fuel might save lives in aircraft or car crashes. Similarly, conversion to the type of foam involved might be a safer way to transport and store volatile liquids.

Source: *Chemistry and Industry*, No 10, May 21, 1984.

Archaeology

Clues on surface to Etruscan city hidden beneath fields

Traces of an enormous, defended Etruscan city have recently been rediscovered in south Tuscany. No ruins survive above ground, and the remains lie under rolling arable fields, about 6km from the Tyrrhenian coast. The site is not clearly identified from the Classical sources, and an understanding of it rests almost entirely on archaeological survey and excavation.

A massive wall surrounded and area of about 240 hectares (590 acres), which is almost the size of the City of London (one square mile). Only two other known Etruscan cities are as large or larger than that: Vei, with 243 hectares (630 acres), and Volterra, whose fourth century BC walls enclosed as much as 260 hectares (642 acres). In terms of size alone, therefore, this settlement is an extremely important site.

The site had been observed once before by George Dennis, a nineteenth century English Etruscologist. He heard about it from an Italian engineer, who, in 1842, had removed the remains of the entire circuit of the defensive wall and used the stones to build a new road! Dennis visited the site and published his discovery, including information about what the locals had found in the fields. In spite of that, however, after his death the site returned to obscurity.

Today a cropmark along the line of the wall is the only indication of its former presence. That is clearly visible from the air, but detailed soil analysis has confirmed that the cropmark does indeed indicate the line of the robbed wall trench.

The whole area is being systmatically surveyed by a team of field walkers, led by Lucy Walker. Their work is part of a larger survey of the Albegna Valley and *Ager Cosanus*, coordinated by Elizabeth Fentress and Maria Grazia Celuzza.

Walking across the ploughed fields, the traces of an Etruscan settlement are visible everywhere, including tiles, building rubble and an enormous quantity of broken pots. A layer of soil developed on top of the site after its abandonment, and those artefacts are being dragged to the surface by the plough.

Two small excavations carried out by Mauro Michelucci suggest that the city was developed in the late sixth century and destroyed in the mid-fourth century BC. The scatterings in the fields represent the remains of the buildings, their contents, and the activities carried out in the settlement throughout its life.

An understanding of those scattered fragments depends on detailed surface field survey, as a total excavation of the area is obviously quite unfeasible. Most of the ground is under cultivation and, therefore, available for fieldwalking in the late summer after the harvest.

The buildings had rectangular stone foundations, with tiled roofs, and probably mud-brick walls. The ploughed-up remains are concentrated along a dispersed line of cobbles, which was clearly the main road.

There is a band of land inside the line of the wall, however, which has no trace of building or settlement debris: it is possible that that area within the defences was cultivated or kept for livestock.

An interesting point is how the material varies from place to place in the fields. Towards the west end of the site, the plough furrows are littered with fragments of *amphorae* (storage jars). There are also several scatterings close to possible exit routes through the wall.

To the east, however, domestic building debris is more evident. Looking closer at those two groups, there is evidence of kilns among the *amphorae*, and the biproducts of weaving and metal working amid the domestic area.

The contrasing location of those crafts and industries implies that there may have been at least two formal levels of economic organization within the settlement.

The association of weaving and metal working artefacts with domestic debris suggests that those activities may have been controlled at the domestic level. By contrast, it is likely that the *amphorae* industry was controlled at a more centralized level, and linked with the regional marketing of foodstuffs including wine and olive oil.

The construction of such a large defensive wall would in itself have been centrally controlled and organized. All the stones for the buildings and the wall had to be taken to the site from some distance.

Michelucci suggests that the city was a colony set up by Vulci, a powerful city-state, to control its newly acquired territories in the Albegna Valley. That fits in with the results of the survey, which suggest that the scale of the economy was regional rather than international, although clearly centrally organized.

The survey project in the Albegna Valley was born out of Professor Andrea Carandini's excavation of the near by Roman Villa of Sette Fenestre, and is supported by the Sette Fenestre Committee, with British and Italian funding.

The importance of the survey is underlined by the fact that in a few years' time regular deep ploughing will have irretrievably damaged the quality of information, and many sites, including that city, will be "lost" forever. The survey team has caught them just in time.

Lucy Walker
Albegna Valley – Ager Cosanus Survey

Birthdays today

The following list was published a day too soon.

Sir Douglas Black, 71; the Dowager Viscountess Davidson, 90; Major-General T. H. F. Foulkes, 76; Mr Peter Fraser, QC, MP, 39; Lieutenant-General Sir George Gordon Lennox, 76; Miss Linda Esther Gray, 36; Sir John Herbecq, 62; Sir Trevor Holdsworth, 57; Mr Bob Hope, 81; Professor Robert Knox, 80; Miss Beatrice Lillie, 90; Sir James Marjoribanks, 73; the Earl of Morley, 61; Miss Nanette Newman, 45; Professor Arthur Phillips, 77; the Earl of Ranfurly, 71; Lord Reilly, 72; Sir George Terry, 63; Mr Carl Toms, 57; Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, 70; General Sir Richard Worsley, 61.

Yesterday's list should have been:

Sir Owen Aisher, 84; Mr Albert Booth, 56; Miss Faith Brown, 37; Mr Edward du Cann, MP, 60; Mrs Liz Edgar, 41; Sir Reginald Eyre, MP, 60; Mr Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, 59; Sir Leslie Glass, 73; Miss Thora Hird, 68; Miss Rachel Kempson, 74; Sir Leslie Monson, 72; Miss Thea Musgrave, 56; Mr Justice Otton, 51; Professor Stuart Piggott, 74; Brigadier Dame Mary Railton, 78; Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, 60; Mr Julian Slade, 54; Sir Anthony Williams, 61; Sir Gordon Wolstenholme, 71.

Stonyhurst College

Stonyhurst College Scholarship, Order of Merit 1984:
P Haworth, Llanarth Court, Raglan, Stonyhurst Association Arundel Scholarship; S Saxton, St John's Beaumont, Windsor, Stonyhurst Major Scholarship; P Flood, Winterfold House, Chaddesley Corbett, Sharples Mathematics Scholarship; R Daly, St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Stonyhurst Major Scholarship; D Farrar, Bishop's Court, Formby, Stonyhurst Major Scholarship; S Giverin, St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst Minor Scholarship; A Buchanan, St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Stonyhurst Minor Scholarship; N Hartley, St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Tempest Scholarship; S O'Donnell, St Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst, Massey Scholarship; C Conner, St Richard's, Bredenbury Court, Newdigate Scholarship.

Royal Society of St George

The City of London branch of the Royal Society of St George has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:
Mr Brian P. Boreham, chairman; Mr Graham R. Redcliffe, vice-chairman; Mr John Minshull-Fogg, honorary secretary; and Mr Charles P. Fairweather, honorary chairman and vice-president.

Lincoln's Inn

The following has been called to the Bar: D. M. Birrell, BA(Hons), of Liverpool Polytechnic, Lincoln's Inn Hardwicke Scholar, of Southport, Merseyside.

Latest wills

£1m estate

Mr Peter John Smith, of Wrottesley, Codsall, Staffordshire, left estate valued at £1,083,592 net.

Mr Michael George Wilde, of Wraxall, Avon, managing director of the British Aerospace Aircraft Group, Weybridge-Bristol Division from 1978 and a senior member of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner design team, left estate valued at £49,579 net.

Miss Rosemary Stabb Mills, of Liphook, Hampshire, left estate valued at £532,694 net. She left a sufficient sum to the British Council to establish a scholarship for a Ugandan, Kenyan or Tanzanian working in his or her country as a social worker or teacher, for a year's course in Social Work in the United Kingdom.

Mr Cecil Henry King, of Canford Cliffs, Dorset, chartered accountant, and former chairman of the Baptist Missionary Society, left estate valued at £377,133 net.

He left: £5,000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Baptist Missionary Society, £2,000 to West Cliff Baptist Church, Bournemouth, £1,000 to the Baptist Union, £500 to the United Society for Christian Literature.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cockburn, Mr Malcolm James, of Cerne Abbas, Dorset £877,342
Ford, Mr William Wallace, of Enfield £230,280
George, Mr Frederick James, of Birmingham £203,564
Green, Mrs Kathleen Jessey, of Hadley Common, Hertfordshire £289,800
Head, Miss Freda, of Northampton £265,718
Hill, Mr Allan Michael, of Cradley, West Midlands £230,374
Kimpton, Commander Raymond Arthur Brown, of Tenterden £270,113
Loyst, Mr Cecil Carrington, of Hove £311,673
McCurdie, Mrs Julia Alberta, of Marske by the Sea, Cleveland £377,725
Milner, Mr Joseph, of Barnard Castle, co Durham £341,452
Payne, Mr Leo John, of Southampton £226,205

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Anniversary of diversity

Unit One: Spirit of the 1930s
Mayor

Summer Exhibition
Royal Academy

Elizabeth Blackadder
Mercury

Since the last war, largely due to the establishment of the Arts Council, official subsidized support of new and experimental art has become such a generally accepted way of life as to make any other seem quite inconceivably archaic. Yet right through to the end of the 1930s, with the Royal Academy still the unofficial arbiter of official taste, there was nobody but the individual private gallery willing or able to promote avant-garde work. There were only ever four or five of these even so, of which just one, the Mayor Gallery, is still in existence, and this year celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the most significant exhibition in its distinguished history – that given to the artistic grouping known as Unit One.

With Paul Nash as its chief instigator and Sir Herbert Read as its unofficial critic-in-residence, and a membership that included Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth, Ben Nicholson, Edward Wadsworth and Wells Coates, it has, not surprisingly, attracted a lot of attention subsequently from art historians.

In **Unit One: Spirit of the 1930s** (until the end of June) no attempt has been made to repeat the kind of detailed historical reconstruction of the original Unit One show, since Portsmouth Art Gallery did that very well only some four years ago. Instead the organizers sensibly take a wider look at the works produced by the individual members just before and after, as well as during, the brief grouping. Taken in conjunction with Mark Glazebrook's cool catalogue appraisal of the vigorous propaganda put forward on the group's behalf by both Nash and Read, these show Unit One theory and practice to be rather less unified than they would perhaps have like everyone to believe.

Nash's *Stone Tree* or Burra's *Still-life with figures in a glass*, works both firmly Surrealist in spirit, seem, at first sight at least, not to have much obvious connexion with the clear-cut abstractions of Wadsworth's amoeba-like forms or Wells Coates's circular radio cabinets. The case, as in most such embattled situations, had tended to become overstated, distracting attention from the work. Unit One is best seen now as a rallying point for many of the more significant British artists of the period, each highly individualistic, but each also trying to find a "modern" art, contemporary in spirit and expressive of the age.

Looked at this way round, without the necessary (for them) superstructure of theory, the paradox is that the hard and fast distinctions between abstract and surrealist suddenly start to dissolve. The fat rounded shapes in a Burra still-life appear in that same Wells Coates radio design or Wadsworth's abstract bulges, while the gaunt poles and wiry loopings of Hillier's *Pylons* create a structure not far removed from the elegant spidery white lines that link the abstract shapes of Nicholson's *Milk and Plain Chocolate*. Abstraction and Surrealism had not yet been forced into the opposing camps soon to be devised by the theorists. Unit One marks the last point at which they showed together without guilt.

One age's modernism so easily becomes the next age's academicism. The hopes Herbert Read had of Unit One replacing the Academy came largely true in the next generation, only not quite in the way he might have expected. Its general ideas, predominantly the abstract wing of Unit One, became those of the official modern art institutions like the Arts Council and the Tate Gallery, which seemed destined to supplant the Academy after the war. The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition did at one time, and not so long ago, seem about to wither and die. Building, ironically, on the dissatisfaction of a new generation with dry "official" modernism, and applying more rigorous selection, vastly improved standards of display and more concerted attempts to bring in younger artists, it captured instead a whole new audience – nearly 120,000 by last year.

There are just hints however in this year's **Summer Exhibition** (until August 19) that success has led to over-confidence and a forgetfulness of recent virtures. Numbers exhibited have gone up by 300, or 20 per cent, and in too many rooms it feels like it. Talk of Victorian-style hanging is no substitute for lack of rigorous selection, and often results in the hanging of quite small works ten feet up a wall. These reservations apart, there are several rooms and groupings of works that make a particular impression.

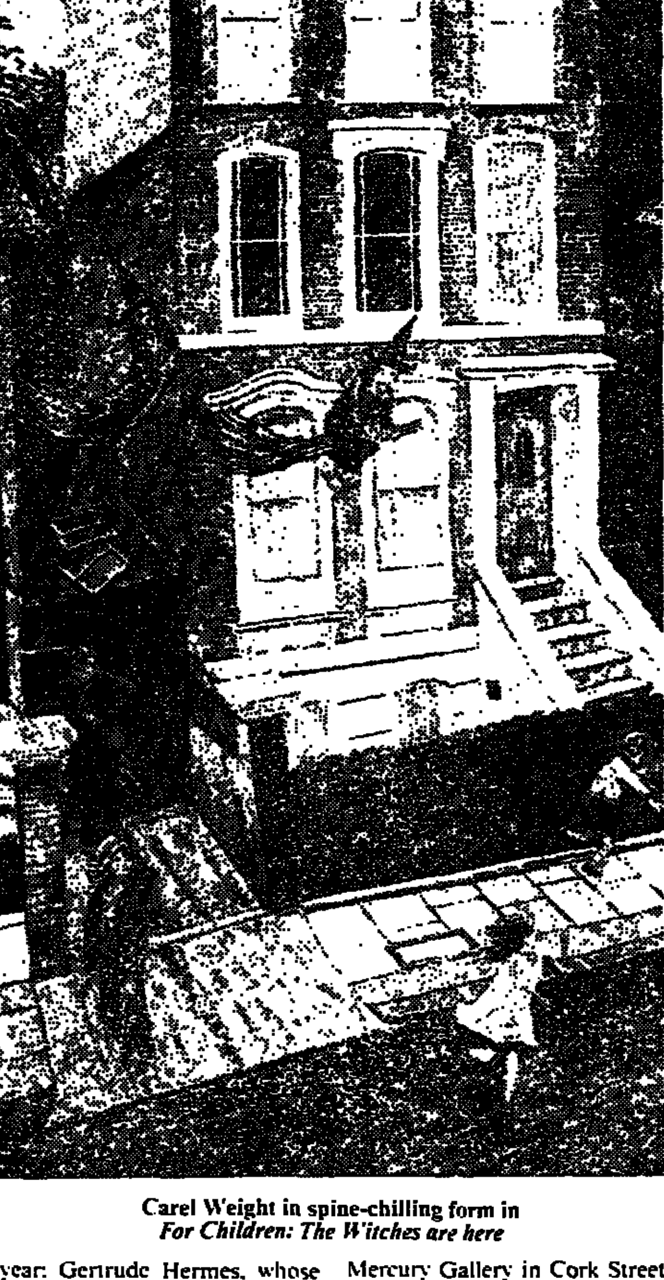
Best perhaps is the main sculpture room, where selection has been rigorous and the display is immaculate. Paolozzi's grim sequence of bronze heads and John Wragg's more expressionist plaster ones are nicely set off by Allen Jones's gaily coloured fibreglass dancing figures, and backed up by some powerful sculptors' drawings and etchings. Another success, and a rather unexpected one to find at the Summer Exhibition, is the room of large, brooding canvases on social and political themes or themes of personal angst (Gallery VII) – *The Flight of the Alone to the Alone* by Eric Morby and *The Actors* by Mark Wydler are two striking paintings among an altogether remarkable group of works. Nearby in Gallery V, by way of contrast, is a room of cheerful naive realism, among which, if your visual stamina is good, there are some scenes of cheeky delight. Peter Millward's *Charge of the Light Brigade* is well worth the search.

If the feet can last, the main graphics room, though far too crowded, seems strong this year, full of good, small works in black and white like Raymond Cowern's tiny etching *Conversation in Rugby*, a miracle of compressed observation. Arturo di Stefano's grim Goyaesque etching of a *Man on an Ass*, and two sombre etchings by Rachel Grigor. After this it is perhaps a question of loooking up tried and trusted favourites. Carel Weight is in spine-chilling form with witches flying through the streets of his native Wandsworth; Peter Greenham (whose Arts Council touring exhibition opened in Norwich last week) has two of the best portraits in the exhibition, *A Red Coat* and *Maysie Webb CBE;* and Richard Eurich is in best quirky form with a lurid firescape sharply titled *The Last of the Guy*. Meanwhile two other favourites will, through death, no longer be there next year: Gertrude Hermes, whose linocuts have already become twentieth-century classics, like *Undercurrents*, and John Aldridge, an underrated artist who loved gardening and painting equally and whose *Garden in Ironbridge* is filled with a passion for both.

The greatest difficulty of the Summer Exhibition as always is hearing the quieter voices above all the visual chatter going on around you. **Elizabeth Blackadder**, for example, well represented as she is at the Academy, looks rather drowned this year.

To see her at her best, it is necessary instead to go to the Mercury Gallery in Cork Street where she is having her, by now, customary Summer Exhibition sideshow (until June 16). All watercolours, the exhibition consists of two main groups of subject-matter, flower studies and still-lifes. The loose-knit patterns of decorative objects, of painted toys, fans and puzzles on table-tops, reveal the kind of disciplined abstraction necessary to contain the bold extravagance of birdlike strelitzias, rococo orchids and art nouveau poppies, while they in turn seem to give back to the still-lifes a clear sense of colour, pattern and energy.

Nicholas Usherwood



Carel Weight in spine-chilling form in *For Children: The Witches are here*

Television

The champions of inhumanity

"They would laugh", said Father Luis Gurrurian of his former Mayan Indian parishioners, "if you suggested that they were part of an international Marxist conspiracy." Father Luis was speaking in BBC2's **Third Eye's** *The Hidden Holocaust* last night. He left Guatemala on the orders of his bishop after three priests had been murdered in his diocese. Altogether, 14 Catholic priests have been murdered since 1976 and, said Father Luis, thousands of Indians.

The Indians are a majority of Guatemala's population of seven million. Four out of five Indian children are undernourished, and half of them die before the age of five. Eighty per cent of the Indians are illiterate and Father Luis reflected that many of them would not even know the name of the president, let alone more intricate political niceties.

He had grown up in Spain and gone to Guatemala as anti-Communist as anyone, but events had convinced him that in this country, where two per cent of the population own 70 per cent of the land, the problem was not Communism but poverty. Anti-Communism was an excuse for barring social justice.

Amnesty International places Guatemala top of the list of countries where human rights are violated. All Indians, said Father Luis, were suspect. More than 100,000 had become refugees in the last three years. Those who remained had been re-settled in strategic villages, closely supervised by the army. The men were forced into civilian patrols to hunt "subversives", setting Indian against Indian and breaking traditional ties.

An Indian told of a recent massacre where soldiers tied people together and set fire to them. Children were beheaded and women chopped down with machetes. Father Luis said that even the forming of cooperatives and community groups was regarded as subversive, the authorities believing that any kind of political awareness could become a threat.

Now Father Luis lives in Washington, lobbying on the Indians' behalf, particualrly trying to ensure that the seven-year-old arms embargo imposed by President Carter, but breached, he said, by President Reagan, was not lified entirely.

In what is inevitably a grim series, the producer Ruth Jackson's programme was especially harrowing – although, on a spring Bank Holiday, possibly, and unfortunately, for a minimal audience.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Swinging along on a shoestring

Rossini double bill
Gaiety, Ayr

"What adventure could be better than the one that's ending now?" The finale ensemble of *The Silken Ladder*, with its rattling Rossinian repetition, artfully hammers the message into your heads all the way home.

Not that any audience should take too much convincing in Graham Vick's first production for Scottish Opera since taking over as their director of productions. For the little one-act farces which the young Rossini set for the Teatro San Moise in Venice are proving to be just the thing for taking to those smaller Scottish venues which other operas cannot reach.

The Marriage Contract begins with semiquavers and strobe lighting flickering in and out of the frenzied activity of the London office of Tobias Mill (Eric Roberts in fine form), who in 1840 sees his daughter as more merchanise to be ordered and despatched, preferably to a rich Canadian client.

As ledgers and maps fly, Vick gently nudges the opera's chuckling observation of colonials getting to know each other's little ways, pacing each escalating situation just as Richard Honner, conducting, enjoys unfurling Rossini's budding arias and ensembles.

The Silken Ladder's curtain rises on Russell Craig's same elegant, flat grey interior: Nash-style floor-tiles and double doors, surrounded by any number of useful little cupboards. Now, as if in an enchanted looking-glass, they open to reveal clothes and toys (useful for distraction during the longeurs of someone else's aria); the doors have become discreetly Frenchified, and so have the characters.

And, just as the set nicely hinges the two operas together, so the twinning strengthens ensemble and reveals the cast's versatility.

Meryl Drower is again the woman to be married off: this time, though, as Julie, she is already secretly married to Dorville, sung with bright tenor ardour by Harry Nicoll, earlier her lover Edward. Both display considerable vocal stamina, as does Deborah Stuart-Roberts: in *Marriage* an irresistible servant girl, in *Ladder* Julie's cousin Lucille, who ends up happily with Blansac, Julie's intended.

He, earlier on, was the flamboyant, big-hearted Canadian, imperturbably and resonantly portrayed by Alan Watt. Bill McCue, at first a sepulchral merchant's servant, now come into his own as the ruddy and ridiculous Sebastian, a first-class *buffo* bass.

Scottish Opera, as glad as Rossini at the chance to show off imagination and skill at minimal expense, travel to Stirling, Dundee, Dunfermline and Inverness within the next three weeks and are having the double bill recorded by their sponsor, Scottish Television.

Hilary Finch

London debuts

Winning blend of expression

Even on the strength of one shared concerto it was plain that **Roy Shiloah** and **Shira Ravin**, aged 14 and 15 respectively, were debutants with a difference. The concerto was Bach's in D minor for two violins, which they despatched (with a section of the LSO under Stanley Sperber) as confidently and stylishly, of course from memory, as if they were merely rehearsing back home at the Jerusalem Music Centre instead of facing a packed Festival Hall celebrating the 36th anniversary of Israel's establishment.

Not even disaster with a string in the first movement, nesessitating the loan of an orchestral violin, ruffled Shiloah, the more romantically intense and ripe-toned of the two. Ravin's tone was smaller and purer, and her temperament more classically poised. Yet their blend, especially in the loving slow movement, was as winning as their feeling for the music's essential spirit. Outer movements, once launched, had a splendidly controlled rhythmic virility. Small wonder Isaac Stern is watching over this pair.

The **Hartley Trio**, former RAM students whose official debut somehow slipped through this paper's net, returned to the Purcell Room as uncommonly positive, spirited advocates for Beethoven, Smetana and Brahms. There was not a lifeless, unmotivated note in a programme also impressive for firmly consolidated ensemble. However, it took Brahms's mellow C major Trio after the interval to melt their three instruments into a truly homogeneous blend of tone.

Earlier, in relishing the dynamism and dynamic surprises of Beethoven's Op 1 in C minor, also the intensity of Bohemian mood-change in Smetana's rarely heard Op 15, the brilliant-fingered pianist sometimes emerged too penetrating in the small hall, while the violinist's tone, especially in the upper register, seemed a little cold, too lacking in sensuous allure (a bit more vibrato might have helped). The cellist, Elizabeth Parker, was always unforced and golden, and, in the Brahms, Caroline Clemmow and Jacqueline Hartley wisely attuned themselves to her.

Joan Chissell

Jazz

Sal Nistico
100 Club

Sal Nistico first caught the public ear with his rock-propelled tenor saxophone solo on the arrangement of Horace Silver's soul-jazz tune "Sister Sadie", which refurbished Woody Herman's popularity in the early 1960s.

His time with Herman's brash young Herd came after a false start as a member of the Jazz Brothers, the Jazz Messengers soundalike quintet led by his fellow Italian Americans Chuck and Gap Mangione.

Nistico was the kind of sideman a bandleader prays for. The "Sadie" solo, and the others he performed during several years with Herman, defined a kind of macho speed-freak style of tenor-playing ideally suited to the context of a big band – a style more to do with physical prowess than artistic conception, but undeniably thrilling.

Twenty years later, Nistico obeys the same instincts. In London on Sunday, at the start of a short tour with his quartet, he reminded me strongly of the late Tubby Hayes: a similar intensity, a similar sense of barely suppressed joy, sometimes even a similar sound from the horn.

The comparison was most appropriate when, during a flagwaving version of "I'll Remember April", Nistico cut the rhythm section for a couple of choruses of unaccompanied tenor, streaming through the changes at 70 bars a minute, the phrases unwinding like multicoloured ribbons from a magician's sleeve. It was one of Hayes's favourite tricks: he got it, I think, from Johnny Griffin, who is probably Nistico's true forebear.

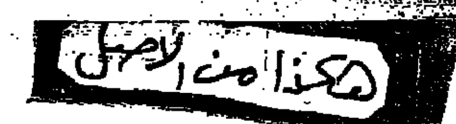
The set also included a bitten-down version of Charlie Parker's "Cheryl", its fast blues structure suiting Nistico's small, hard, early-Coltrane tone, and a bouncy treatment of "How Deep is the Ocean?", which brought the best from Bas Van Dijk, a pianist whose block chording filled all the spaces and hid the defects of a decidedly dodgy instrument.

The drummer, Clarence Beckton, displayed a strange and almost paradoxical style: loose-limbed but stiff-wristed, somehow he contrived to swing quite beautifully in a style worlds away from the conventional starched briskness of bebop.

Only Nistico's obsessive double-timing during a version of "I Can't Get Started" revealed the insecurity at the heart of the saxophonist's approach; but, since it is that very defect which makes his strengths possible, one really should not quibble.

Richard Williams

also on page 29



● Micros over the counter: Page 21

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

● Business Competition: Page 21

Putting Biarritz in the picture

By Danny Green

France has taken a world lead in high-tech telecommunications for home and businesses. Last week the sleepy south-western resort town of Biarritz which has been cabled-up with an interactive video service based on fibre optics, saw its advanced network inaugarated.

Fifteen hundred users now have "visiphones" which add a television camera, screen and computer style keyboards to a telephone handset. The town plans to add another 3.500 eventually.

The picture quality and range of services available makes North American and European rivals such as Prestel look primitive.

The terminals are linked to domestic Television and hi-fi equipment. A central control station beams 11 television channels down hair-fine filaments of glass to each terminal. They include the English-language satellite service, Skychannel, and a French satellite station.

One-off feature films and documentaries supplement the regular programmes and the 12 FM stereo radio stations.

Telephoning another subscriber is no more difficult than with an old-fashioned dialling unit. Another Visiphone user is greeted with your face on their screen. The camera may be switched off for those embarrassing moments.

Business advertisers are saving on the cost of mail shots. The speed of digital fibre optic transmissions lets them send black and white or colour pictures to other terminals. Tele-shopping in Biarritz has become a screen glossy catalogue – users flick past photographs and prices and place their orders on the video.

Information services such as tourism can also be called up. Guides come complete with maps and photographs of the local beauty spots.

But there has been a price to pay for such luxury. The French State has heavily subsidized the Biarritz experiment. Each terminal cost about £500 but subscribers pay only a flat rental of £5 a month for all services.

Biarritz is seen is a vital part of government policy to breath new life into the French electronics industry. The official opening of the network was marked by a 500-mile Visiphone link-up between President Mitterrand in Paris and his Communications Minister, M Mexandeau, in Biarritz.

M Mexandeau defends his Government investment by saying that costs will halve when the terminals are made in quantity for nationwide consumption.

Each of the 300 businesses and 1,200 homes is fitted with a black box called an Entrance Unit. This is effectively a mixing unit (multiplexer) for changing electrical signals from the terminal to pulses of light for the fibre optic cable and vice-versa.

Sockets for fitting external cameras and video recorders mean that products and services can be demonstrated to customers. Universal wall sockets are scattered around premises with Visiphones so that terminals can be moved from room to room.

Biarritz plans "Supervideotex" for later this year. This covers animated tele-shopping catalogues and promotional videos with documentary-style commentary. It will also provide personalized television advertising to local businesses.

The search for a common standard

There is no such thing as a standard office automation system. There is probably not even one which would suit a majority of potential customers for commercial, industrial and administrative office use.

So what are the prospects for developing the all-electronic "office of the future" that many experts have predicted in the past few years?

An answer is emerging through the Department of Trade and Industry's office automation project, a scheme in which 21 organizations in the public sector have submitted themselves as guinea pigs for a unique experiment in information technology. Each organization is working in partnership with an equipment supplier and a consultant to devise an office automation system which is best suited to its needs.

Progress reports on each of these "triads " are being made available from this month through the *Bulletin*, a two-monthly newsletter intended to pass on the lessons from each installation. The first issue includes a report on the first meeting of the 21 Club, convened to share experiences at the halfway stage of the pilot scheme. This exchange of knowledge is one of the conditions set by the DTI, which is providing £250,000 as the catalyst for each venture.

There is another aspect to this exercise in the transfer of technology. It demonstrates the incredible range of products and ideas which continues to flood on to the market: large and small computers, keyboards, display screens, printers, disc stores, connections to link via "in-house," or public telephone lines into a network for passing electronic mail or teletex and videotex services, photocopiers, document transceivers and so on.

Clearly, if all these pieces of equipment are going to be easy to use, maintain and change when there is a need to expand an installation, then it must be possible to plug them together in various combinations, more or less at will. However, there is rather more to this matter of interchangeability than that statement of the seemingly blindingly obvious.

Over the 30 years since the first lumbering commercial computers were nursed into operation, the question of a communications standard of some kind was of limited interest. The idea is well established in telephone services, where any subscriber can pick up a telephone and call a subscriber in another country, without pausing to think about how and why it is so easy – even though telephone handsets and other equipment are of very different types.

Unless something similar prevails in the computer systems field, then the continuing avalanche of hardware, software and computer networks will pile up as a gigantic Tower of Babel.

It is against this background that the European Commission has endorsed proposals by 12 big manufacturers for international computers standards, making it convenient to plug different types of machine together. But there is a wider coalition of companies interested with members from the United States and Japan also in favour of the particular procedures in question.

The name of this particular game is Open Systems Interconnections (OSI). It is a technique that the Department of Industry has fostered under its Focus committee set up over three years ago to pool the expertise of manufacturers, computer users and the Government's specialists in international standards.

The contribution that technical backroom boys make to international standards in almost every industrial

THE WEEK

By Pearce Wright

and commercial advance usually goes unsung. But it is intricate and painstaking work.

Yet if you consider when a drug is withdrawn from the market for side-effects, or a car is recalled to remedy an inherent and potentially lethal fault, consumers soon demand to know what is wrong with the standards and the controls that should protect them.

Over the matter of OSI the stakes are even higher, in some people's view.

There is a standard which already exists. It goes by the initials SNA (Systems Network Architecture) and was devised a decade ago by IBM so that the computers they sell, though different in age or type, could communicate with each other when customers began to link together in vast networks.

Adoption of SNA would obviously place an enormous advantage in the hands of one multinational company because the underlying strategy behind the procedure would have to be accommodated by suppliers of every other single product intended for office automation. That would give IBM a technical leverage of a kind for which there is no precedent since the first industrial revolution. Every other company would be at the mercy of a fundamental shift in IBM's approach to design, and in its timing.

OSI is a general recognition that the two technologies of computers and communications have inextricably merged. The awakening has not been a technical cry of "Eureka" but a commercial one. Manufacturers of large computer systems were not started by communications companies but by office equipment suppliers and companies in other branches of electronics.

Probably because they did want to open the opportunities for communications to enter the market, the computer makers steered away from communications for a long time. By the same token, communications suppliers built special purpose computers for electronic telephone exchanges and kept away from business data processing, and scientific and industrial work.

The details of OSI are already being examined by the International Standards Organization, which has to ratify proposals as a suitable global protocol before they become a formal world standard. But that is a long and formal process.

This is where an important innovation can fall unless some national or regional group seizes the initiative. And this is what the DTI Focus group has done. It is in the form of a set of guidelines for industry which anticipate the formal recognition of the OSI standards, but they are of course in complete harmony with those being prepared by the International Standards Organization. Therefore, they allow British suppliers and users to move very quickly to open connection procedures without waiting for the full process of international ratification to be completed.

Since IBM had a compelling need for SNA to ensure that the medley of computers and other products of its worldwide customers evolved coherently, the argument for OSI is not necessarily an argument aimed solely against IBM. Every thread of industrial and consumer experience from, for example, telecommunications and broadcasting to the aerospace and motor industries, must support the notion of the common technical heritage which lies in OSI, allowing individual firms or national and regional groupings to pursue their own designs within that framework without being isolated.

Apple's latest expected later

By Sid Smith

The inauguration of a £2m promotion campaign for the Apple Macintosh computer coincides with reports of delays in its appearance in Britain.

Originally scheduled for an April launch, the Macintosh is now officially due here some time in June. So keen is Apple to attract interest in its new micro that it is trying to designate June 4 to 9 as Macintosh week. However sources within the company indicate that shipments to Britain are dependent on the satisfaction of the huge US demand, fuelling speculation that the computer will continue in short supply throughout the summer.

Press and television advertisments for the £1,795 machine are already appearing, with assertions that the Mackintosh replaces other computers as completely as the telephone replaced morse code.

The key to this exaggerated claim is the Mackintosh's system of "icons", on-screen pictures of equipment such as printers and telephones. The user can operate this equipment by pointing to the icons with an on-screen indicator – itself manoeuvered through the keyboard or via a hand-held "mouse" controller.

With the use of this system, the Mackintosh claims to enable non-computer adepts to use information technology without the need to learn the complex command codes and operating procedure often necessary for computer operation.

Apple suffered a notable flop with the first computer to use this system. The Apple Lisa was considered much too expensive when first unveiled at around £8.000, though subsequent amendments and price cuts have sharpened its competitive edge.

By contrast, the Macintosh has been greeted with general approval - record US sales following the launch of this smaller and cheaper implementation of Lisa technology.

Based on an advanced Motorola microchip, the Macintosh has a 9 inch high resolution screen and 3½ inch disc drive (each disc capable of storing the equivalent of approximately 100 pages of double spaced typing) in a unit measuring an unusually compact 10 inches by 10 inches.

In addition, the computer has a detached keyboard and the characteristic Apple mouse.

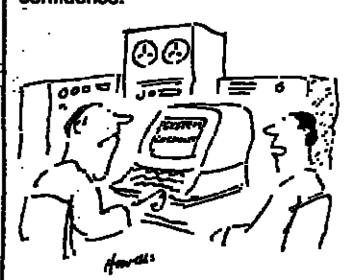
Steve Jobs, Apple chairman, believes that Lisa technology represents the future direction of all personal computers. "Macintosh makes this technology available for the first time to a broad audience – at a price and size unavailable from any other manufacturer. By virtue of the large amount of software written for them, the Apple II and IBM PC became the personal computer industry's first two standards. We expect Macintosh to become the third."

The Macintosh is being assembled in a specially-built factory at Fresno, California.

The low chip count of the Macintosh is partly responsible for the degree of automation possible in the new plant, where computer control systems and remotely guided robots should be capable of a planned one-every-27-seconds production schedule for the computer.

More jobs in the industry

■ Employment within the computing industry is showing signs of an upturn, according to the National Computing Centre's third annual survey of salaries and fringe benefits in computing. The 500 organizations surveyed reported an increase in staff in all job categories, particularly in system/software development whose numbers rose by 20 per cent. The buoyancy of the labour market is also indicated in the continuing shortage of trained personnel, the survey says. Another positive sign is a 50 per cent increase in trainee programmers, generally regarded as the seed corn for the industry's future, and a sensitive indicator of confidence.



This could be an official picket.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Holiday offers

■ The English Tourist Board is jointly funding the development of a computerized information and booking system for hotels and holiday accommodation. Other participants in the project are the Department of Trade and Industry, and the computer services company, Datasolve. The system, called Reservision UK, will enable proprietors of hotels and holiday establishments to offer accommodation for sale on-line through travel agents and tourist information centres throughout Britain via Prestel. A pilot scheme in four seaside centres will be operated this summer, and the project will be formally launched in November at the ABTA Convention in Toronto.

New Commodores

■ Commodore has launched two new machines. The £129 Commodore 16 offers the usual home computer facilities of colour display, sound facilities, cassette program loading and access to joystick controllers. The machine has a full professional keyboard and 16K of user memory. Commodore also offers an expanded version of this machine in the £249 Plus/4, named for the four applications programs.

Medical aid

■ Medical schools and hospitals in the central London area are to be linked by an optical fibre remote teaching system. Lecture theatres and seminar rooms at Westminster and Charing Cross Hospitals will be linked to rooms in the West London, West Middlesex and St Stephens Hospitals. Lecturers will be able to address students and utilize a variety of visual aids and materials, via a two-way speech and colour video link. The system is being installed by Plessey under contract to the DTI, and is scheduled to be operational by October to coincide with the merger of the Westminster and Charing Cross Hospital Medical Schools.

Mail boost

■ A welcome boost to the electronic mail service, Telecom Gold, is being given by Tandy, in a package deal for new and existing users of their micros. The service, offering a range of facilities such as electronic mail, telex, paging, storage and database systems, is available for a reduced payment of £20 (usual cost is £100), which registers the user with a Gold mailbox, a self teach tutor, and a telephone helpline. With a firm presence in the portable market, Tandy could be making a shrewd move with this joint venture, to extend the user base, not only of its own machines, but of Telecom Gold and the International Dialcom.

Micro-bacon

■ Pigs are the latest items to find themselves turned into electronic data, and in a company rejoicing in the name of Pigtales, porker printouts are proving a useful money spinner, both at home and overseas. Said to be the largest pig production database in the world, Pigtales was established in 1979 with the support of pig producers and veterinary consultants. Running on an Alph Micro 1050 microcomputer the managing director Mr Bill Miller, a qualified vet, says the system now holds information from 150 producers and 20,000 sows.

The pig breeding and feeding programs have been integrated with a farm accounts package to give comprehensive coverage to the pig farmer. The first export order has been to Canada, where it is being sold as a franchise business by a leading pig producer.

Mrs Jane Snowball, aged 72, is one of 430 people in the Gateshead area able to shop at the local Tesco superstore without leaving her home. She is shown using a viewdata set which is part of an experiment in computerized teleshopping organized jointly by Gateshead council, Newcastle University and Tesco stores. The specially adopted television which have been placed in sheltered housing are used directly by the elderly or disabled occupants or by a local street warden on their behalf. As well as allowing electronic ordering of more than 1,000 grocery items, the system also contains information on bus timetables, opening times, welfare benefits and the names and phone numbers of local councillors. Mrs Snowball said she had no trouble learning how to handle the new equipment.

Compatibility

■ An IBM-compatible personal computer for less than £2,000 has been launched by Thorn EMI Computeraid. The Televideo Tele-PC is both hardware and software compatible with the IBM PC and is claimed to provide more features. A hard disc version, the Tele-XT, is also available at £3,895. A portable version, the TPC 11, will be launched next month.

High-speed tech

■ Floating Point Systems has announced a computer that can perform as many as 341 million floating-point operationsper second. The FPS-164/MAX performs matrix operations as rapidly as supercomputers costing 10 to 20 time more, the company says. Applications envisaged for the new machine include structural analysis, computational chemistry and physics, and electromagnetic modelling.

German link

■ Valid Logic Systems has signed a three-year technology cooperation agreement with the information technology division of Siemens AG. The two companies will work together to develop new software products, interface Valid's CAE workstations to Siemens' CAD tools for chip development, and to mainframe computers.

New passwords

■ Plug-in bubble memory boards which provide password protection for the IBM PC, has been announced by Garingdell Systems. The PDIB Series also provide non-volatile memory space and disk emulation. Password protection covers both the computer and the bubble memory contents. One option prevents the comupter being used. Another prevents unauthorized access to the memory when the machine is in operation.

Coup for ICL

■ ICL has won a multi-million-dollar order from Payless Cashways, one of America's largest retailers of building materials, to supply an information processing system for the US company's network of retail outlets. The system comprises ICL's HANDI (home and improvement) package for building-materials retailers, and a System 25 computer with point-of-sale terminals, VDU's and printers in each retail outlet.

Greater access

■ The British office automation firm Information Technology, has developed an information retrieval system which enables a terminal user access to databases on different makes of computers, and combine all the items of data retrieved on the screen display in any required format. Called Access, it also allows computer terminals access to external as well as internal databases.

Conference calls

■ A microprocessor-controlled telephone which sets up conference calls, has been announced by Siemens UK. Called the Saturn 200, it can handle up to six external lines and 20 extensions and provides a variety of calling functions, including on hook dialling and hands-free calling via a built-in microphone and loudspeaker.

Air defence

■ EASAMS has been awarded a contract worth nearly £2m by Panavia Aircraft GmbH, to provide a software maintenance facility for the Tornado FMk II air defence aircraft. The new facility will be based at RAF Coningsby, and will enable software maintenance personnel to test and modify programs for the Tornado's on-board central computer.

Contributors
Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Sid Smith

Head start in the Chinese market

By Frank Brown

A tiny company in California has a head start in penetrating the world's largest potential market for computers – the People's Republic of China.

Corporate Data Sciences of Santa Clara has developed a simple computerized method of constructing, displaying, editing and printing the 7,310 Chinese picogram characters of the new short-form dictionary authorized by the Chinese.

The company has also agreed in principal to form a joint venture to manufacture its computer products in Canton. These include the Hex 29 high-speed desktop computer, and a high-resolution intelligent VDU called the Video Scroller Terminal.

The VST has a built-in high-speed microcomputer which enables it to recieve data at rates up to 12 million bytes a second, and draw images literally like lightning – its drawing speed exceeds 39 million picture elements a second. Its screen has three times more picture elements than standard 80-character, 25-line VDUs, and it costs around $6,000.

According to the CDS president, Mr Phil Martinez, the VST is the only low-cost terminal in the world that allows users efficiently to produce and display clearly legible Chinese language characters.

The Chinese approached CDS in 1981 to provide Hex computers for various applications in China.

CDS, however, was not allowed to export its computers due to the US Department of Defence's concern over their potential use on cruise missiles. The Reagan administration has since increased the performance criteria of computers that can be exported to China and the company's computers now qualify for export.

The VST may also open the door to low-cost computer-aided design systems.



Computer Appointments

Computer Appointments

Granada Microcomputer Services Ltd.

Market Development Manager

-breaking new ground in microcomputers
c.£25,000 + car

A fresh and radical approach to marketing business microcomputers is essential if the market's vast potential is to be realised fully. No longer is it sufficient to promote the technical merits of hardware and software and then leave the customer to his own devices. Support must be total. From careful pre-sales analysis of user needs, through thorough training, to comprehensive post-sales engineering and applications support.

Granada Microcomputer Services is committed to breaking this new ground. Already, we have established three very successful Business Centres in Slough, Ealing and the City of London, which are building reputations for thorough and professional support. Now, backed by the resources of the Granada Group (profits of £44 million on turnover of £520 million last year) and its national network of engineers and outlets, we're planning further expansion and development. In what is undoubtedly one of the most exciting and dynamic business environments in the UK today, this opportunity is truly outstanding.

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If you think you can rise to this exceptional challenge, send your curriculum vitae, stating current salary, to: Graham Cole, Group Personnel Adviser, Granada Group PLC, 36 Golden Square, London W1R 4AH.

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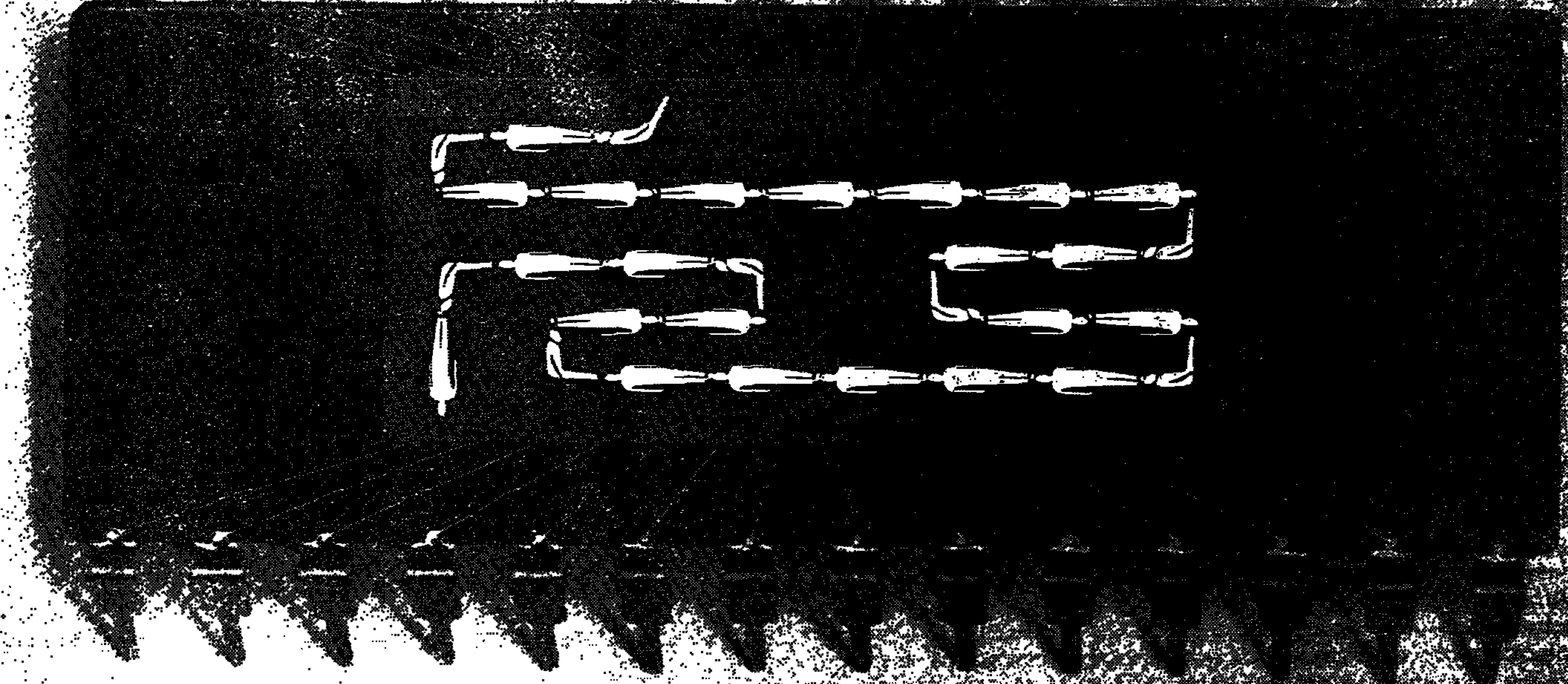
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Tracking Systems	**HP 1000**
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Air Traffic Control	**Signal Processing**
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For further written information please telephone or write (preferably including a c.v.) to Datamatics.

Initial interviews will take place in London during June/July with final interviews in Europe to follow. LT22

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IMS Systems Programmers (location Cheshire).

We expect you to have a thorough knowledge of IMS/DC together with a good understanding of MVS and at least five years practical experience with IMS.

The successful applicant will have a knowledge of one or more of the following: Fast Path, MSC/ISC, DBRC, Performance/Tuning Tools.

Teleprocessing Systems Programmers (location Cheshire and Dorset).

We need system programmers with 6 years practical experience of teleprocessing together with an in-depth knowledge of SNA in either a TCAM or VTAM environment.

Experience with 37X5 NCP is essential.

MVS Systems Programmers (location Cheshire).

You should have at least 6 years experience as a MVS systems programmer.

Knowledge of TSO/SPF, SMP and Assembler is essential. Experience with MVS/XA or VM would be an advantage.

DBA Staff (location Cheshire and Dorset).

We need staff with at least 4 years in-depth experience of IMS DB/DC. Practical experience in one or more of the following areas is essential: Database Design, Application Support, DBRC, Fast Path.

IBM Communications Designers (location Cheshire).

We need experienced TP system programmers who have had practical experience of working in a planning environment. Candidates should have a detailed working knowledge of the following areas: VTAM (TCAM knowledge would be a bonus), 37X5 NCP, other SNA products including MSNF, NCCF, NPDA.

Tandem System Programmers (location Dorset).

We would expect you to have in excess of 4 years Tandem experience in a system support role. Also to have specific experience of PATHWAY/TMF, XRAY and SYSGEN.

Some experience of application development and implementation on Tandem equipment would be an advantage.

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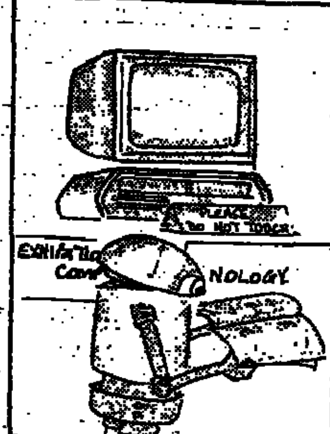
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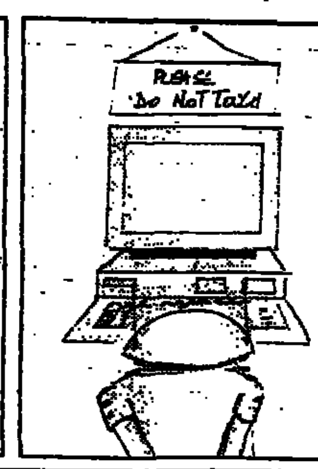
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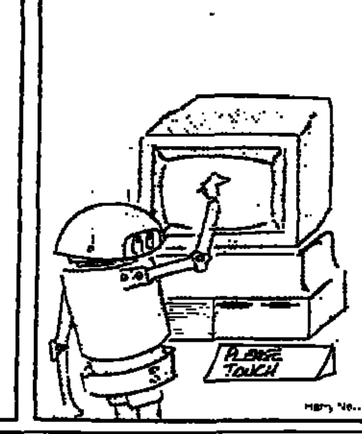












Boom for over-the-counter sales despite stock risks

By David Guest

Most people, when afflicted by some more or less enfeebling ailment, will visit their doctor let him diagnose the afliction, and take away his prescription.

The high streets and shopping precincts of the country are being invaded by the small businessman's equivalent of the doctor. Combining an avuncular bedside manner with a forceful impression of authority these exponents of alternative medicine offer a shot in the arm to ailing businesses. They operate microcomputer shops.

Nor do they restrict themselves to prescriptions; their dispensaries are stocked with IBM PCs, ACT Apricots, Apples and other micro systems that sound reassuringly healthy. In addition, they house training facilities and engineering expertise for cases where the initial dose proves inadequate.

The idea of selling business microcompters across the counter in retail outlets is by no means new but a new style of retail outlet is growing up to put in into practice. These are not dealers tied to one particular manufacturer's machine, nor departments grafted on to the business of existing chain, but microcomputing specialists offering a range of hardware and software to meet specific business requirements.

The US Computerland chain has been active in this country for five years now, without conspicuous growth but never short of plans. Recently it has been joined by some ambitious newcomers, among them First Computer and Interface Network.

First Computer was set up by Mr Cyril Spencer, the former chairman of the Burton Group. Its shop first opened on Piccadilly last month and was quickly joined by four others.

Interface Network boasts retail experience of a different kind; its chairman is Mr James Minotto, who was formerly president of Computerland Europe.

Both organizations are committed to the proposition that existing outlets have hardly begun to tap the potential market for business microcomputers. "People are coming in off the street", said First Computer's marketing manager, Mr Ian Slater, at the opening of the Piccadilly shop. But luring customers through the doors is only the first stage in the process: what both companies are agreed on is that a visible high street presence is essential.

Competition is a fact of life in the micro market but it is going to get tougher – the entry of W H Smith with the British-designed Advanced business micro is just one indication. W H Smith is also involved with the US Softeam business software specialist, another straw in the wind.

The unreliability of supply is a problem that has dogged micro dealers at the home as well as the business largely as a result of being unable to find adequate stocks. When a customer orders a system that proves to be unavailable he or she tends to blame the retailer rather than the manufacturer.

The shops' final problem may lie in their own efficiency. Before they provide hardware and software they provide a service, guiding the potential customer towards the kind of system he or she needs. Once this is identified there is nothing to stop the thrifty customer from shopping around and buying the goods at a lower price somewhere else. The Office of Fair Trading had decreed that micro manufacturers cannot impose a pricing policy on their dealers.

This isn't expected to lead to a prices free-for-all, but there will undoubtedly be a variety of discounts available on a given piece of machinery. In such cases a fouth-floor office on the Old Kent Road may contradict the Monopolies board by proving more valuable than a shop on Piccadilly.

Communications for the politicians of Europe

By Donker de Marillac

We are not used to seeing EEC politicians in full agreement on something these days. But when the industry ministers of the Ten emerged from their informal meeting in Paris earlier this month they confirmed that the Community was now on the path towards integrating its telecommunications efforts.

The first essential step is the establishment of EEC norms so that the invisible trade barriers preventing the machine from X Ltd communicating with that of Y S.A or Z GmbH will gradually fade. A common market in high technology, the ministers claim, is to be attempted.

They are well aware that can only be a reality if development plans for integrated systems at national levels make provision for it. A modern network takes as much time to design and build as a warship. The developments of today will be battling international competition a decade from now and they had better be conceived from the outset to take Europanness into account.

The complexity of this requirement is illustrated in a French project code-named Scribe (Système de communication et de réseaux informatiques et bureautiques evolutifs). Though Scribe was conceived to bring a French ministry into the communications age, it will purposefully use existing and future international standards that can put non-French material into the picture.

It is in their mix of services – driven by communications software and machines that ordinary Frenchmen are already using in such systems as the electronic directory with its 250,000 installed terminals – that Scribe's workposts will revolutionize the ministry. As well as text processing, these will offer access to different databases such as those used for electonic mail. They will also be able to provide telex and videotex services and for these will communicate with the main public PTT networks such as telephone and Transpac.

As if this were not enough they will be able to "transfax" information and will use the Telecom 1 inter/intra business satellite (to be launched by Ariane this summer) for a videoconferencing service. The Biarritz fibre optic network inaugurated on television by the President this week will no doubt provide a model.

Name the fringe benefit

By Alan Simpson

The shortage of suitably qualified applicants for some big computer posts shows little sign of easing off.

Nowhere is that shortage more acute than for chip process engineers.

Along with location, money is the key job recruitment element and at the least a salary of £16,000 seems to be standard. But this does not include substantial employee perks – cars, guaranteed overseas travel, free pensions and Bupa membership.

Unfortunately this shortage can only be resolved on a long term basis, it takes at least two years field experience on top of the five years university course before an individual can qualify to join the job recruitment stakes.

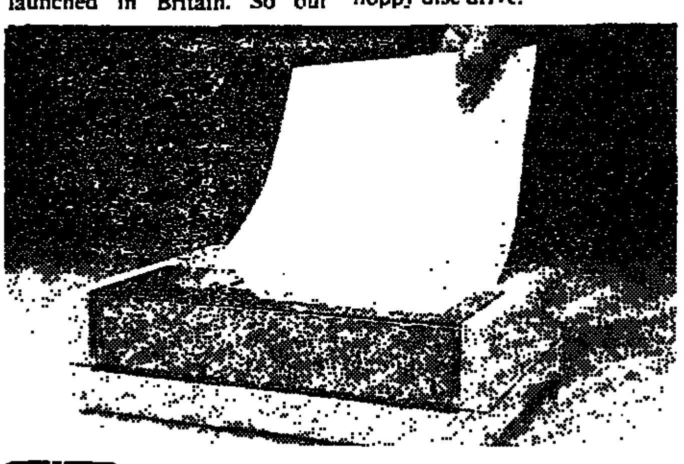


The prizes

First prize: An HP150 with dual floppy disc drive and an HP software package of your choice up to a value of £400. PLUS Hewlett Packard's latest "Think Jet" printer, which weighs only six pounds and has not yet been launched in Britain. So our eventual first prize winner will be one of the first to possess a Think Jet in this country.

Second prize: An HP150 and dual floppy disk drive, PLUS a software package of your choice up to a value of £300.

Third prize: An HP150 and dual floppy disc drive.



Hewlett Packards "Think Jet" printer weighs only six pounds and is part of our first prize.

Three touch-screen micros to be won

Three of the new touch-screen Hewlett Packard 150s plus peripherals and software are the prizes worth more than £10,000 in our new contest – The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition.

We are looking for the most interesting, original and potentially advantageous business application for this type of micro. You do not have to be a businessman to enter – only to excercise business flair. Closing date is June 15, but already we have received a number of entries.

Below are listed five features available on the HP150, all of which could have some impact on this micro's use. We want entrants in not more than 250 words to outline an original use for one or more of these five attributes in a specific business operation, which must be explained in your entry.

TOUCH SCREEN FACILITY which allows the user to touch a particular point on the screen and the system reacts as if a key has been pressed.

COMMUNICATIONS – the ability of micros to connect to larger computers and other distant peripherals both within organisations and to public services.

BUILT-IN BUSINESS GRAPHICS using statistics in a wide variety of different ways including bar charts, graphs and pie charts.

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Please send your entry (it need not be typed) consisting of not more than 250 words to:

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All entries must be accompanied by 10 differently dated mastheads from the front of The Times and also by this form completed in full and signed. Entries must be despatched to arrive at the competition address above by Friday June 15th 1984.

Full Name ....

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Address ....

....

....

Telephone - Daytime .... **Evening** ....

Declaration-
I herby declare that the material entered is to the best of my know ledge original and has not been published, displayed or demonstrated elsewhere. As such it will not violate any copyright existing before, on or after the competition date.

Signature of Entrant .... **Date** ....

Don't write off the data men

By Gerry Fisher

JOB SCENE

Once again, as often in the last five years, "industry experts" are burying data processing professionals before their time. The thesis is that the introduction of the micro means that the user-director does not need the specialist experience of the computer department. After all they have been late, aloof and uninvolved in real company concerns.

Now that everyone including the chairman's daughter Emma is into computing why is a separate function needed at all? Since the real problems is the management of change is this not a line rather than a functional task? Is it not the case that data processing people are promoted to management because they were good technicians rather than good managers?

Not the consistency and logic of these arguments. To make the point clear, take the analogous situation in finance and accountancy. Most managers can do arithmetic, may even use money and have bank accounts, so perhaps we do not require accountants or finance directors. The fine and clear distinction between line (who can manage change) and staff (who can't) eliminates not only data processing staff but the accountants, marketeers and the distribution staff; perhaps even the production director is staff on this separation.. Which leaves the chairman and managing director, although they may be suspect on account of where they were in the organization before elevation.

The idea that promoting the best technician to be manager is something that does not happen in accounts or sales has only to be expressed to be seen, by someone who is in industry and commerce, as nonsense. And of course we can all agree that we want better managers in all functions. Computer managers should attend business courses, and do. Certainly, if the data man thinks that he is there to juggle figures, compute percentages and produce invoices and payslips then he will get what he deserves.

Surely the problem is that top management have not yet appreciated the information revolution, and that whereas they have always accepted that research and development for products and even for production methods, they have not had the same attitudes to managers still think they can program generalities and do not have to define the specifics?

The most difficult task in the application of computers to business is not dealing with the micro syndrome, or even with the backstairs manoeuvres of the suppliers – it is the production of a reasonably sound business systems requirements definition.

It is difficult because it involves professional data processing staff working with the final users to produce a detailed statement of what the users will require to run their organization better in the future. This demands not technology but creative thought.

The chairman who follows the subtle hint here and word there from the supplier will rapidly find that he needs full-time business analysts to coordinate the thinking and work to produce this research and development plan for his company's future systems. These full-time staff will find it difficult, if not impossible, if they do not have managerial ability, an appreciation of the objectives and needs of the organization and a background knowledge of the technology available to produce the systems.

The chairman may even find that, when he has invented these positions, they are called information or decision technologists, and that the best candidates will come overwhelmingly from the people who have had the hard experience over the previous years of trying to do the same job without recognition of what they were attempting – the "Data men"!

UK Events

Dexpo Europe '84 – Kensington Exhibition Centre, London; May 30 – June 1

Protecting Computer Software – Park Lane Hotel, London, W1, June 4/5

Software '84 – Earls Court, London, SW5, June 5/7

Office Automation Show – London Barbican, June 5/7

Offshore Computer Conference and Exhibition – Skean Dhu Hotel, Aberdeen, June 5/7

5th International Commodore Show – Novotel Hotel, London, W6, June 7/9.

IBM User Show – Wembley Complex, June 12/14

Computer Fair – Earls Court, June 14/17

Educational Computing and Software Fair – John Taylor Teachers' Centre, Leeds, June 18/19

Compec North – Belle Vue, Manchester, June 19/21

Overseas

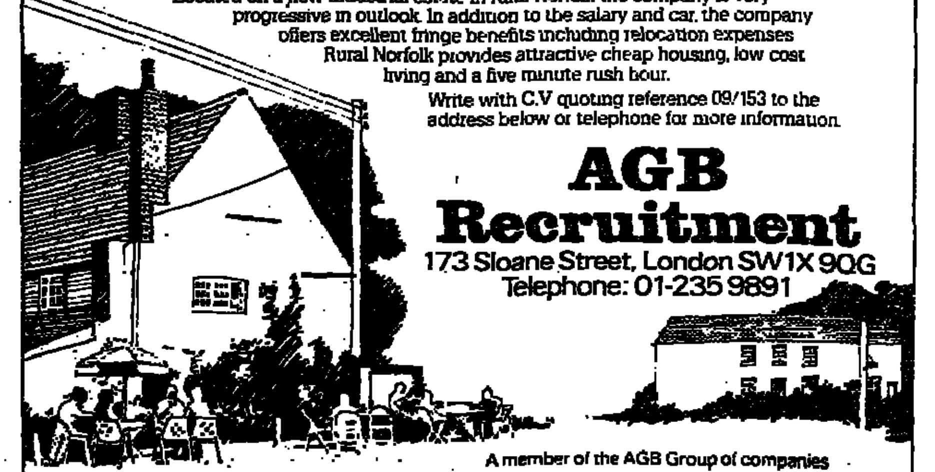
Micro Exposition – Paris, May 22/26

International Computer Show for Office – Hone, Hobby, Cologne, Germany, June 14/17

National Computer Conference & Exhibition – Las Vegas, US, July 9/12

Computer Appointments







THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The yen-dollar battle America has not won

Tomorrow will see the christening of the yen as an international currency – an event that may prove of greater significance to the world monetary system than anything which has happenend since the early 1970s. It is more than coincidence that this should take place at a time when great fissures are appearing in the American system, the present bedrock of international finance, and I have spent an intriguing week in Tokyo trying to tease out the connexions.

The crucial link is the scale of the United States federal deficit, though it is not one the Reagan Administration cares to perceive. The impact of this deficit on American interest rates, and through them on the capacity of American banks' clients to pay their debts, has been well rehearsed in argument. But its impact on the Reagan Administration's row with the Japanese Government is at least as significant, and even more sensitive.

The international yen has been having something of a forceps delivery, at the hands of the US Treasury Under Secretary, Mr Beryl Sprinkel, in protracted negotiations with the Japanese Government that will finally result in publication of a long list of financial liberalization measures on May 30. In the American view, the Japanese currency has been artificially depressed by interest-rate controls and barriers surrounding Japan's domestic financial markets.

Now there is clearly something about the yen's behaviour that needs explanation. It is an ideal reserve currency, backed by a low-inflation economy and a political system that is – to put it politely – obviously stable. Admittedly, Japan is 60 per cent dependent on imported oil, but its trade surplus is now so large that it can absorb all realistically imaginable oil stocks. Independent forecasters in Tokyo are projecting a surplus of up to $50 billion this year, or $35 billion for the entire current account.

Pressure has built up

Yet still the yen remains curiously weak. Only briefly, in 1980, did it rise to the giddy value of half an American cent. In the American view, this is because foreigners are deprived of suitable yen assets, particularly of the short-term variety. While the New York market is roughly three times the size of the Toyko capital market, the short-term market is 10 times larger in New York than in Tokyo.

It is perfectly true that Japan has had, historically, a rigidly segmented financial system and very few short-term monetary instruments. In the super-growth years of the late 1960s, when targets of 8 per cent were being easily exceeded, its system served exceptionally well. Industry, hungry for capital, borrowed easily and cheaply. The Bank of Japan easily exercised control over a banking system hungry for liquidity. This enabled the government to borrow cheaply, at sub-market rates.

But as growth slowed down in the 1970s, the corporate sector swung into surplus. It is now accumulating cash mountains that make GEC's look like a garden molehill. The Bank of Japan's grip has been loosened. The government's deficit has risen, and become less easy to finance below market rates.

So pressure has been building up within Japan – and particularly within the Bank of Japan – for financial liberalization, and much of it is operating in the same direction as American demands. The Bank of Japan itself wants to see short-term markets develop, and interest rates become more flexible, to ease its new problems of monetary control and government finance.

Even the Bank of Japan does not exactly see eye to eye with the Americans on the speed at which the traditional division of financial business should be broken up by competition. But liberalization runs with the grain of Japanese "vision" – the literal translation of the title of its medium-term economic plan – of a swing from manufacturing to services in which the financial sector will cease to be the protected handmaiden of industry and become a competitive, expanding supplier of national income in its own right.

The first consequence of [illegible] liberalization will be [illegible] international position [illegible] market. The Bank of [illegible] it develop onshore [illegible] not want to nourish what it sees as its "illegitimate children" in the [illegible] market, and the measures [illegible] announced tomorrow [illegible] development [illegible] assets. But [illegible] enough to [illegible] financial market [illegible] to do so [illegible] Yasuhiro Nakasone [illegible] that [illegible] Tokyo [illegible] furt. Even after allowance [illegible] hyperbole, there is force in his view.

Mr Sprinkel's secondary motive for demanding liberalization by the Japanese was to gain a share of this new action for American financial institutions. He may well find America has gained a competitor, rather than a new competitive advantage.

This is because his view of the causes of the imbalance between the two economic superpowers is fundamentally flawed. It is not Japanese capital controls which are depressing the yen, but the pull of New York interest rates. The evidence is uncomfortably plain. It was in 1980, when the yen peaked, that the Japanese Government responded to pressure from the cash-rich corporate sector by loosening exchange controls. Since then, there has been less evidence of pent-up demand for yen than of a massive capital exodus from Japan.

The long-term capital outflow from Japan this year is generally forecast at between $25,000m and $30,000m. In theory, this is going to finance industrial advance in less-developed countries; in practice, much of the money is being sucked into America. The Bank of Japan's estimate is that $1,000m a month is being drawn across the Pacific into American government securities; unofficial estimates are much higher.

The difference remains

How could financial liberalization begin to check this flow? Well, one theory is based on the size of the Japanese government deficit, which is as large, in relation to national income, as President Reagan's. So, other things being equal, liberalization might be expected to raise Japanese interest rates to reflect the equality of these two financing tasks, slackening the pull from New York.

But other things are very definitely not equal. In particular, the American deficit is now equal to about two thirds of American net private savings, while the Japanese Government is borrowing only about a quarter of its citizens' much larger pool of net savings. It may be that financial liberalization in Japan will turn the thrifty Japanese into western-style private borrowers, taking on loans to support a better life style. Unless and until that happens, the fundamental difference between Japan and America remains. Mr Nakasone can afford his deficit. But President Reagan cannot – and every channel of international finance will reflect this painful truth.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

£1bn merger of Rothschild and Hambro in danger

By William Kay, City Editor

Hambro Life Assurance's £1 billion merger with Charterhouse J. Rothschild is in jeopardy. Mr Sydney Lipworth, Hambro Life's joint managing director, admitted yesterday: "It is less likely to be a full merger."

Plans for the dramatic alliance of two of the City's brightest talents – Mr Jacob Rothschild and Hambro Life's Mr Mark Weinberg – were unveiled last month.

On May 17 shareholders in Hambros Bank agreed to the sale to Charterhouse J. Rothschild of the bank's 25 per cent stake in Hambro Life. This was seen as a first step to a full-blooded merger. Mr Weinberg and Mr Rothschild described joint operations as an alternative to a full merger.

Mr Weinberg was away for the bank holiday weekend, but Mr Lipworth commented: "We are still looking at various aspects of the merger. We are considering various alternatives. It is premature to talk of setbacks, but as we have looked into it we have looked at the way the market is likely to perceive the new company."

He explained: "In any merger as complicated as this one there are pluses and minuses. The pluses, as are well known, are that it would create a very interesting group which could provide a wide range of [illegible] but we are not tied to any timetable."


Jacob Rothschild: still hopes for full merger.

... the company will be as strong as ever. That is not a consideration."

Under the terms of the proposals, the Hambro name is to return to Hambros Bank in return for selling the 25 per cent stake. The bank started Hambro Life as a wholly owned subsidiary in 1972.

A spokesman for Charterhouse J. Rothschild said: "As far as I am concerned, we are still on course on the basis of the original proposals for a full merger. Neither of the reporting accountants, Price Waterhouse and Peat Marwick Mitchell, has reported yet, but they are due to do so fairly soon."

The merger was designed to create one of the first financial supermarkets in the new cli[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] worth [illegible] agency, Lowe Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald, goes public next week.

The agency was formed only three years ago when Mr Lowe and his partner, Mr Geoff Howard-Spink, left Collett Dickenson Pearce. Among the accounts they took with them was Heineken Lager, where Mr Lowe was credited with the idea for the campaign based on the claim that Heineken reaches the parts that other beers cannot.

Despite its short record, Lowe Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald is applying for a full listing on the Stock Exchange on the strength of its merger last October with Campbell-Ewald, part of the worldwide Interpublic chain of agencies, based in the US.

After the flotation, Interpublic will hold about a third of the shares. The directors will hold another third, while the public and employees will have the rest. Mr Lowe will have a five-year contract.

The agency's billings – the value of clients' business it placed – were £53m last year, and should rise to more than £60m in 1984. Profit margins are running at about 4 per cent, suggesting a pretax profits target of £2.4m On this basis, the company should gain a stock market worth of more than £20m. Mr Lowe's personal holding will amount to 15 per cent of the totoal.



[illegible] support if [illegible] Martin, [illegible] the Fed, said [illegible]

Mr Martin confirmed in a US television interview that the Fed was ready to launch similar operations to the rescue for Continental Illinois, the eighth [illegible] which has had a run on [illegible] that it was in [illegible]

If more big [illegible] difficulties, the F[illegible] pared to [illegible] [illegible] at Continental [illegible] stabilized. "It is a sound bank. What the people who are making good progress there need is time," he said, adding that the solution may be a merger.

[illegible] Continental res[illegible] the Fed [illegible] as lender [illegible] the banking [illegible] any [illegible] liquidity requirements [illegible] based bank [illegible]

Mr Martin's remarks will be seen as a further attempt to shore up confidence in the US banking system after reports last week that other banks, including the [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] troubles [illegible]

[illegible] closed [illegible] 2.7305, while the pound ended at DM 2.7745.

US Notebook, page 25

[illegible] $160[illegible] modi[illegible] for six [illegible] increasing [illegible]

Seven [illegible] tors have so far refused to sign the $45m package because it is [illegible]

[illegible] due to go into liquidation. A petition for the formal winding up of the company has already been granted. It will be advertised in the *London Gazette* during the next two weeks.

An official winding up would not please the bankers, who have spent almost four months putting together the rescue package. Although they claim to be secured over all but $38m of the $166m owed them, doubts are now being cast on whether the realized collateral would cover the debts.

The $212m total disclosable debt is not an audited figure but an estimate by Mr Rajendra Sethia, an Indian businessman who was chairman of Esal (Commodities).

Continental loses client

The Chicago Transit Authority is moving its $600m pension trust away from Continental Illinois Corporation to Harris Bankcorp.

Continental Illinois was rescued recently with a $7.5 billion government-backed package after a crisis of confidence in the bank triggered a run on deposits. This latest blow could cost Continental about $400,000 (£292,000) a year, according to a report. The switch was made because of Continental's recent problems.

Investment decisions for the pension fund were taken by the managers while Continental was responsible as custodian for handling accounting.

STOCK EXCHANGES
Change on week

FT-SE 100 Index: 1055.5 down 49.4

[illegible]

[illegible] Site [illegible] Financial [illegible] Properties, [illegible] Pyke [illegible] of [illegible] Home [illegible] Electronic [illegible] Globe [illegible] Phoenix [illegible] Lyle, [illegible] Holdings, [illegible] Invest[illegible] Trust, [illegible] Trust, [illegible] Edbro [illegible] Foods, [illegible] Lynton Holdings.

FRIDAY – Interims: Dobson Park Industries, Grainger Trust. Finals: Cardiff Property, Lanca.

● The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is predicting real growth averaging 4.1 per cent in member countries this year, falling to 2.7 per cent next year, according to the Japanese newspaper the *Nihon Keizai*.

● W. E. NORTON: Of the 44.62 million new ordinary shares offered by way of rights, 41.92 million (about 94 per cent) have been taken up by shareholders.

● WISTECH: Board reports pretax profits of £133,000, on a turnover of £1.87m, for the first half-year's trading to March 25, 1984.

Fraser to miss meeting

Sir Campbell Fraser, newly appointed honorary president of Dunlop, the rubber products company, said yesterday that he would not be attending today's meeting of Dunlop shareholders.

At his London home, Sir Campbell said: "I would have liked to attend. It is not that I do not want to be there, it is just that I cannot be there." Sir Campbell, who collected £137,000 in compensation when he resigned as chairman last year, refused to elaborate but it is understood that he is prevented from attending by family commitments.

The meeting at the Regent Crest Hotel, in London promises to be lively. The company made a net loss of £167m last year, and this will be the shareholders' first official chance to question the board about the sale of the bulk of the group's tyre interests to Sumitomo Rubber of Japan.

Strike may aid coal exports

Mr Arthur Scargill's "blacking" of exports from the Durham coalfields to a steelworks in Chicago may help the NCB to win more export orders.

The NCB is buying coke from other world producers ad paying for its shipment to Inland Steel of Chicago because stocks at the five Durham coking works are being prevented from moving to the ports by picketing.

By going to such lengths to meet the contract the NCB has demonstrated to potential customers that it will meet all price and delivery promises.

Inland Steel has already signed a letter of intent to buy 250,000 tonnes next year

Negotiations are taking place with the European cement industry on new contracts.

USM REVIEW

Grooming Chaps for market debut

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Mr David Kirch, one of the property high-fliers of the early 1970s, is planning a stock market comeback. He has obtained control of Channel Hotels and Properties, now traded under the Rule 163 facility of the Stock Exchange at around 55p. Under the Kirch influence Chaps, as the company is known in the City, will be groomed for a USM presence.

Until Mr Kirch arrived on the scene, Chaps was a Channel Islands hotel group with property interests. Now it is a "pure" property operation.

The hotels have been stripped out. The Lapidus family, hitherto the major force at Chaps, has acquired the Grand Hotel, St Helier, Jersey, from the company. The string of smaller Channel Islands hotels previously run by Chaps will now be operated by a company set up by the Lapidus family although Chaps will continue to own the properties.

Mr Kirch, aged 47, has pumped many of his Channel Islands interests into Chaps and now has around 90 per cent of the capital. It appears, however, that he intends to attempt to retain the 163 facility which operates on a matched bargains basis and it is likely that his involvement will fall to around 85 per cent, perhaps to some 80 per cent.

Le Masurier James and Chinn, the Jersey stockbrokers, masterminded the Kirch takeover. It clearly feels that the company, which represents the only direct channel for investor invlovement in the Channel Islands property scene, has a bright future.

Holden Hydroman makes its debut on the USM later today following a placing of 1.05 million shares at 93p by stockbroker Panmure Gordon. At this level the company is valued at £3.59m.

Holden Hydroman is based in Bromyard, Herefordshire, and makes car spoilers, wheel arches and reinforced plastic components for a whole range of car manufacturers, including BL and Pontiac. The group is the brainchild of Mr Bill Holden, chairman, who founded the company back in 1969 and has spent most of his working life as a machinetool design engineer. But he is learning quickly about the world of high finance having been stung by Mr John De Lorean, currently on trial in America alleged for drug offences, to the tune of £204,000. As a result profits of Holden Hydroman tumbled from £136,000 to £64,000 in 1982, but bounced back to £324,000 last year. In the year to March 31, the group made pretax profits of £504,000.

Of the shares being placed, Mr Holden and his fellow directors are parting with a total of 720,000 with the remaining 335,000 made up of new shares from which they hope to raise £200,000. The group will use this money to finance its capital requirement and build and equip a new plant.

After the placing Mr Holden will continue to speak for over 65 per cent of the shares, but will only take a part-time role on the board. So this makes his annual salary of £51,800 look a little steep. In fact the whole board's pay totalled £136,000 last year.

Details are also expected later today of another British oil exploration company.

Brokers Hoare Govett, and E. B. Savory Milln are getting together to place around 15 per cent of the shares in Petrolex. The shares are expected to be placed at around 78p, valuing the company just a shade under £18m.

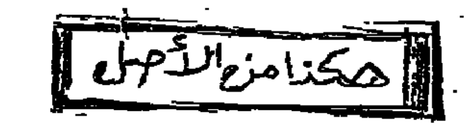
Petrolex is the result of a merger between two UK oil companies, Petrolex and Viva Petroleum, last month. The group specializes in North Sea exploration and already boasts a quarter per cent stake in the Thistle Field. With Petroleum Revenue Tax running at 75 per cent it means that the rest of the group's exploration ventures in the North Sea are made more tax efficient.

Wednesday details should be announced of the floation of **Spectra Automotive and Engineering**, the car care group. Its main claim to fame is that motorcyclist extraordinary Mr Barry Sheene is a director. But it does appear to have a progressive profits record and does seem to be the type of company which could thrive under its own banner.

Meanwhile **Aston Martin Tickford**, the 80 per cent owned subsidiary of CH Industrials, is likely to get a quote on the USM in three years' time. Tickford builds the Jaguar XJ-S Cabriolet, the Tickford Capri and the Tickford Metro as well as carrying out development work for other motor manufacturing.

Mr Tim Hearley, CHI's chairman, said last week that a new company could also take in the mini-conglomerate's Tudor Webasto sun roof company. If Tickford is spun off CHI's shareholders will get a stake. Mr Hearley said: "I'm not saying we'll do it definitely but I would like to be in a position to go ahead in three years." No value has been put on Tickford.

The minority shareholder is Aston Martin Lagonda, the makers of the high performance cars.



STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 14. Dealings End, June 1. § Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Price	Yields Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	11½	09	98*	11.86	11.97
Bass	8¼	87/92	84½	9.81	11.41
BICC	7¾	90/95	77¾	10.38	11.82
Blue Circle	9	92/97	84	10.97	11.75
Courtaulds	7	82/87	90½	7.88	11.77
Delta Gp	10¾	95/99	93	11.64	11.82
Euston Cen	10.40	92/97	91½	11.57	11.93
Inv Ind	7¼	89/92	76*	9.44	11.61
Land Secs	9	96/01	80	11.45	11.95
MEPC	12	17	103¼	11.84	11.83
MEPC	10¾	24	20¾	11.87	11.88
Watney	12¼	08	102½	12.05	12.04
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	72½	10.90	11.99
BOC Group	12½	12/17	100½	12.42	12.42
Barcl Bank	16	02/07	126¾	12.73	12.42
Burmah Oil	8½	91/96	78¾	11.12	12.25
Imp Brew	10½	90/95	94	11.62	12.10
Distillers	7¼	88/93	72½	10.05	12.53
Distillers	10½	93/98	92¾	11.59	11.87
Guard Roy	7	86/91	74¾	9.34	12.18
Imp Chem	7½	86/91	78¾*	9.49	12.40
Imp Chem	10¾	91/96	94½	11.78	12.17
Imp Group	10½	90/95	90	11.77	12.27
Midl Bank	14	02/07	110*	12.72	12.57
Nat West	12½	04	106¼	12.33	12.32
Reed Inter	7½	96/01	69	11.05	11.98
Std Chart	12½	02/07	104¾	12.54	12.49
Unilever	7¾	91/06	68¼*	11.23	11.70
Whitbread	7¼	95/99	68	10.72	11.87
BULLDOGS					
World Bank	11½	03	93½	12.18	12.25
Denmark	13	05	107¼	12.97	12.84
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	118½	12.55	12.53
Trans Can	16½	07	131½	12.89	12.71
Elect de F	12½	08	101½	12.65	12.65
Nova Scot	16¾	11	131¼	12.84	12.73
Australia	11¾	15	94½	12.16	12.18

CONVERTIBLE LOANS

					Prem. Disc
BOC Group	9	01/06	169*	5.234	-5.4
Bell (A)	9½	99/01	188*	4.969	-5.7
B.H.S.	9	92	144	8.302	10.8
Habitat M	9½	98/01	199	4.798	-0.6
Hanson Tst	9½	01/06	328	2.950	-4.8
Imp Group	8	85/90	106½	7.466	-3.6
Rio Tinto	9½	95/00	133½*	9.988	9.0
Thorn EMI	7	92/99	139*	7.045	-0.2
Land Secs	10	90/95	250	3.975	-3.4

* Ex Dividend
Source: Gilbert Eliott & Co

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
J C Penney 13⅜% 1985	100.62	14.45
GMAC 15¼ 1985	102.00	12.17
Finnish Export 10⅝% 1985	98.12	12.33
Walt Disney 16⅜ 1986	100.75	16.21
Citicorp 15¾ 1986	100.50	14.62
Swedish Export 13⅜ 1986	100.00	12.86
World Bank 16⅝% 1986	108.88	13.59
R C A 15⅝% 1987	108.00	13.49
Montana Power 16⅜% 1987	107.00	12.72
Security Pacific 10⅝% 1987	93.00	13.59
Nordic Inv Bk 11⅝% 1987	95.75	13.61
Grand F Bk 11⅝% 1988	95.75	13.67
World Bank 13⅝ 1989	101.75	13.71
Elec de France 13½ 1989	99.00	13.66
Mitsubishi Estate 11 - 1989	93.63	13.97
I T B 13⅝% 1989	104.00	13.25
Yasuda Trust 12¾% 1989	94.38	14.07
Swedish Export Credit 11⅞% 1989	92.25	13.85
B N P 13⅝% 1989	98.13	13.96
Newfoundland Province 15⅜% 1990	105.78	14.00
Svenska Handelsbank 13⅝ 1990	95.50	14.05
Nippon Credit Bank 11% 1990	87.88	14.14
Saitama 11⅝% 1990	89.63	14.21
Norwest o'Seas 12⅜% 1991	91.75	14.06
Quebec Hydro 13% 1991	98.38	13.34
Texas Instruments 11½ 1991	92.38	13.64
O K B 10% 1991	82.75	14.05
Avon 10⅝% 1991	82.63	13.90
Credit Foncier 12⅛% 1992	92.25	14.13
Pembroke 13⅜% 1992	100.50	13.61
Midland Bank 11⅝% 1992	88.00	13.95
Enserch Finance 11⅝% 1993	87.75	14.11
Richardson-Vicks 11⅝% 1993	86.25	14.28
E I B 10⅝% 1993	84.00	13.98
Denmark 12¼% 1993	91.38	13.89
Shearson American Express 12⅜% 1994	90.38	13.96
E.E.C. 11⅝% 1995	86.88	13.90
Australia 11⅝% 1995	89.00	13.40
Japan Air 11⅝% 1997	84.00	13.62
World Bank 11⅝% 1998	86.63	13.27

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
General Electric 4¼% 1987	128.00	-0.12
Beatrice Foods 4⅝% 1992	102.05	+0.26
Eastman Kodak 4⅝% 1988	86.00	+27.26
Ford 5% 1988	100.00	+3.75
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	118.05	+16.40
Morgan J P 4¾% 1989	116.00	-4.74
Revlon 4⅝% 1987	98.00	+5.28
Sperry Rand 4⅝% 1988	85.50	+17.03
Warner Lambert 4⅝% 1987	84.00	+36.10
Northern Telecom 5% 1998	120.50	+114.37

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Offshore Mining 1986	100.15	10.25
Credit National 1988	100.75	10.42
G Z B 1989	100.20	11.29
Barclays Bank 1990	100.70	10.68
B N P 1991	99.80	10.52
Midland Bank 1992	100.60	10.44
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.00	10.13
Nat West 1994	100.25	11.35
Barclays Bank 1995	100.45	10.20
L D F 23 2 99	98.60	10.72
Denmark 17 2 99	99.10	10.47

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

INTEREST RATES

3 month interbank 9⅜ - 5/16

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 9/16 - 11/16
3 month DM 5⅞ - 5¾
3 month Fr F13-12¾

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9⅛
Treasury long bond 100 3/32 - 102 7/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $387.25 pm $384.50
close $386.50 (£256.50)
New York (latest): $386.50
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$398-399.50 (£266-267)
Sovereigns* (new):
$90-91 (£60.25-65)
*Excludes VAT





ORDINARY SHARES

Stagnant future at home so Initial hope is in US

Mark Shepperd

The cleaning industry has attracted considerable attention over the last couple of years, as share prices have risen to the defensive qualities which were highlighted during the recession and the possibility of real growth promoted by privatization. However, these defensive qualities have become less important as the cyclical industries have recovered and the prospect of profits from government work has receded. Not surprisingly, share prices have slumped from their 1983 highs.

The cleaning sector encompasses three separate industries: dry cleaning, textile rental and contract cleaning, with most companies having representation in at least two of these.

Dry Cleaning

Dry cleaning is best compared to a retail service industry and is a fairly mature market with growth closely linked to that of consumer expenditure in general.

The industry has an annual market structure in that two companies, Sketchley and Johnsons, share about half the market, while the rest is highly fragmented, being divided between 2,000 businesses:

Retail Dry Cleaning

	Market Share (%)	Sales (£m)
Johnson Group	24	36
Sketchley	22	33
Others	54	81
Total	100	150

Although underlying volume growth has been slight over the last few years, the larger companies have boosted their own profitability by developing a series of add-on services – including duvet cleaning, shoe repair and key-cutting.

Textile Rental

Textile rental is concerned with the supply and cleaning of workwear and towels which are provided on a rental basis. The workwear market is dependent upon the level of employment in those "dirty" sectors of industry which require protective clothing, such as heavy engineering and mining. Overall volume has fallen in line with employment in these sectors since 1980.

Interestingly though, there is some growth in this from the newest areas of industry – microelectronics, pharmaceuticals – where there is a need for protective clothing to protect the working environment from the wearer, rather than vice versa. Nevertheless, prospects for the workwear business are not exciting at present, with increased volume from new markets still not offsetting decline from the traditional customer base.

The towel business is slightly different, in that the demand for towel cabinets is less sensitive to employment levels and, correspondingly, volume did not fall markedly in the 1980-82 period. Despite this, the market is beginning to be eroded by the increasing penetration from warm-air driers and the outlook for growth in real terms seems limited.

Textile rental market shares (%)

	Workwear	Towels
Initial	26	40
Sketchley	18	2
Johnson	5	5
Pritchard	11	10
Advance	5	24
Sunlight	5	2
Others	30	17
Total	100	100

A special mention is worthwhile here for the National Coal Board contract. This is the largest workwear contract in Britain and is largely shared by Sketchley and Initial, who have contracts to clean about 100,000 and 70,000 miners' overalls respectively, worth over £4m per annum. Fortunately, the NUM strike is not seriously affecting the profitabilty of the cleaning companies – unlike some other industries which trade with the NCB – as there are clauses built into the contract which provide at least partial compensation for loss of revenue during strike action.

Contract Cleaning

The contract cleaning industry is the most basic and fragmented of all the cleaning businesses, being highly labour-intensive, low-technology based, with low-entry costs. Contracts are normally awarded on a yearly basis with price dependent upon size and location of the area to be cleaned.

Underlying growth in the sector has historically been modest in real terms, with price rises generally moving in line with inflation. However, there has been considerable attention directed recently towards the possible development of new markets in the public sector, reflecting the Government's stated policy of increasing the level of privatization of ancillary municipal and hospital services.

The prospect of profit growth from these new markets stimulated the rise in share ratings in the sector in mid-1983 as the market perceived the sector to have much improved growth prospects. However, these hopes have proved to be overdone, at least for the medium-term. Unfortunately, union opposition to privatization has proved to be strong and a number of companies have suffered damaging strikes, resulting in unsatisfactory work.

Moreover, although central political directives have called for increased use of private contractors, individual authorities have often been reluctant to obey. Finally, even when contracts have been awarded, margins have been very slim, reflecting the desire among most cleaning companies – and other businesses – to establish a toe-hold in the sector.

Indeed, some companies seem to be pursuing a loss-leading approach for the time being. Given this background, it does not seem likely that there will be a significantly profitable market in the public sector for most companies within the next couple of years at least.

Moreover, margins in mainstream contract cleaning are now being squeezed, as customers are becoming increasingly reluctant to accept price rises on a contract – implying a slowdown in overall growth in the sectors' profits.

Contract Cleaning	Sales £m	Market Share%
OCS (private)	40	8
Pritchard	26	5
Brengreen	23	4
Provincial (Hawley)	22	4
Initial	22	4
Sunlight	9	2
Academy (Securiguard)	3	1

Diversification

As outlined above, prospects for the main British cleaning sectors are currently quite dull, with a combination of low-volume growth and pressure on margins contributing to, at best, quite modest profits growth and certainly well below the industrial average.

Unlike the majority of British industry, this sector is experiencing neither a strong recovery in demand nor the benefits of a rationalization programme. Against this background, most companies have taken steps to broaden their geographical horizons and some have widened their range of activities. The US has proved to be the most popular area for acquisition and most of the big companies have made what seem to be attractive acquisitions there over the last year or so.

It is too early to judge fully the wisdom of these moves, as although a couple of companies have appeared to experience some problems in effectively controlling their new US operations, there may well be much better growth prospects in this very large and highly fragmented industry once initial problems have been sorted out.

Share Prices

The cleaning sector as a whole has underperformed the market over the last 12 months, reflecting the combination of disappointment over the privatization issue, and the underlying low profits growth in most of the companies relative to industry as a whole. Moreover, sentiment has not been helped by the high level of corporate activity in the sector, with a large proportion of companies financing acquisitions by rights issues or placings. Share ratings in the sector are low by historical standards.

Looking ahead, scope for relative strength in share prices seems to be dependent upon the recent diversification programme bearing fruit, as in general there seems to be little scope for relative strength in share prices seems to be dependent upon the recent diversification programme bearing fruit, as in general there seems to be little scope for underlying growth in Britain and we would restrict our buying recommendations to those companies who have the management and financial resources to effectively exploit acquisition opportunities. Initial seems well placed to expand its business in this way, while Sunlight also has good prospects following its recent expansion.

Outside the mainstream cleaning companies, Hawley looks to be an interesting situation, having quickly built up substantial cleaning operations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mark Shepperd is an analyst at the stockbrokers Phillips & Drew.

US NOTEBOOK

Cracks in banking system widen

More than a week of frantic intervention by the Federal Reserve and the US Government failed to calm the fears in the financial markets. On Thursday, a run on the fourth biggest American bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, almost developed into the sort of panic that even the Fed and the Government could not stop. By Friday, some calm had been restored.

However, there is no doubt the financial community in America believes that the big banks have been permanently and perhaps fatally weakened by the problems in Third World and domestic energy loans.

Many factors have led to the current crisis of confidence:

- **The aftermath of the two oil shocks of the 1970s.**
- **The rise in transfer payments between 1968 and 1981 from 5½ per cent to 12 per cent of gross national product.**
- **The monetary explosion that ocurred between 1968 and 1981 leading to a trebling of consumer prices.**
- **The loss of 85 per cent in the real value of bonds between 1965 and 1981.**

There is an underlying belief that the United States has gone into a blind alley. Economic growth is possible only in fits and starts.

A chronic shortage of savings means that every recovery is soon stopped by the impossibility of mobilizing the mountain of credit needed to keep it going. The rise in interest rates in the current recovery is the product of an explosive growth of private sector credit demand.

The Government's credit demands have actually declined this year as the Federal deficit has dropped sharply in response to strong revenue growth while the state and local sectors are enjoying large and growing surpluses.

The large American banks are left with much of the flotsam of unrepayable loans produced by the worst inflation in the history of the republic and a worldwide oil and energy upheaval. Almost all the big banks have a terrible burden of unprofitable loans to the third world

By Thursday, stock prices of Bank of America, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Citibank and Manufacturers Hanover had hit 52-week lows.

These banks now face a grim future. There is no prospect of the total of outstandig Third World loans diminishing. The interest bill is rising faster than the payments of interest.

The debts on the banks' books are unrepayable and even if the issue is smoothed over by changes in US inspectors' rules on banks' accounts, the burden of unprofitable loans will cripple these banks and will ultimately prevent them from surviving in their present form.

Maxwell Newton

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Back to the Thirties and a supply-led recovery

Michael Hughes

Comparing present economic conditions with those of the 1930s is not simply an exercise in nostalgia. There are lessons for the gilt market in the events of 50 years ago.

We have to go back that far to find a pattern of domestic economic performance which most closely matches recent events. Economic growth accelerated remarkably quickly from the depths of the 1929-31 depression. Real wages for those in work rose sharply. Unemployment remained stubbornly high. Confidence rested with a supply-side improvement which was identified with the emergence of new products made by new companies. Many were related to the transport industries, in particular, the car industry.

The comparisons between the pattern and degree of economic growth in the 1930s and 1980s are striking. The electronics industries have replaced the car industries as the stimuli to changes in consumer habits and spending. The main difference lies in the unemployment/inflation trade-off. In the early 1930s the average unemployment rate was about eight percentage points higher and inflation about 12 percentage points lower than Britain has experienced over recent years.

For policy makers, the prescriptions of 50 years ago may seem entirely appropriate today. Tight fiscal policy and slack monetary policy were the order of the day in the supply-led recovery of the 1930s, and there is more than a suspicion that a similar combination is preferred now.

Inflation rather than money supply appears to be the criterion for deciding whether an official lead on interest rate changes should be taken. Unless inflation threatens to deviate significantly from 5 per cent it does not look likely that interest-rate changes will be officially inspired.

This suggests that controlling the Government's budget deficit and monitoring inflation developments are more important criteria than usual by which to judge the gilt market. The April evidence for both was disappointing and justifies the view that domestic factors as well as the US scene are at present negative influences on the market.

But there is another factor which could prove to be an important influenee, and again there is a parallel with the 1930s. This is the liquidity position of the US banking system and the impact this could have on the sterling/dollar exchange rate.

The comparison is with the 1931 sterling crisis, which was a symptom of international commercial disorder. It was the consequence of liquidity crises and banking collapses originating abroad. Then it was Germany which desperately needed international financial support for its banking system.

It is not hard to substitute Latin America for Germany and US banks for Continental banks. Consequently, it is not difficult to appreciate that some banks have been, and perhaps will be again, forced to draw on foreign money markets to satisfy their internal needs for liquidity.

There was a strong correlation between increasing liquidity pressures on the US banks in 1981 and 1982 and a sharp decline in the sterling-/dollar rate in that period. US banks with liquidity pressures at home sold foreign currency liabilities. Since the sterling money markets are the second largest in the world, it was hardly surprising that stirling was sold to boost domestic dollar holdings. Have these liquidity pressures eased? Most traditional measures of bank liquidity suggest they have. After all the US economy has been transformed from deep recession to boom within a remarkable 14 months by an explosion in domestic credit demand. This is good news for the US bank margins, total profits and liquidity. But these measures would look much worse if the number and size of "non-performing loans" were to increase substantially.

Here lies the problem. As history again reminds us the risk of debt defaults increases in the economic recovery not the recession.

Whichever way it looks, the market is faced with negative factors

By this token, default risks are probably now greater than they were in the summer of 1982. If, in turn, this risks putting further pressure on US bank liquidity then the chances of sterling liabilities being sold by US banks to boost their dollar deposits also increase. This supports the view that sterling could drop below $1.30. However much it is argued that it is sterling's trade-weighted exchange rate that matters, the impact on the gilt-edged market of a swift fall in the dollar/sterling rate would be significant and negative.

There are, however, at least three reasons to be hopeful that a repeat of the 1981/82 sterling/dollar exchange rate pressures is less likely. First, Middle East tensions are again emphasizing sterling's position as an oil currency. Secondly Britain's balance of trade figures appear to be more favourable than in 1981/82, at least for the moment. Finally, and most important, coordinated central bank intervention in foreign exchange markets is now the norm not the exception.

On July 29 last year, the United States Government launched its intervention policy for the foreign exchange markets in cooperation with other governments, notably those of West Germany, Japan, Switzerland and France. This was in stark contrast to their previous posture to intervene only under conditions of "severe disorderliness". A policy of intervention under the conditions for the United States banking system envisaged above could alleviate pressures on the dollar/sterling exchange rate but at what cost?

In fact there may have been some favourable United States money supply effects from the intervention experienced this year. In January, when all and sundry were forecasting the imminent sharp collapse of the United States dollar, intervention by the United States authorities may have been designed to reduce the rate at which the dollar was falling. After all, a sharp collapse of the dollar could have proved very disruptive for the world economy. Intervention designed to support the dollar by buying dollars, perhaps under a swap arrangement with, for example, the Bundesbank, could have the effect of reducing the United States money supply.

The actual impact depends on whether the United States Government securities which the Fed would normally supply the Bundesbank as part of such a swap arrangement, were supplied from the Fed's own portfolio or purchased from the public. If the former, then money supply would be reduced. If the latter, it would remain unchanged. In economists' jargon, exchange market intervention is said to be "sterilized" if there is no impact on money supply. Given the much greater growth in United States domestic credit creation than money supply in the February-April period, there is a suspicion that Fed intervention was designed to stem the dollar's rate of reduction and was not fully "sterilized". Subsequently, however, the dollar has strengthened. Has the Fed's intervention policy changed in favour of selling dollars? Is it still unsterilized? If so, the mechanism described above could work in reverse and could lead to a greater acceleration in United States money supply reported over the next few weeks.

Whichever way it looks, the gilt market is potentially faced with more negative factors. A fall in the dollar/sterling rate would be a concern. An alternative – an acceleration in United States monetary growth – would also be received gloomily even if the United States economy began to slow down because the market would expect United States rates to remain high if not go even higher.

On the domestic front, buoyant demand conditions for the second quarter contrast with a weak first quarter. The reasons are not hard to see. Personal savings were boosted in March by the bringing forward of life assurance purchases. Spending will be preferred to saving in the second quarter. The June 1 VAT deadline for building alterations is generating a mini-boom. Pre-Olympics television and video sales are also helping. The greater than expected fall in the mortgage rate from April 1 and the increase in the supply of mortgage finance is helping to generate an acceleration in housing demand.

Industrial survey evidence suggests that corporate spending in the second quarter will be buoyant. Overall, therefore, domestic monetary demand should show a high growth rate in the second quarter after a relatively subdued December-February period. All this emphasizes the possibility of higher gilt-edged yields, even after last week's events.

The author is partner and chief economist at the stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan.





APPOINTMENTS

Hertz chief goes to US in reshuffle

Hertz Rent a Car: Mr Fredy **Dellis**, president of the Europe, Africa, Middle East and Canada division of the Hertz Corporation, joins the corporation's headquarters in New York as executive vice president, international operations and leasing. He is replaced in the Europe, Africa and Middle East division by **Mr John Hambly**, who is appointed vice president and general manager, Hertz Europe. **Mr Chris Kelly** becomes managing director, Hertz UK Cars.

Personal Assets Trust: Mr **Alex Hammond-Chambers**, joint deputy chairman of Ivory & Sime, has resigned as a director. **Mr Richard Anderson**, formerly senior partner of Arthur Young McClelland Moores in Edinburgh, and Mr **Robin J Angus**, senior investment trust analyst at Wood Mackenzie, have joined the board.

Granville & Co: Mr **Robert Freeman** has joined the board as director in charge of the corporate finance department.

Merivale Moore: Mr **N Symons**, formerly group accountant has become company secretary.

Birmingham and Bridgwater Building Society: **Mr William Wilson** has been elected chairman.

Lex Vehicle Leasing: **Mr Tony Swainston** has become managing director.

G. Percy Trentham: **Mr B. D. Trentham** has been appointed deputy chairman. **Mr Colin H. Bridger** becomes managing director and **Mr C. H. Stewart Lockhart** relinquishes his position as chief executive but will remain on the board as a director.

Astbury & Madeley (Holdings): **Mr Brian F. Smith** is to become deputy managing director and **Mr Michael Cutler** will be group purchasing manager. **Mr Roger P. Hurrell** and **Mr Michael Killeen** have been appointed associate directors of the subsidiary company, Astbury Madeley. A new subsidiary, Astbury & Madeley (Tool Hire) is being established, and the resident director will be **Mr Christopher Wadsworth**.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AUSTRALIA**: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover $A18.7m (about £12.3m) against $A14.73m. Pretax profits jumped from $A661,000 to $A1.35m (£885,000). Interim payment 4.25 cents (3.75 cents).

● **NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPN OF AUSTRALIA**: Half-year to March 31,1984. Pretax profits up from $A127.24m to $A185.92m (about £122m). Interim dividend 12.5 cents (11 cents). Second-half's profits likely to be about the same as first's.

● **SPENCER CLARK METAL INDUSTRIES**: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £4.37m (£4.37m). Pretax profit £43,000 (£265,000 loss last time). No interim dividend (same).

● **A. GOLDBERG & SONS**: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £40.45m (£36.93m). Pretax profit £1.89m (£1.71m). Total dividend 5.25p (same).

● **DIGITAL EQUIPMENT** said at Weston, Massachusetts, it will invest $21m converting its manufacturing plant at Ayr to specialize in producing microcomputers and for testing semiconductors.

RUGBY UNION

Barley is given an early chance

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, East London

Bryan Barley, the Yorkshire centre, will be in action some 24 hours after joining the England party at East London yesterday. After a stopover at Johannesburg he reached the team hotel in time for a brief workout with the back division which will play against the South African Rugby Association (SARA) invitation side at the Border Rugby Union Stadium today.

It was the second training stint England undertook yesterday. After a weekend of considerable commitment, on and off the field, it was a tired party that shook the dust of Cape Town from its heels on Sunday evening. One member of the party, Brian, the Coventry hooker, was an accidental absentee after missing the flight to East London. He had received permission to visit relations in Cape Town Sunday and a car breakdown left him unable to reach D F Malan Airport in time. He rejoined the party yesterday but too late to train in the morning.

Neither Dodge nor Hare played any part either, the one because he was visiting the local hospital for an x-ray examination on his damaged left foot, the other because of a slight back strain. The third Leicester member of the party, Youngs, had recovered sufficiently well from a touch of influenza to train for most of the morning.

Dodge's injury is related to the broken leg he sustained in a club match last December. The X-ray showed a small spur of bone which is causing him discomfort; it will be easy to remove, but unfortunately the fact that it has not been discovered until now means that effectively his tour is over. He will be staying with the party.

Barley was given a strenuous fitness test on Sunday at Twickenham by Don Rutherford, the RFU technical administrator, and indicated that he had recovered from a knee ligament injury. He will partner another Yorkshire centre, Burnhill, against SARA in a team which includes only four of the side that played so well in the draw against Western Province.

Bailey and Butcher receive their first rest of the tour, as does Palmer, one of whose three appearances was as a replacement, leaving Scott, the captain, with the only 100 per cent record. One is cautious about suggesting that the game against SARA should be comparatively easy, bearing in mind the spirited performance given by the Proteas a week ago, but it is expected to provide England with their easiest tour win.

SARA, the black players' organization, have invited five white players to stiffen their ranks, though one of the quintet, Van Rooyen, the hooker, plays for a black club and has represented SARA in the Sport Pienaar competition all season.

SARA INVITATION XV: S Mhulumyuana; H Mhlaba, S Kwanini, M Mboto, D Ntaka; D Braans, S Matomela, D Els, H Van Rooyen, S Ncate (captain), M Cushe, W Mehadi, G Roberts, E Mhlaslase, G Koekemoer.

ENGLAND XV: N Stringer (Wasps); D Trick (Bath), B Barley (Wakefield), S Burnhill (Loughborough University), A Swift (Swansea); H Davies (Wasps), N Youngs (Leicester); P Rendall (Wasps), S Brain (Coventry), G Pearce (Northampton), J Hall (Bath), J Scott (Cardiff, captain), D Cusani (Orrell), G Rees (Nottingham), M Teague (Gloucester). Replacements: W Hare (Leicester), J Horton (Bath), P Blakeway (Gloucester), S Mills (Gloucester), P Winterbottom (Headingley).

SWIMMING

Champions sunk by teenagers

By Athole Still

The surprising defeats of the Commonwealth champions June Croft and Philip Hubble yesterday by two young teenagers of outstanding potential provided the highlights of a day of world class performances at the Olympic Trials, sponsored by Sun Life, in Coventry.

Zara Long, aged 13, of Beckenham, eclipsed five more experienced rivals to win the 200 metres individual medley in 2min 20.42sec, the fastest by a Briton this year, which will ensure her selection for Los Angeles. Zara, who is not 14 until November, is set to be the youngest member of the entire British Olympic party, covering all sports, and the youngest ever member of the swimming team, four days younger than the Olympic silver medallist, Sharron Davies, when she was selected in 1976. Unlike so many prodigies, Miss Long's success stems from exceptional technique over all four strokes, rather than draconian workloads.

Britain's senior coaches were equally enthusiastic about the promise of Katherine Read, aged 14, of Norwich Penguins, who improved the British senior record by an impressive 1.66 seconds in winning the 200 metres backstroke in 2min 16sec. Miss Read also displayed exceptional technical ability and although it would be too much to expect Olympic medals yet she and Miss Long reflect the current healthy state of the sport and its coaching in this country.

At the other end of the spectrum it turned out to be a weekend of anguish for the Moscow silver medallist and Commonwealth Games standard-bearer Hubble, who has almost certainly seen further Olympic ambitions dashed by defeats in the 100 metres butterfly on Saturday and his speciality 200 metres butterfly yesterday. In what was the most exciting event of the trials Hubble had no answer to the finishing strengths of Nick Hodgson and Stephen Porter, of Keith Bewley's Wigan Wasps squad, who are likely to contribute six swimmers to the team.

MEN'S: 100m backstroke: 1, H Harper, 57.87sec; 2, I Collins, 58.87; 3, S Harrison, 59.12. 200m butterfly: 1, N Hodgson, 2min 2.39sec; 2, S Poulter, 2:2.40; 3, P Hubble, 2:2.55. 200m individual medley: 1, N Cochran, 2:4.99 (British record); 2, R Brew, 2:5.86; 3, S Wilmott, 2:6.82 (English record). 1500m freestyle: D Stacey, 15:31.63; 2, S Wilmott, 15:49.17; 3, T Day, 15:56.44.

WOMEN'S: 100m freestyle: 1, N Fibbens, 57.29sec; 2, J Croft, 57.56; 3, A Cripps, 58.12. 200m butterfly: 1, A Osberby, 2min 14.18sec; 2, S Purvis, 2:15.16; 3, F Ross, 2:16.81. 200m backstroke: 1, K Read, 2:16.00 (British record); 2, C White, 2:18.39; 3, S Purvis, 2:20.05. 200m individual medley final: 1, Z Long, 2:20.42; 2, G Stanley, 2:21.19; 3, J Hill, 2:23.16. 800m freestyle: 1, S Hardcastle, 8:33.89 (British junior record); 2, A Cripps, 8:49.39; 3, P Butcher, 8:50.48.

FOOTBALL: ANOTHER SWEDISH MANAGER FOR LIVERPOOL'S OPPONENTS

Final touches: Liedholm, Roma's coach watches his Brazilians, Falcao (centre) and Cerezo

Liedholm asks Roma for a game of patience

From Brian Glanville, Rome

When Roma play Liverpool tomorrow in the European Cup final, they will be watched by their new Swedish manager, Svén-Goran Eriksson, late of Benfica. He will replace another celebrated Swede, Nils Liedholm, shortly on his way back to AC Milan, but there could still be complications.

Officially, foreign managers are banned from the Italian league, but Roma intend to get round that by putting Eriksson in the stand, where he prefers to be anyway, and calling him a "consultant", while a young Italian coach sits on the bench. Eriksson's contract is said to be worth 800m lire (£325,000) over three years. Liedholm was on 800m lire a year, tax free. Like Liedholm, Eriksson believes on zonal defence, not *catenaccio*.

From North America, where the Italian international team are on tour (they looked dreadful in last week's 2-0 win against Canada in Toronto), the president of the Italian Federation has made warning noises. Rules, he says, are made to be kept. Eriksson could find himself under fire.

Until Liedholm took them over for the second time, Roma were the eternal also-rans of the Eternal City. A club passionately supported, always heavily in debt, riven by intrigue, winning the Grail of the championship but once: in 1942, in the middle of the war. And that, said Helenio Herrera, who managed them for a while at a king's ransom but turned sour when they sacked him, "was when they had Mussolini as the manager."

Founded in 1927, Roma first played in the proletarian area of Testaccio, but later they moved, with Lazio, their Roman rivals, to share the old Stadio Torino, just down the Via Flaminia from the Olympic Stadium. The World Cup final was played there in 1934, and it was subsequently rebuilt as the Olympic Stadium, which was opened in 1953. Both clubs played there since.

Since the war, Roma has had two English managers. The first Jesse Carver, a closed and enigmatic Liverpudlian, winner of a championship with Juventus, was there in 1954/5, coinciding with George Raynor, an ebullient little Yorkshireman who managed Lazio.

Living in Rome all that season myself, I shall never forget the astonishing imbroglios – or the wet Sunday afternoon on which Lazio, the underdogs, beat Roma at the Olimpico. Roma came second that season. Actually Udinese came second, the surprise packet of the *campionato*, but they were relegated when it was found out they had "bought" a match the year before. It was Roma's best position for ages, but I remember a grey-haired fan in the street telling Carver, "Mister, it was your fault that we didn't win the championship!"

In the summer of 1957, I had a circumlocutory phone call from Orient's chief scout to say that Alec Stock, their manager, would like to go to Italy. I told Gigi Peronace, the football agent, and Stock was taken on by Roma, after endless to-ing and fro-ing.

He didn't last long. A tricky customer, Busini, joined the club, and the customary machinations were soon afoot. When Roma played at Naples, Stock and his interpreter missed the train down. Busini and the directors picked the team in his absence. When he got to the ground, an outraged Stock refused to sit on the bench. He was sacked that night by the pompous president, Sacerdoti.

A more genial president was Alvaro Marchini, a Communist millionaire, whose fascinating memoir published in 1976, laid bare a world of infinite intrigue.

Viola, the present president, is a Sacerdoti rather than a Marchini, a man, wrote the *Gazzetta dello Sport* last week, determined to show that he is the biggest personage in the club — bigger than Liedholm, bigger even than Falcao, their Brazilian midfielder.

Roma's present debt is not far short of £5 million. They will never clear it, despite the huge sums of money they take at the turnstiles. Scrawled with slogans, the Olympic Stadium now is an ugly parody of the pristine edifice one remembers from the Fifties; and the fans are uglier, too. A few years ago, before a derby game, a rocket fired from the Roma terraces flew to the other end and killed a Lazio fan.

Liedholm, meanwhile, has appealed to Roma's fans to be patient. The Roma build-up, he says, has always been measured and elaborate. The team must attack, as they did against Dundee United, but in their usual way. There will be no man-to-man marking of Rush or Souness; Roma will stick to the zonal game they have played for five years.

Falco has delighted them by signing a new two-year contract worth 3.6 billion lire (£1.5 million), more than half of which will be paid by sponsors. "Liverpool", Falcao says, "have two faces. They are a typically English team by temperament, character, commitment. Also for their technical qualities. But they are equally a European team, in some ways similar to Roma. They know more than the usual cross and attack down the middle. They know how to hold on the ball and look for triangular moves. They have very good ball-playing midfielders, able to slow down or speed up the play." Falcao has not been seen much in recent weeks, but tomorrow, he promises "you'll see one of my best games".

Overseas league and cup results

WEST GERMAN: VfB Stuttgart 0, SV Hamburg 1; Waldhof Mannheim 6, Offenbach 1; Borussia Mönchengladbach 3, Bielefeld 0; Bochum 6, Fortuna Dusseldorf 1; FC Cologne 2, Leverkusen 0; Bayern Munich 3, Uerdingen 2; Nuremberg 0, Borussia Dortmund 2; Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Kaiserslautern 0, Eintracht Brunswick 1, Werder Bremen 2. Champions VfB Stuttgart.

EAST GERMAN: Cup Final: Dynamo Dresden 2, Dynamo Berlin 1.

SWEDISH: Brage 1, Kalmar 0; Elfsborg 2, IFK Gothenborg 3; Halmstad 0, Norrköping 0, Orgryte 2, Hammarby 2; Oster 2, Malmo 1; AIK 2, Gefle 0.

AUSTRIAN: Wiener Sportklub 0, Rapid Vienna 3, Facac 2, Admira Wacker 2; Linz Ask 3, Graz AK 1; Su St Veit 3, Sistenstadt 5; Neusiedl 0, Austria Klagenfurt 4; Sturm Graz 2, Voest Linz 1; Austria Vienna 4, SSW Innsbruck 1.

BELGIAN: Super Cup: Beveren 5, Ghent 1.

BRAZILIAN: Playoffs: Thursday: Vasco da Gama 0, Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro 1. Sunday Fluminense 0, Vasco 0. Champions: Fluminense.

SPANISH CUP: second round, second leg: Atletico Madrid 3, Athletic Bilbao 2 (agg 6-3); Real Sociedad 2, Barcelona 0 (agg 2-3); Malaga 0, Real Mallorca 2 (agg 1-4); Osasuna 2, Sporting Gijon 1 (agg 2-4).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Banik Ostrava 1, TJ Vitkovice 0; Tatran Presov 2, Slovan Bratislava 1; Dukla Prague 3, Slavia Prague 0; Zvl Zilina 1, Sparta Trnava 0; Inter Bratislava 2, Bohemians Prague 0; Plastika Nitra 1, Dukla B Bystrica 4; Lokomotiv Kosice 8, Sklo Union Teplice 0; Sparta Prague 4, RH Cheb 1.

POLISH: Lodz 1, Lech Poznan 4; Slask Wroclaw 3, Szombierki Bytom 2; GKS Katowice 0, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Gornik Zabrze 3, Cracovia 2; Ruch Chorzow 0, Motor Lublin 1; Pogon Szczecin 1, Baltyk Gdynia 1; Wisla Crakow 1, Widzew Lodz 1; Legia Warsaw 5, Gornik Walbrzych 0.

Irish out of sorts and out of season

From Clive White, Helsinki

Many of Northern Ireland's players felt aggrieved rather than embarrassed that their World Cup hopes evaporated on Sunday out of season in a country where football is way down the sporting order.

Notoriously bad travellers that they are Northern Ireland had to make a three-hour journey by road after their long journey to Finland at the end of another fiercely rigorous domestic season. Then they had to play on a lively pitch, little wider than the four avenues of Pori which dissect the west coast port. The lack of atmosphere was a definite disadvantage for the Irishmen, who thrive on a nervous tummy.

The teams were barely noticed as they walked across the car park through the milling holiday spectators to reach the dressing rooms. The Finns, surprisingly for an athletic nation, also saw nothing incongruous in the sight of Northern Ireland's short, portly travel agent seizing his opportunity to keep goal during the pre-match kickaround with the substitutes.

Gerry Armstrong, whose Spanish season with Real Mallorca has still to finish, said that he thought the Irish looked lifeless. He wondered if the vigorous match with Wales at Swansea just five days before had taken the edge off their game. It is the fourth time in the last seven years that Northern Ireland's progress has been severely hampered in out of season qualifying matches in world and European competitions.

At least the Irish have the opportunity to restore their confidence over the consecutive four home matches next season in this qualifying group three, and perhaps the blond, muscular Finns can dent the pride of one or two other rivals. If the Irish can make the most of their ties in Belfast it could place them in a position of strength from which to defend during the rough, tough run-in of away games in Romania, Turkey and England. The Irish, as we have seen here, much prefer the role of underdog.

Derwall's surprises

Bonn (Reuter). – Jupp Derwall, the West German trainer, sprang a surprise yesterday when he named two players who have just recovered from long-term injuries in his 20-strong squad for next month's European championship finals in France.

Dremmler, the Bayern Munich full back, and Strack, Cologne's sweeper, both played their first full league games for their clubs last Saturday after long lay-offs which were originally thought to have ruled them out for France. Derwall clearly feels he needs their experience in France, where West Germany will be defending the title they won in Italy four years ago.

Dremmler, aged 29 and capped 27 times, injured a knee early in March while Strack, aged 28 and scorer of the late goal against Albania last November which secured West Germany's passage to the finals, has hardly played this year because of a groin problem.

THE SQUAD: Goalkeepers: D Burdenski (age 33, caps 12), H Roleder (30, 1), H Schumacher (30, 46). Defenders: H-P Briegel (28, 50), H-G Bruns (29, 3), W Dremmler (29, 27), B Foerster (28, 30), K-H Foerster (25, 58), U Stielike (28, 10). Midfield: A Brehme (23, 5), G Buchwald (23, 1), L Matthaeus (23, 29), N Meier (25, 12), W Rolff (24, 10), K-H Rummenigge (28, 75). Forwards: K Allofs (27, 29), R Bommer (26, 4), P Littbarski (24, 26), R Voeller (24, 15).

Belgium hoping to include Scifo

Brussels (AFP) – Normal regulations may be waived so that Enzo Scifo, Anderlecht's talented midfield player, can play for his adopted country, Belgium, in next month's European Championship finals in France. For Scifo, born in Belgium of Italian parents, does not have Belgian citizenship but the national manager, Guy Thys, still hopes that Scifo's Belgian citizenship will be confirmed by June 8, five days after the date countries must submit their squads. The Belgians, however, are confident they can persuade UEFA to make an exception.

Cox takes over

Arthur Cox was today appointed manager of Derby County, of the third division. Cox, who resigned last week after guiding Newcastle United to the first division, takes over from Roy McFarland, who stood in when Peter Taylor resigned seven weeks ago. McFarland has said that he would not stay if no longer manager, but Cox is to talk to him about his future.

Lausanne Diary

Russians out to win back friends

Nothing has been more incongruous here in "Olympic City", during two days of further meetings between the International Olympic Committee executive board and international sports federations, than the sight of Horst Dassler, the power-seeking archbishop of commercialized sport, and Vitaly Smirnov, the Soviet IOC member, going off to lunch almost arm in arm. Boycotts may come and go, but business must continue.

Mr Smirnov and Constantin Adrianov, the other Soviet IOC member, neither of them on the executive, have both come here solely to try to retrieve some goodwill from the international federations: exactly the same exercise as the sending of Soviet judges and referees to Los Angeles. Two summer Olympic Games sports have Soviet presidents: gymnastics and cycling. At the sporting, as opposed to political level, Soviet officials know all too well the harm which the boycott will have done to their international credibility.

The main interest of tomorrow's meeting between the IOC and Soviet leaders in Moscow, which has no hope of reversing the Soviet decision not to go to Los Angeles, is whether the Kremlin will voice its disapproval of Seoul as the venue for the 1988 Olympic Games. Reservations have already been expressed at last week's meeting with Comecon states in Prague, but any attempt to pull out of the contract with South Korea would bring a billion-dollar lawsuit on the IOC. Alternatively, a second Soviet boycott would make them look ridiculous by their own definition of Olympic policy.

The composition of the IOC commission led by Samaranch to Moscow is a clear indication of the Latin-American domination of the movement: Mario Vazquez Rana, of Mexico, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees; Primo Nebiolo, of Italy, president of the IAAF, who is also president of the summer Games international federation; and the past director, Monique Berlioux.

Vazquez Rana and Nebiolo failed in their attempt in Sarajevo to be elected as ex-officio members of the IOC. Either, if elected, could be a potential rival to Samaranch, if he goes for re-election in 1989, because none of the three vice-presidents, Guirandou-M'Diaye of the Ivory Coast, Siperco of Romania and Kumar of India, would probably find sufficient support, and the popular Dick Pound of Canada, a former swimming medallist, is too new.

Romania's present show of independence will have strengthened Siperco's position, however. The Moscow trip is a public relations promotion of doubtful value, when LA seems guaranteed of a record attendance of competitors.

Despite criticism of the sponsored Olympic torch run, at 3,000 dollars a kilometre, it is proving an inspirational concept in small-town United States: "An incredible success", the LAOOC president, Peter Ueberroth, says. More than 4,000 sponsors will raise more than £9m, which will go direct to YMCA clubs and charities without any expensive deductions. The LAOOC are contributing £140 per runner for the torch and obligatory running kit, which is entirely without advertising and the exploitation against which Greece needlessly protested.

Half the population, in little towns of 1,200, are turning out for a unique sight of the flame, producing an Olympic consciousness and pride; many of the runners being handicapped and the sponsorship money going to their institution.

Today an unrepentant Ueberroth shows a film clip to the international federations, and will suggest the idea becomes a permanent charity feature of future Games.

Talk that independent competitors from the boycotting countries may be invited to LA, without support from their NOCs, has been generated by a misleading story in the *Los Angeles Times*.

Ueberroth is not supporting the idea: "We have had communication from legitimate, qualified competitors, some of them at present outside their countries, and have said it's entirely up to the IOC. We're not scheming something smart. I think we should follow the normal structure, and if a country boycotts, that's it." Mme Berlioux thinks the possibility most unlikely.

Ueberroth reiterates the claim that the LAOOC has no political message or pressures, other than to try to stage "a good Games", and that though security is a major concern, international competitions in California in the past year, in swimming, athletics and shooting, involving eastern European competitors, has not produced one single incident of protest or demonstration, only enthusiastic public support. Yet he does not underestimate the risks.

David Miller

GOLF

Nicklaus is at home on the course he built

Dublin (Ohio) (AFP) – Jack Nicklaus won his seventieth event in 23 years on the United States golf tour when he beat Andy Bean in a play-off for the Memorial Tournament on Sunday.

Bean had come from behind with a fourth round of 67, five under par, to take Nicklaus into the play-off, but made par on the third extra hole to win.

At 44, Nicklaus is the oldest winner on the tour since Don January took the Tournament of Champions in 1976, when he was 46. Nicklaus is the first golfer to win this event, which is his own tournament, twice. He also designed the course.

FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 280: J Nicklaus (69, 70, 71, 70), A Bean (71, 75, 67, 67) (Nicklaus won play-off). 283: R Maltbie (70, 73, 73, 67), P Stewart (67, 75, 72, 69), C Beck (69, 72, 68, 74). 285: H Sutton (71, 73, 73, 68), G Morgan (67, 73, 74, 71). 292: P Oosterhuis (GB) (71, 72, 72, 77).

More golf, page 27

Today's fixtures

CYCLING: Milk Race: start, Swindon 10.45, finish Great Malvern 1.50.

SWIMMING: London championships (Crystal Palace, NSC 7.0 pm).

YACHTING: Tomatin series (Tarbert).

FOOTBALL: Keith Burkinshaw Testimonial: Tottenham Hotspur v England XI (8.0).

CYCLING

Russians outsmarted by Elliott

By John Wilcockson

When Malcolm Elliott won a record six stages in the Milk Race last Year, it was in the absence of the previously all-conquering Soviet team: a fact which somewhat belittled his achievement.

There were no such qualifications yesterday when the 22-year-old from Sheffield raced to a brilliant sprint victory at Swindon in the first stage of the race's twenty-seventh edition. All but two of the 66 starters contested the finish, which Elliott described explicitly.

"Two Russians were in front," he recounted. "Kashirin was in the left-hand gutter, and Czougeda came across to hold me on Kashirin's wheel, so I nudged him out the way and took the lead inside the last 200 metres. It seemed a long 200, and I had a lot to do. I could see about six wheels under my arm, and my legs were stiffening up, but I managed to hang on."

Indeed, Elliott crossed the line a clear bike length ahead of a third Russian, Alexander Zinoviev, with Josef Perny, of Czechoslovakia in third place. A 30 sec time bonus went with the stage win, and so the British professional will set out on today's second stage to Great Malvern with the yellow jersey of the race leadership.

The overnight leader, Mark Lesniewski, of Poland, crashed with two and a half miles remaining of yesterday's stage. He was in the front of the group when he hit the kerb and tumbled on to a grass bank.

Before this dramatic conclusion to a long, difficult opening stage from Brighton, the three Soviet bloc countries had closed down every attack. The most enterprising move came from Werner Kaufmann, of Switzerland, who sped clear on turning into the northerly head wind at Hungerford, 15 miles from the finish.



Elliott: imperious ending

He gained a maximum lead of 35 seconds, but was caught as he crested the Lambourn Downs 11 miles later. Elliot, Zinoviev, Czougeda and Stefan Brykt, of Sweden, were in the small group that first caught Kaufmann.

With three miles left, Zinoviev attacked once more, this time with a team-mate of Elliott's, Bob Downs. "I thought we were going to stay away," said Downs. But the pace of the pack was too fierce, and the stage was set for that imperious ending by Elliott.

FIRST STAGE: Brighton to Swindon, 107 miles: 1, M Elliott (GB Pros), 4hr 20min 55sec; 2, A Zinoviev (USSR); 3, J Perny (Cz); 4, M Walsham (Young England); 5, N Mitchell (Young England); 6, J Wainwright (GB Pros); 7, M Jonak (Cz); 8, C Henn (W Germany); 9, J Travnicek (Cz); 10, G Sadler (GB Amateurs). Other leading British and Irish placings: 13, P Longbottom; 16, P Cassidy (Ireland); 17, P Wilkins (Young England); 21, D Gilleran (Ireland); 24, P Bayton (GB Pros); 28, J McQuillan (Ireland); 29, N Martin (GB Amateurs); 30, C Whorton (GB Amateurs); 33, G Thomson (Ireland); 35, P Chorley (GB Pros); 36, M Doyle (Young England); 39, S Downey (Ireland); 41, D Gardiner (Ireland).

OVERALL POSITIONS: 1, Elliott, 4hr 24min 39sec; 2, Zinoviev, 4:24.52; 3, O Czougeda (USSR), 4:25.08; 4, L Piasecki (Pol), 4:25.08; 5, V Gadanov (USSR), 4:25.08; 6, Z Jaskula (Pol), 4:25.09; 7, J Swiooga (Pol), 4:25.10; 8, Y Kashirin (USSR), 4:25.11; 9, A Gornall (GB Amateurs), 4:25.11; 10, P Bayton (GB Pros), 4:25.12.

TEAM POSITIONS: 1, GB Professionals, 13hr 2min 15sec; 2, USSR, 13:2.25; 3, Czechoslovakia, 13:2.35; 4, Young England, 13:2.45; 5, Netherlands, 13:2.45; 6, W Germany, 13:2.45; 7, GB Amateurs, 13:2.45; 8, Ireland, 13:2.45.

GOLF: CHAMPION'S OPENING BURST PROVES DECISIVE

Changed Clark returns to the heights with PGA victory

By Mitchell Platts

Howard Clark tottered towards the end, dropping five strokes to his pursuers in the last five holes, but still won the PGA championship, sponsored by Whyte and Mackay, in convincing style on the West course at Wentworth yesterday.

The most impressive aspect of his third round, the final one as the tournament was reduced to 54 holes because of the rain, was that he went to the turn in 32 in spite of the pressure of being the leader. Not one of the 67 players who competed in the afternoon, after the completion of the second round in the morning, could emulate that performance, and so Clark's three birdies in his first six holes really assured him of his first win on British soil. He finished with 71 for an aggregate of 204, 12 under par, and won the £25,000 first prize by two strokes (in spite of having led by seven with five to play) from Gordon Brand, Snr, and Bernard Langer, who had rounds of 69.

Clark's composure might have been put to the test if one of his pursuers had been near enough to put pressure on him. As it was, he survived an awful tee shot at the 14th, where he dropped his first shot of the day, and two further adventures at the 16th and 17th which also cost him shots.

Since it was only last Christmas that Clark hurt his back, to such an extent that he was compelled to spend most of his time on a chiropractor's bench rather than on the golf course, it is surprising that he has dominated the European circuit this season.

He has not finished outside the top eight in his last four tournaments, in which he has played 15 rounds in 28 under par. This victory, following his success in Madrid last month, increased his winnings for the season to £52,000, which gives him a healthy lead at the top of the order of merit. He has also made certain of an exempt place in the Open championship at St Andrews in July.

Clark experimented with the American tour as a learning ground when he played there in the early part of 1978 before he returned to Europe and won twice in the space of three weeks, having by that time become a member of an exclusive club – those who have played in the Walker and Ryder Cups – he appeared assured of a glittering future.

Yet though his form never disintegrated, Clark did slide from the limelight. He tumbled from fifth in the order of merit to 28th, so it was evident that he was struggling to remain in contact with other promising contemporaries.

What has happened to turn his game around a few months before his thirtieth birthday is difficult to assess, since, in spite of the recurring back problem, he would seem to be striking the ball as forcefully as he has done for the last six years in which success has eluded him.

The Yorkshireman suggests that his swing has slowed, because of the fear of placing an extra burden on his back, and that this might have contributed towards his success this season. More important, I believe, is his change of character. After questioning himself for too long as to why he was no longer reaching the same heights as the Faldos and the Lyles, he came out this season with the one intention of returning to the top.

Driving on: Clark during his final round yesterday

Leading final scores

GB unless stated.
204: H Clark, 64, 69, 71.
206: B Langer (WG), 68, 69, 69; G Brand snr, 67, 70, 69.
209: S Torrance, 70, 70, 69.
211: B Gallacher, 71, 72, 68.
211: M James, 72, 69, 71; N Faldo, 67, 72, 73.
213: S Lyle, 73, 70, 70; I Woosnam, 73, 72, 68.
215: W Humphreys, 73, 74, 68; G Brand jnr, 73, 71, 71; N Coles, 70, 72, 73.
216: N Ratcliffe (Aus), 71, 73, 72; R Drummond, 69, 73, 74.
217: P Teravainen (US), 71, 74, 72; M Martin (Sp), 72, 73, 72; J M Cañizares (Sp), 70, 77, 70; S Bishop, 70, 70, 77; D Durnan (Sp), 67, 75, 75; J Rivero (Sp), 74, 74, 69; P Walton (Ire), 73, 75, 69.

CORNING, New York: Corning Classic: Final scores (US unless stated): 281: J Cramer, 71, 69, 71, 70. 285: R Okamoto (Jap), 71, 70, 73, 71. 286: B King, 73, 71, 72, 70. 287: J Stephenson (Aus), 71, 79, 69, 68; S Turner, 70, 71, 73, 73. 288: J A Washam, 73, 71, 73, 71; P Meyers, 69, 74, 72, 73. 289: P Bradley, 71, 71, 77, 70. 290: M Van Hoose, 74, 70, 78, 68; D Caponi, 72, 78, 71, 69.

CHANTILLY: French matchplay championship: Men's semi-finals: A Godillot (Fr) bt P Ploujoux (Fr), 3 and 2; J Baldwin (US) bt T Lundhal (Swe) 2 and 1. Final: Godillot bt Baldwin 3 and 2. Women's semi-finals: Li Yin Chen (Tai) bt C Saurel (Fr), 7 and 5. M Campomanes (Spain) bt Maria Castillo (Spain) 2 and 1. Final: Li Yin Chen bt Campomanes 7 and 5.

TENNIS

Miss Jaegar plays it safe and drops out of tournament

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Andrea Jaeger, a week short of her nineteenth birthday, had been seeded to reach the semi-finals of the French women's singles championship for the fourth consecutive year. In yesterday's first round, she had nothing to fear from Jamie Golder, of Florida. Nothing, that is, except the stress on a shoulder that has been protesting for four years of heavy duty during adolescent growth.

Miss Jaeger lost the first set and then retired. She did not want to ruin her arm, she said. It is no secret, though, that Miss Jaeger has developed an ambivalent attitude towards tennis so that it would be no surprise if she withdrew from the game for a while.

How extraordinary this would be. She has been runner-up here and at Wimbledon, and has also reached the semi-finals of the United States and Australian championships. But the almost-woman is less keen on tennis than the girl used to be.

Miss Jaeger is no longer sure what she wants out of life. She will make up her mind in her own time.

What a cautionary tale that is for Manuela Maleeva, of Bulgaria, aged 17, who had an astonishing last day in the rain-delayed Italian championships at Perugia. In a few crowded hours Miss Maleeva finished a quarter-final and then won a semi-final in turn, ultimately against Chris Lloyd, who may have to play Miss Maleeva here.

The seedings, already disrupted, suggested that the last eight would be Martina Navratilova v Kathleen Horvath (who beat her here in Miss Navratilova's only defeat throughout 1983); Hana Mandlikova v Zina Garrison; Kathy Jordan v Miss Jaeger; and Jo Durie v Mrs Lloyd.

The big question is whether Miss Navratilova can become the first woman since Margaret Court, in 1970, to achieve a grand slam of the Wimbledon, United States, Australian and French singles titles – and thus earn a bonus of about £715,000 from the International Tennis Federation.

Yesterday Miss Navratilova beat Nathalie Tauziat, aged 17, who is unusual in French players in that she was born in South Africa. Afterwards Miss Navratilova pointed out that she could be the first player to achieve a grand slam on three different surfaces. In the days of Mrs Court's grand slam and Maureen Connolly's, the US championships were played on grass, like the Wimbledon and Australian tournaments.

Miss Navratilova and Pam Shriver could also become the first women's doubles team with a grand slam to their credit. All that adds piquancy to the women's events.

As for the men, John McEnroe, unbeaten this year, should become the first American to win the men's singles since Tony Trabert did so in 1955. McEnroe is healthy, is playing the finest tennis of his career, and in last week's World Team Cup competition at Dusseldorf had an ideal preparation for Paris.

The obvious challengers – Yannick Noah, Mats Wilander, Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors – fail to inspire confidence for one reason or another (take your pick from fitness, form, and confidence).

The seedings, obviously fragile, suggest that the last eight will be McEnroe v Jimmy Arias, Connors v Jose-Luis Clerc, Noah v Wilander (last year's final) and Andres Gomez v Lendl. If McEnroe can keep his mind in gear, he should win.

Yesterday two all-British matches provoked cynical banter to the effect that the draw had been fixed to ensure an active British interest in the second round. The twanging of nerves was almost audible as John Lloyd beat Colin Dowdeswell and Anne Hobbs beat Rina Einy.

Miss Hobbs and Miss Einy played on one of nine new courts installed across what used to be a public road – now incorporated within the grounds. This theft from the suburban by-ways of Paris arises from a remarkable rapport between the French Federation (that is, Philippe Chatrier) and the city of Paris (that is, Jacques Chirac, the mayor). The city does benefit from the championships in terms of tax revenue. But can you imagine Wimbledon pinching Church Road?

Results from Roland Garros

Men's singles

FIRST ROUND: H Gildemeister (Chile) bt V Pecci (Par) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; K Carlsson (US) bt G Goven (Fr), 6-8, 6-2, 6-0; A Krickstein (US) bt E Oncins (Br), 6-8, 6-1, 6-1; M Jaite (Arg), bt A Tous (Sp), 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. C Castellan (Arg) bt S Youl (Aus), 6-2, 8-6, 6-1, 6-3; J Connors (US), bt E Fromm (US), 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; G Urpi (Sp), bt R Krishnan (India, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6. B Testerman (US), bt M Davis (US), 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. M Purcell (US), bt C Kirmayr (Br), 6-3, 7-6, 6-2. E Sanchez (Sp) bt M Hocevar (Br), 7-6, 6-3, 7-5; F Cancellotti (It), bt F Errard (Fr), 6-3, 6-3, -5; S Zivojinovic (Yug), bt D Perez (Uru), 6-3, 7-6, 6-4. J Nystrom (Sw) bt J Fitzgerald (Aus 7-6, 6-0, 4-6, 7-6. C Motta (Br), bt C Hooper (US), 6-4, 7-6, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2. B Gilbert (US), bt S Glickstein (Isr), 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2. K Novacek (Cz), bt D Visser (SA), 6-3, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3; P Portes (Fr), bt F Segarceanu (Rom), 1-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. H Solomon (US), bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fr), 6-0, 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4. J Higueras (Sp), bt I Nastase (Rom) 6-3, 6-0, 6-3. M Freeman (US) bt S Denton (US) 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. H Sundstrom (Swe), bt A Fillol (Chile), 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. W Fibak (Pol) bt D Beutel (WG), 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4. M Leach bt J Goes (Br) 5-7, 7-6, 7-5, 6-4. J Lloyd (GB) bt C Dowdeswell (GB), 6-4, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4. A Gomez (Ec), bt B Mitton (SA), 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. B Gottfried (US), bt V Winitsky (US), 6-1, 6-0, 6-2

Women's Singles

FIRST ROUND: C Kohde (WG) bt R Sasak (Yugo), 6-2, 6-1; P Teeguarden (US) bt F Raschiatore (US), 6-1, 6-2; J Golder (US) bt A Jaeger (US), 7-5, retired; R Fairbank (SA) bt S Barker (GB), 6-2, 6-3; E Eliseenko (USSR) bt B Nagelsen (US), 6-3, 6-4; I Vermhes (Fr) bt B Herr (US), 6-3, 2-6, 6-2; S Hanika (WG) bt K Latham (US), 6-1, 6-0; N Riva (USSR) bt A-M Cecchini (It), 6-3, 6-4. E Inoue (Japan) bt E Sayers (Aus), 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; L McNeil (US) bt E Okagawa (Japan), 7-5, 5-7, 6-1; S Simmonds (SA) bt C Lindqvist (Swe), 7-6, 7-6; A White (US) bt F Bonsignori (Italy), 6-2, 7-5; M Navratilova (US) bt N Tauziat (Fr), 6-1, 6-2; M Mesker (Neth) bt K Skronska, (Cz), 6-2, 6-3; N Herreman (Fr) bt R Mentz (SA), 0-6, 6-2, 6-3; A Holton (US) bt T Mochizuki (US), 5-7, 7-6, 6-1; P Huber (Austria) bt A Moulton (US), 6-2, 6-3; S Solomon (US) bt P Hy (HK), 4-6, 7-6, 6-2; K Rinaldi (US) bt G Purdy (US), 7-5, 6-2. E Pfaff (WG) bt P Vasquez (US), 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; Y Vermaak (SA) bt J Harrington (US), 6-1, 6-1; J Kitch (US) bt K Steinmetz (US), 6-1, 6-2; I Demongeot (Fr) bt A Tobin (Aus), 6-2, 6-3; L Savchenko (USSR) bt A Henricksson (US), 6-1, 6-2; W White (US) bt L Allan (US), 6-3, 5-7, 6-1; T Scheuer-Larsen (Den) bt H Fukarkova (Cz), 7-5, 6-2; A Hobbs (GB) bt R Einy (GB), 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; V Nelson (US) bt S Collins (US), 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, B Bunge (WG) bt K Karlsson (Swe), 6-2, 6-4

CRICKET

West Indians inflict heaviest defeat

By Richard Streeton

SWANSEA: The West Indians beat Glamorgan by an innings and 226 runs.

Glamorgan, who started their second innings 314 runs behind, collapsed to the heaviest defeat against any touring side in their history. They were bowled out for 88 in two hours and 40 minutes, offering little resistance to Garner, Holding and Baptiste, the three West Indian fast bowlers. Extras, with 23, provided a statistical rarity by being the highest scorer. The West Indians faced a long journey to Liverpool afterwards and were in no mood to dilly-dally.

Garner bowled with the same speed and hostility which wrecked Glamorgan's first innings on Saturday, and he finished with match figures of eight for 40.

In the first 75 minutes the West Indians added a further 98 runs before they declared. Richards made 41 of these before he tired of his mastery and was bowled driving casually at Ontong. Richards finished with five sixes and 20 fours.

Glamorgan had 35 minutes' batting before lunch. By the interval Garner had already caused Jones to play on in his second over and had Ontong brilliantly caught by Logie in his fourth over. Logie at fourth slip seized a fast-travelling snick down as he dived to his right.

When Younis, Hopkins and Henderson fell in four overs immediately after lunch, Glamorgan's plight was desperate. Younis cut Garner for one four but could do nothing against a ball which lifted and left him. Hopkins mistimed a defensive push and spooned a catch to cover and Henderson failed to offer a proper stroke.

Price, playing only his second first-team match, stayed 25 minutes before he was held at fourth slip; Steele had his middle stump knocked out of the ground; and Davis was leg-before, playing back. Davies was caught off his glove and Glamorgan at 67 for nine were in danger of failing to reach 77, their previous lowest score against the West Indians. Barwick, however, cut and off-drove for four against Holding in successive overs. He and Selvey added 21 for the last wicket before Baptiste bowled Selvey.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings 175 (A L Jones 50; J Garner 5 for 19).

Second Innings	
J A Hopkins c Logie b Baptiste	7
A L Jones b Garner	3
R C Ontong c Logie b Garner	0
Younis Ahmed c Dujon b Garner	16
S P Henderson l-b-w b Baptiste	3
J F Steele b Baptiste	1
M R Price c Greenidge b Holding	7
†T Davies c Dujon b Holding	11
W W Davis l-b-w b Holding	0
*M W W Selvey b Baptiste	7
S R Barwick not out	10
Extras (b 9, l-b 7, n-b 7)	23
Total	88

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–6, 3–32, 4–32, 5–35, 6–48, 7–49, 8–56, 9–67, 10–88.

BOWLING: Garner 14–5–21–3; Holding 14–3–27–3; Baptiste 11.2–5–17–4.

WEST INDIANS: First Innings	
C G Greenidge b Barwick	4
R B Richardson c Davies b Barwick	111
H A Gomes c and b Ontong	73
I V A Richards b Ontong	170
A L Logie c Younis b Barwick	71
†P J Dujon b Barwick	18
R A Harper not out	16
Extras (l-b 12, w 4, n-b 10)	26
Total (6 wkts dec)	489

*C H Lloyd, E A E Baptiste, J Garner and M A Holding did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–176, 3–233, 4–442, 5–472, 6–489.

BOWLING: Davis 23–3–83–0; Barwick 27.1–5–135–4; Steele 23–5–53–0; Ontong 39–6–126–2; Selvey 14–1–63–0; Price 2–0–13–0.

Umpires: D G L Evans and B J Meyer.

Somerset get on with it

By Alan Gibson

Taunton: Gloucestershire, with 10 first innings wickets in hand, are 132 runs behind Somerset.

Play did not begin at Taunton until 3.15 and as there had been none on Saturday, the chances of a finish without some fancy declaration were remote. So it was not surprising that Gloucestershire put Somerset in. In such a caper the side batting last always has the better chance. Also the pitch was green, the sky was grey, the clouds heavy, the light poor.

The pitch, however, did become increasingly difficult. Crowe was leg before at 61. Rose banged Shepherd for two boundaries to mid-wicket, and continued to make brave strokes. Then, at 84, Roebuck went, at last getting an edge. Bothem was out second ball, swishing.

That was the Somerset policy from then on.

● Peter Denning, the 34-year-old batsman is to retire from first-class criket at the end of this season.

SOMERSET: First Innings	
P M Roebuck c Stovold b Bainbridge	33
J G Wyatt c Athey b Lawrence	5
R L Ollis c Graveney b Sainsbury	22
M D Crowe l-b-w b Shepherd	3
B C Rose c Graveney b Lawrence	41
*I T Botham c Romaines b Bainbridge	0
V J Marks c Wright b Bainbridge	9
J W Lloyds not out	26
C H Dredge not out	6
Extras (b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (7 wkts dec, 46 overs)	150

†T Gard and M R Davis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–48, 3–61, 4–84, 5–84, 6–102, 7–133.

BOWLING: Lawrence 11-3-42-2; Shepherd 15-4-44-1; Sainsbury 12-1-31-1; Bainbridge 8-1-28-3.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings	
A W Stovold not out	6
P W Romaines not out	8
Extras (l-b 4)	4
Total (no wkt, 4 overs)	18

C W J Athey, Zaheer Abbas, P Bainbridge, A J Wright, *D A Graveney, J N Shepherd, †R C Russell, G E Sainsbury and D V Lawrence to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 1, Gloucestershire 3.

Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.

Warwicks v Worcs

AT EDGBASTON

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings	
T A Lloyd c Banks b Ellcock	2
P A Smith l-b-w b Inchmore	5
A I Kallicharran c McEvoy b Inchmore	31
D L Amiss c McEvoy b Ellcock	15
†G W Humpage not out	100
Asif Din b Illingworth	1
A M Ferreira c Humphries b Pridgeon	0
C M Old b Pridgeon	3
G C Small b Pridgeon	11
N Gifford not out	5
Extras (b 8, l-b 11, w 3, n-b 5)	27
Total (8 wkts dec, 79 overs)	200

*R G D Willis did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–23, 3–53, 4–114, 5–129, 6–135, 7–149, 8–184.

BOWLING: Pridgeon 30-8-65-3; Ellcock 19-5-45-2; Inchmore 17-6-35-2; Illingworth 13-5-28-1.

Second Innings	
T A Lloyd not out	8
K D Smith not out	4
Total (no wkt)	12

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings	
M S A McEvoy b Old	25
M J Weston c and b Old	51

Derbyshire v Notts

AT DERBY

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings	
*K J Barnett c French b Rice	63
I S Anderson c Rice b Hadlee	34
A Hill b Rice	12
J G Wright c Hemmings b Broad	86
J H Hampshire c French b Rice	1
G Miller c French b Rice	4
R J Finney c Broad b Hadlee	4
B Roberts c Hendrick b Hemmings	40
P Newman c Rice b Broad	21
D G Moir not out	11
Extras (b 8, l-b 8, w 2)	18
Total (9 wkts dec)	294

†R W Taylor did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–91, 2–106, 3–121, 4–127, 5–145, 6–149, 7–238, 8–270, 9–294.

BOWLING: Hadlee 24–9–40–2; Saxelby 24–7–78–0; Hendrick 22–9–22–0; Rice 25–7–61–4; Hemmings 11–1–51–1; Broad 4.2–1–23–2.

Score at 100 overs: 227 for 6

Second Innings	
†R W Taylor not out	0
D G Moir not out	0
Total (no wkt)	0

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

Lancashire lacking in direction

By Peter Ball

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire (4 pts) drew with Lancashire (6).

Like many of its predecessors, the 216th Roses match passed away quietly as a draw yesterday, an almost inevitable outcome even before the teams left the field for bad light at 4.45. For the few remaining mourners it was merciful relief, the game never having recovered from the mortal wound inflicted by the loss of the second day to rain and only the home team making a complete nonsense of things offering any hope of a revival.

Abrahams reportedly saw two options open to him at the start of play – declaring to open up the game, or giving his team batting practice. Quixotic gestures not fitting such an occasion, he quite rightly did not regard the former as a serious choice.

Sadly, however, once Fowler had departed, the third option of scoring runs quickly in the hope that Yorkshire could then be bowled out cheaply a second time was apparently discarded without a second thought.

The slow wicket did not help, but Fowler at least refused to be constrained by it. He added 27 runs in nine overs to reach his first century of the season before hooking Sidebottom to long leg to end Lancashire's largest opening partnership against their traditional rivals since the 171 between Makepeace and Hallows at Bramall Lane in 1925.

Thereafter, Lancashire's tactics became inexplicable. Ormrod, making his Roses debut at 41, at last, as befitted a man born in Ramsbottom, found in the match the perfect vehicle for his special brand of obduracy. He carried on unperturbed, batting 211 minutes for his 60. O'Shaughnessy and Hughes followed his lead as 24 runs were accumulated in the last 23 overs before lunch.

If that was hardly the stuff of heroism, it at least had a certain, some would say perverse, logic. The subsequent decision to flail about them as the 100 overs approached had none. Too late to add bonus points to their total, it served only to add to Yorkshire's tally as catches by Swallow, Bairstow and Sharp gave Sidebottom a return of three for 15 in five overs after lunch.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings 188 (D L Bairstow 62; P J W Allott 6 for 31).

Second Innings	
R G Lumb, c Maynard, b Jefferies	3
M D Moxon, not out	9
K Sharp, c Maynard, b Allott	3
J D Love, not out	0
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (2 wkts)	16

S N Hartley, *†D L Bairstow, P Carrick, A Sidebottom, G B Stevenson, I G Swallow and S J Dennis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–9, 2–16.

BOWLING: Allott, 5.4–3–5–1; Jefferies, 5–2–10–1.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings	
G Fowler, c Carrick, b Sidebottom	107
J A Ormrod, c and b Stevenson	60
S J O'Shaughnessy, c Lumb, b Dennis	7
D P Hughes, c Sharp, b Sidebottom	14
*J Abrahams, c Swallow, b Sidebottom	12
N H Fairbrother, not out	42
J Simmons, c Bairstow, b Sidebottom	4
S T Jefferies, b Dennis	0
†C Maynard, not out	32
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 3)	10
Total (7 wkts dec)	288

P J W Allott and L L McFarlane did not bat.

Score at 100 overs: 225 for 7.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–159, 2–175, 3–183, 4–208, 5–215, 6–219, 7–220.

BOWLING: Dennis, 23–5–77–2; Sidebottom, 26–7–50–4; Stevenson, 23–7–62–1; Carrick, 21–8–35–0; Swallow, 3–0–15–0; Moxon, 16–6–39–0.

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and J Birkenshaw.

Today's cricket

TOUR MATCH
LIVERPOOL: Lancashire v West Indies (11.0, one-day match)
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Surrey
CANTERBURY: Kent v Hampshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Sussex
TAUNTON: Somerset v Gloucestershire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Worcestershire
UNDER-25 COMPETITION: LYDNEY: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
DONCASTER: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire
MINOR COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: CARLISLE: Cumberland v Hertfordshire.

No play yesterday

CHELMSFORD: Essex v Surrey
CANTERBURY: Kent v Hampshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Sussex

ATHLETICS

Miss Budd's tactics work well

By Pat Butcher

Zola Budd finally earned headlines for her performance on track in the United Kingdom championships at Cwmbran yesterday, but Todd Bennett's English record of 20.36 sec in the 200 metres, the last event, almost stole Miss Budd's thunder. Miss Budd set a world junior record of 4 min 4.39sec to win the 1,500 metres by 40 metres in windy conditions. That was two and a half seconds outside the time she did as a South African in January, which will stay unratified. Yesterday's time was still well inside the previous record of 4:06.02 by Birgit Friedmann, of West Germany, and faster than Mary Decker ran in California the day before.

Miss Budd ran level with Gillian Green, of Birchfield, for the first 800 metres in 2:12.41, but when Miss Budd, who celebrated her eighteenth birthday two days previously, leaned into the wind on the back straight and raised the pace – tactics she had agreed with her coach, and which worked better than they imagined – Mrs Green dropped out, leaving Miss Budd 30 metres clear, a lead she increased with an unremitting last lap in 64 sec.

Bennett ended these championships, sponsored by HFC Trust, in grand style and earned an accolade from the national coach, Frank Dick: "At last we've got a world-class 400 metres runner." Bennett was running only half that distance yesterday, and admitted he was using it as "good work for the 400 metres".

But if he can finish a one-lap race the way he outpaced Donovan Reid and Ade Mafe – who was subsequently disqualified for running out of lane on the bend – in the last 50 metres, then he will fulfil his wish "to break David Jenkins's British record of 44.93. It's about time it went."

Peter Elliott had a satisfying defence of his 800 metres title, the more so since it was a race he need not have run. These championships qualified athletes for next week's Olympic trials, and Elliott had already got his invitation to the 800 metres at Crystal Palace on June 6.

In the event he did everything right. He tracked Rob Harrison, who beat him at Cosford two months ago, round the first lap in 52.44. Then Elliott took over just after the bell and stayed ahead

Men
200 METRES: 1 T Bennett 20.36, 2 D Reid 20.62; 3 A McCuaig 20.86.
400 METRES: 1 K Akabusi 46.10; 2 R Dickens 46.19; 3 A Slack 46.49.
800 METRES: 1 P Elliott 1:46.08; 2 R Harrison 1:46.43; 3 G Brown 1:46.84
1500 METRES: 1 A Salter 3.43.31, 2 S Martin 3.43.42; 3 D Lewis 3:43.48.
5,000 METRES: 1 E Martin 13:32.11; 2 G Turnbull 13.33.86; 3 S Harris 13.35.95
3,000 METRES STEEPLECHASE: 1 P Davies-Hale 8:33.16; 2 A Blackwell 8:40.58, 3 K Baker 8:48.05.
400 METRES HURDLES: 1 P Vesty 40.53 6 (UK record); 2 M Rush 41:49.63; 3 R Dornan 43:34.50
HIGH JUMP: 1 A Kruger 2.15m; 2 R Charles 2.15; 3 D Abrahams 2.10.
TRIPLE JUMP: 1 A Moore 16.80; 2 W McCalla 15.74; 3 J Herbert 16.53
SHOT: 1 W Cole 17.57; 2 M Aldridge 17.07; 3 N Tabor 15.95.
HAMMER: 1 D Smith 72.34; 2 P Dickenson 69.98; 3 P Head 63.46.
DECATHLON: 1 M McStravick 7,975 points; 2 C Borcham 7,884; 3 F Obikwu 7,763.
Women
200 METRES: 1, H Oakes, 23.00; 2, S Jacobs, 23.01; 3, S Thomas, 23.14.
400 METRES: 1, J Parry, 53.46; 2, T Lawton, 53.73; 3, J Hoyte-Smith, 53.78.
800 METRES: 1, C Boxer, 2:01.84, 2, K Finch, 2:01.73; L Baker, 2:02.11
1500 METRES: 1, Z Budd, 4:04.39; 2, L MacDougall, 4:10.80; 3, S Morley, 4:13.89.
5,000 METRES: 1, A Tooby, 15:27.8; 2, S Tooby, 15:35.40; 3, Y Murray, 15:50.54.
400 METRES HURDLES: 1, G Taylor, 58.02; 2, W Griffiths, 58.02, 3, S Gandy, 58.76.
HIGH JUMP: 1, D Elliott, 1.90m; 2, J Simpson, 1.84; 3, L Manning, 1.84.
SHOT: 1, J Oakes, 17.94; 2, M Augee, 16.68, 3, Y Hansen-Nortey, 14.48.
HEPTATHLON: 1, K Hagger, 6,100 points; 2, S Gunnell, 5,647; 3, K Warren, 5,617.

Bennett: an accolade

IN BRIEF

Slick triumph for Hytten at Silverstone

The gamble of fitting slick tyres on his Murray Taylor Racing Ralt paid off handsomely for Mario Hytten, of Switzerland, with a victory in the British Formula Three motor racing championship sponsored by Marlboro, at a damp Silverstone yesterday afternoon (Jeremy Shaw writes).

ROUND EIGHT PLACINGS: 1, M Hytten (Ralt-VW RT 3), 29min 19.21sec, 98.71mph. 2, T Trevor (Ralt-VW RT 3), 29 19.35. 3, A Berg, (Ralt-Toyota RT 3) 29:25.86. 4, J Dumfries (Ralt-VW RT 3) 29 31.17. 5, E Lang (Ralt-Toyota RT 3), 29.39.44. 6, C Abella (Ralt-Toyota RT 3), 29:40.38. Fastest lap: Trevor, 56.10sec, 103.18mph

● Rick Mears set a record time to win the Indianapolis 500, in which British-built March-Cosworth cars filled the first 10 places on Sunday. Mears completed the 200 laps in 3hr 3min 21sec, at an average speed of 163.621 mph. Roberto Guerrero, of Colombia, was runner-up.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Tony Myler, the stand-off half, will have to prove his fitness for the British Rugby League touring team if he is to play against North Sydney tomorrow. Myler suffered a knee injury during Sunday's 36-30 win over Western Division.

ICE SKATING: Riverfront Coliseum in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been chosen as the venue of the 1987 World Figure-Skating championships, it has been announced.

POLO

Rinehart brings Southfield decisive victory

The Cowdray Park high-goal season opened yesterday with the match for the Smith-Ryland Cup, a five-chukka contest between Ronaldo Xavier de Lima's 20-goal La Ipanema and Southfield, another team which aggregates 20 goals on handicap (John Watson writes).

The match was played off on the Amersham ground at Midhurst, Sussex, a sand-based arena which has arguably the best draining in Britain, an asset sorely needed in yesterday's conditions. Southfield won by 15 goals to four.

La Ipanema's three Brazilians, de Lima, Samuel Moreno and Marcello Junquiera suffered the disadvantage of having only arrived in England very recently. Their No 1 was Clare Tomlinson, who, handicapped at four, is the world's top woman player.

Rinehart of Southfield dominated possession. He kept swinging the ball up to his No 2, the all-England player Kent, who scored no fewer than 10 of Southfield's 15 goals, while Rinehart himself found the Ipanema flags four times.

SOUTHFIELD: 1 D Yeoman (3); 2 A Kent (7); 3 O Rinehart (7); Back, D Jamison (3).

LA IPANEMA: 1 Mrs C Tomlinson (4); 2 S Moreno (6), 3 M Junqueira (7). Back, R Xavier de Lima (3)

FOR THE RECORD

GOLF

CYCLING

YESTERDAY'S RACING RESULTS

Doncaster

Hereford

Huntingdon

Redcar

Cartmel

Fakenham

Chepstow

Hexham

Leicester

Devon and Exeter

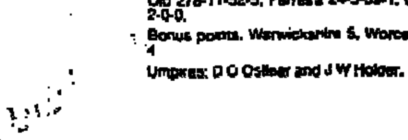
Uttoxeter

Fontwell Park

Wetherby

● Diana Henderson, wife of Nicky Henderson, the Lambourn trainer, made her first trip to Ireland a winning one when she rode Kilnamougue, trained by Willie Murphy, to victory in the Co Down International Ladies' Race at Down Royal.

Blinkered first time







RACING: MULLINS'S MARE LIKELY TO START FAVOURITE FOR FRENCH CHAMPION HURDLE AFTER BRILLIANT TRIAL

Carlingford Castle can keep Little Wolf at bay

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Little Wolf, the winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and the Goodwood Cup last season, will have his first race of the season in the Henry II Stakes at Sandown Park this evening in preparation for another crack at Royal Ascot's supreme test of the stayer.

However, in this instance the going underfoot points to Carlingford Castle doing better and winning his first race since Shaikh Mohammed bought him in Ireland midway through last summer and sent him to Newmarket to be trained by Henry Cecil. All of Carlingford Castle's best form has been when there has been plenty of cut in the ground, so after four days of rain he should be in his element once again this afternoon.

Carlingford Castle ran well in last year's Derby to finish second to Teenoso. However, arguably his best performance of the year was at Doncaster in September when on really soft ground he was just beaten by Sun Princess and Esprit du Nord in the St Leger. More recently, that encouraging run at York behind Band in the Yorkshire Cup pointed to him being hard to beat again as soon as he found the conditions to his liking.

Michael Stoute and Walter Swinburn, the trainer and jockey, look like being the men to follow in the National Stakes with Chantaco and the Wheatsheaf Maiden Three-Year-Old Stakes with Falstaff.

Still unbeaten after three races at Nottingham, Newmarket and York, Chantaco is preferred to Primo Doninie, who started hot favourite to win his only race so far at Ascot and duly obliged. However the horses he beat then have been trounced in the meantime.

Falstaff should be much happier racing over a mile once again, after failing to last a mile and a quarter in the Guardian Classic Trial at Sandown and even further in the Chester Vase.

Pat Eddery is another jockey with excellent prospects of winning two races at Sandown this evening. Ballindarry (nap), his ride in the Chequers Fillies Stakes, created a highly favourable impression when finishing third to one of the leading Oaks hopes, Circus Plume, and Leipzig in her only race so far at Newbury.

That performance was all the more encouraging knowing that she was never trained at all as a two-year-old, and that she had had only a light preparation before going to Newbury because of the difficult conditions on the training grounds at Beckhampton.

In the circumstances, she must have improved with that race behind her, and that should be quite enough to see off today's opposition, even though they include some decent fillies by any standard. Being out of a mare by the Arc winner, Bon Mot II, who revelled in soft ground, Ballinderry should like the going this evening.

Eddery also has a good chance of winning the Esher Place Handicap on the Lincoln third, Gouverno, a horse with proven ability on soft ground.

Maazi is my idea of the best bet at Chepstow, especially now that he is reverting to sprinting in the Clifton Handicap. Maazi is trained by Paul Cole, whose stable has been in such sparkling form this spring. Discussing Maazi with me recently, Cole said that he felt bound to experiment and see whether the colt would stay further, but after races over a mile at Doncaster and seven furlongs at York he has had no alternative but to accept the situation and treat Maazi as a sprinter pure and simple.

Obviously the speed of his sire, Ahonoora, who won the Stewards Cup at Goodwood in his prime, has been the overriding factor in his pedigree, countering the influence of his dam, who is by that middle-distance horse Prominer.

At Leicester the conditions of the Tote Bookmakers Fillies Stakes give Sajeda, a smart two-year-old last year, a good chance of beating Far Too Young, who won her only race this season in such style at Kempton Park.

Malek is likely to have a host of supporters to win the Tote Dual Forecast Handicap after that runaway win at Beverley earlier this month. He is never likely to be so well handicapped again. Finally, Descartes (2.45), Misty Halo (3.45) and Tirwadda (4.15) all look likely winners at Redcar.

Pebbles out

Pebbles, winner of the 1,000 Guineas and a leading fancy for the Oaks at Epsom on June 9, will miss the race. The news was announced at Redcar yesterday by Clive Brittain, her trainer, who said: "Pebbles will miss the Oaks and goes instead for the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot. The decision has been made because it has a new owner with new wishes. Shaikh Mohammed, who now owns Pebbles, already has two leading fancies for the Oaks."

Francome breaks Mellor's record

John Francome set a new record for winners ridden by a National Hunt jockey on Don't Touch at Fontwell Park yesterday, and immediately announced his intention to train Flat horses after one more season in the saddle.

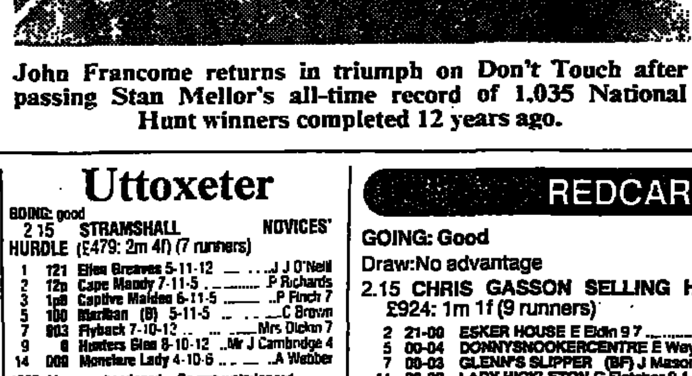
After his effortless 1,036th success under rules, by six lengths on the 6-4 chance in the Lavington Challenge Cup Handicap Chase, Francome said: "If I continue to enjoy my riding I'll retire after one more season, then train on the Flat straight away."

Francome, aged 31, achieving the milestone in six years fewer than it took the previous holder, Stan Mellor, added: "When I rode my 1,000th winner, Stan was the first to send me a telegram. It's nice to hold the record, though I never set out to break it."

The champion, still sore from an injury to his left leg sustained at Chepstow five weeks ago, intended to wait until Stratford on Friday or Saturday had he drawn a blank yesterday. Don't Touch, who had failed to complete the course in his last five races, looked a difficult mount for Francome, who said: "All the way down here in the car I wondered what I was doing riding it, but he was a useful horse a couple of years ago and my only concern was to keep him jumping."

Later in the afternoon Francome rode the 11-10 on favourite, County Agent, to a length success over Blue Bank in the Hayling Novices Hurdle, for Fred Winter, by whom he is retained. Winter, a former champion jump jockey, who employed Francome as a raw 16-year-old, said: "My only regret is that the record didn't come on one of my horses."

Asked what he would wish to achieve in his final season, Francome said: "It's always been an ambition to ride six winners in an afternoon, and as yet I've only managed three. That would mean more than winning the Grand National.



John Francome returns in triumph on Don't Touch after passing Stan Mellor's all-time record of 1,035 National Hunt winners completed 12 years ago.

Harwood dismisses Alphabatim rumour

Guy Harwood, the Pulborough trainer, denied rumours circulating at Sandown Park yesterday that Alphabatim, the second favourite for the Derby, would not run.

Bookmakers were apparently offering evens against Alphabatim ever reaching Epsom. However, after watching Gamblers Cup finish one from last in the Golden Eagle Handicap, Harwood said: "It is true that my stable is not firing at the moment, but Alphabatim is very well and I would not mind taking some of that even money."

Harwood added: "There have been good reasons why some of my horses have run badly, although we can find no explanation for other poor performances." He concluded by saying that there was no sign of a repeat of the liver ailment that affected his stable last season.

Henry Cecil, who won the Brigadier Gerard Stakes with Adonijah and the Golden Eagle Handicap with Van Dyke Brown, said that Claud Monet was a definite runner in the Derby. Other news on the classic is that Tony Ives will ride Hatim for Jeremy Tree.

The heavy rain over the last couple of days was tailor made for Adonijah, who revelled in the ground to win the Brigadier Gerard stakes, coming home eight lengths clear of Erin's Hope. Lester Piggott looked to have given the colt plenty to do when nearer last than first turning for home, but as always, had the situation under complete control.

Once in the straight, Adonijah moved into top gear, and made up the leeway in under half a furlong, hitting the front two out and coming right away. Henry Cecil said: "Adonijah loves soft going. It has been difficult to get him racing fit this spring because of the firm ground at Newmarket, and he blew up in the closing stages when beaten at Goodwood last week."

The colt has a choice of targets at Royal Ascot, either the Queen Anne or the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Piggott and Cecil completed their double when Van Dyke Brown carried topweight to success in the Golden Eagle. Next target for the colt is a ladies race at Lingfield, where he will be partnered by the trainer's wife, Julie.

The top sprinter, Petorius and Reesh will renew battle in Royal Ascot's King's Stand Stakes next month, after dead-heating in the Temple Stakes. Graham Weymes, the judge, studies the photo finish print for 15 minutes before announcing his verdict.

Reesh had made the running, but Walter Swinburn brought Petorius with a determined challenge in the final furlong. From the stands it looked as though he had just snatched the verdict. Swinburn thought he had won by a head, and took Petorius into the winner's enclosure.

Devastating Dawn Run

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Dawn Run is sure to start favourite for the Grande Course de Haies d'Auteuil (French Champion Hurdle) on June 22 following her brilliant victory in the Prix la Barka yesterday. Ridden by Tony Mullins, the Irish mare made all the running before defeating World Citizen by a length and a half with Network eight lengths away third.

Dawn Run was giving a stone to the runner-up and weight to all her opponents, but in next month's big race she will meet them on level terms.

Passing the stand for the first time, Dawn Run was 15 lengths ahead of the field but at the seventh obstacle she learnt to respect French hurdles when she took off too soon. With seven furlongs left, Dawn Run was five lengths ahead of World Citizen who challenged the mare round the final turn but was never able to peg her back.

"She ran as well as I could ever have hoped and will improve a lot for the race," Paddy Mullins, her trainer, said. Tony, his son, added: "Once she had made her mistake she jumped the rest to perfection."

SANDOWN PARK

GOING: soft

Draw: 5f, low; 7f and over, high numbers best.

Tote double: 7.15, 8.15. Treble: 6.45; 7.45, and 8.45.

5.15 RAILWAY APPRENTICES' HANDICAP (£2,239: 5f) (18 runners)

1	330-132	CREE BAY (D) (D Spencer) J Spearing 5-10-0	M Fozzard	12
2	40-0020	BARNET HEIR (D) (S Crowe) B Swift 6-9-8	G Dickie	11
3	0000-10	SCHULA (D) (J Greaves) H O'Neill 4-9-4	P Payne 7	10
6	0302-03	SEBAL (D) (BF) (B) (Mohamed Sihail G Hunter 4-8-9	W Hayes	8
7	411023-	FREE RANGE (D) (Miss D Green) L Holt 5-8-9	Angela Frampton 7	18
8	40000-0	FATTY'S CHOICE (B) (R Upton) G Balding 4-8-9	S Gilmour 7	4
9	002042-	ROYALDIPLOMAT (D) (Mrs J Hines-Dedman) L Holt 7-8-9	W Osborne 7	2
11	30240-	WILL GEORGE (D) (B) (R Scott) C Horgan 5-8-6	I Salmon 7	5
12	00-0000	SEVEN CLUBS (D) (D Lorrimer-Roberts) C Drew 4-8-6	J Kennedy 3	13
13	/01000-	SWEET SMILE (D) (Abdulla Al-Yasin) S Matthews 4-8-0	D McFeeters	7
14	1-10000	VEE BEE (D) (Mrs H Berry) D Leslie 5-7-13	J Blake	3
15	000000	LEEKMORE (D) (S Matthews) S Matthews 5-7-11	L Jones	6
16	20010-0	TENDER SEEKER (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 3-7-11	K Hunt 7	17
17	00-3040	GENTLE STAR (Mrs K Ivory) K Ivory 5-7-11	M Parker 7	16
19	00-00	DORNEY (Miss L Ennis) A Davison 4-7-8	–	9
20	00-0004	EASTERN TREASURE (M Ferrett) J P Smith 5-7-7	–	14
23	000-000	BOAS FESTAS (B Tang) Pat Mitchell 4-7-7	G Landau	1
24	000-300	CHEUNG SING (Mrs B Mitchell) Pat Mitchell 5-7-7	P John	15

1983: (1m) Callsoton 9-7-7 W Woods (11-2) Pat Mitchell 11 ran

7-2 Sebal, 9-2 Barnet Heir, 11-2 Cree Bay, 6 Royal Diplomat, 8 Schula, 10 Free Range, 12 Gentle Star, Tender Seeker, Will George, 20 others.

FORM: CREE BAY (8-10) head 2nd to Pentland Javelin (9-5) at Ripon (6f, £3,412, good to firm, May 23, 11 ran). BARNET HEIR 7 ¾l 6th (6-9) behind Petong (9-10) latest start. SEVEN CLUBS (7-13) finished last, earlier did better when short head 2nd (8-1) to Kathred (8-9) at Kempton (6f, £4,893, good, May 5, 12 ran). SCHULA (8-12) 9l 8th to Dawns Delight (7-13) at Salisbury (6f, £2,275, good, April 7, 16 ran). FATTY'S CHOICE (8-2) unplaced, but prominent until 2 out. SEBAL (9-1) 1 ¾l 3rd to Bernard Sunley (9-8) at Warwick (5f, £1,080, good, April 9, 11 ran). FREE RANGE (9-4) 1 ¾l 3rd to Heather Croft (8-6) at Chepstow in 1983 (6f, £1,273, good, Oct 24, 20 ran). VEE BEE (7-7) outpaced (7-7) when 9th to All is Forgiven (9-11) at Chester (5f, £2,661, good to firm, May 10, 10 ran).
Selection: FATTY'S CHOICE.

Sandown selections

By Mandarin

6.15 Cree Bay. 6.45 BALLINDERRY (nap). 7.15 Carlingford Castle. 7.45 Chantaco. 8.15 Gouverno. 8.45 Falstaff.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Regal Beauty. 7.15 Carlingford Castle. 7.45 Chantaco. 8.15 Gouverno. 8.45 Falstaff.

6.45 CHEQUERS FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £3,986: 1m) (8)

2	10-	KHWLAH (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 8-11	A Murray	3
5	0	ALL SAINTS DAY (P McAlmont) P Walwyn 8-3	–	4
6	3	BALLINDERRY (K Abdulla) J Tree 8-3	Pat Eddery	1
7	2-	BUSTLING NELLY (S Wingfield Digby) B Hills 8-3	S Cauthen	6
9	3-	DUKAYNA (Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-3	W R Swinburn	5
10	0	EXUBERINE (M (Phillips-Macdonald) G Hunter 8-3	P Cook	2
12		REGAL BEAUTY (H Joel) H Cecil 8-3	L Piggott	7
13	0-02	SUMAYA (Dana Stud Ltd) J Dunlop 8-3	B Rouse	8

1983: Gaygo Lady 8-3 W Shoemaker (3-1) B Hills 10 ran.

7-4 Ballinderry, 3 Bustling Nelly, 7-2 Dukayna, 5 Sumaya, 8 Regal Beauty, 15 others.

FORM: KHWLAH (8-8) well beaten 8th of 13 behind Mahogany (8-8) (Newmarket, 7f, £10,768, good, Oct 14). BALLINDERRY (8-4) 4l 3rd to Circus Plume (8-7) at Newbury (1m 2f, £8,467, good, May 18, 8 ran). BUSTLING NELLY (8-11) ¾l 2nd to Rusticello (8-11) at Ascot (6f, £5,690, firm, July 22, 8 ran). DUKAYNA (8-11) 1 ½l 3rd to Travel Away (8-11) at Newmarket (7f, £2,964, good to firm, Oct 29, 22 ran). SUMAYA (8-11) ¾l 2nd to Brocade (9-1) at Ascot with EXUBERINE (8-11) 9th of 10 (8f, £6,752, firm, May 2).
Selection: SUMAYA.

7.15 HENRY II STAKES (Group III: £17,415: 2m) (7)

1	0/2011-	LITTLE WOLF (Lord Porchester) W Hern 6-9-3	W Carson	3
2	300-020	YAWA (E Holding) G Lewis 4-9-3	NON-RUNNER	
3	10203-2	CARLINGFORD CASTLE (Shaikh Mohammed) H Cecil 4-9-0	L Piggott	1
4	4120-04	HARLY (N Shuaibi) J Dunlop 4-8-11	Pat Eddery	7
5	232011	KARADAR (Aga Khan) (M Stoute 6-8-11	NON-RUNNER	
6	131-0	ASIR (Prince Yazid Saud) G Harwood 4-8-8	G Starkey	4
7	00-0120	FORTUNE'S GUEST (B) (V Advani) R Simpson 4-8-8	J Reid	6

4-6 Carlingford Castle, 5-2 Little Wolf, 8 Asir, 16 Fortune's Guest, 20 Harly.

FORM: LITTLE WOLF (9-7) all out to beat KARADAR (9-0) by ½l at Goodwood (2m 5f, £23,348, firm, July 28, 7 ran). YAWA (9-2) appeared not to stay when last of 6 behind Neustrien (9-2) at Longchamp (2m 4f, £24,752, May 20) CARLINGFORD CASTLE, best form with give in ground, ran (8-12) 4l 2nd to Band (8-10) at York (1m 6f, £18,900, Good to firm, May 17, 9 ran). HARLY (9-0) finished 3l behind YAWA (9-2) when 4th to Magwal (8-11) at Longchamp (1m 7½f, £17,391, firm, April 23, 12 ran).
Selection: CARLINGFORD CASTLE.

7.45 NATIONAL STAKES (2-y-o: £4,674: 5f) (5)

1	111	CHANTACO (J Burns) M Stoute 9-3	W R Swinburn	2
2	411	MASTER CROFTER (D) (Mrs P Yong) W O'Gorman 9-3	T Ives	3
3	1	PRIMO DOMINIE (D) (P Wetzel (B Swift) 9-3	J Reid	4
8	0231	ALBANY LAD (D) (Mrs L Davies) Hannon 8-11	P Cook	1
9		ARTIST RIFLE (B Munro-Wilson) R Simpson 8-11	–	5

1983: Precocious 9-3 L Piggott (2-5 fav) H Cecil 5 ran.

11-8 Chantaco, 9-4 Primo Dominie, 7-2 Master Crofter, 8 Albany Lad 20 Artist Rifle.

FORM: CHANTCO very easy winner from only rival last time, earlier pushed out (9-0) to beat Ahone (9-5) at Newmarket (5f, £3,074, good to firm, May 4, 5 ran). MASTER CROFTER (9-4) not troubled to beat Cornwall (9-4) by 1½l at Windsor (5f, £1,510, good, May 21, 9 ran). PRIMO DOMINIE debut winner in good style from Persian Pleasure (9-1) at Ascot (5f, £5,837 firm, May 2, 7 ran). ALBANY LAD (9-0) all out to beat Saloum (9-0) ½l at Brighton (5f, £1,481, good to firm, May 16, 6 ran).
Selection: CHANTACO

8.15 ESHER PLACE HANDICAP (£2,949: 1m) (8)

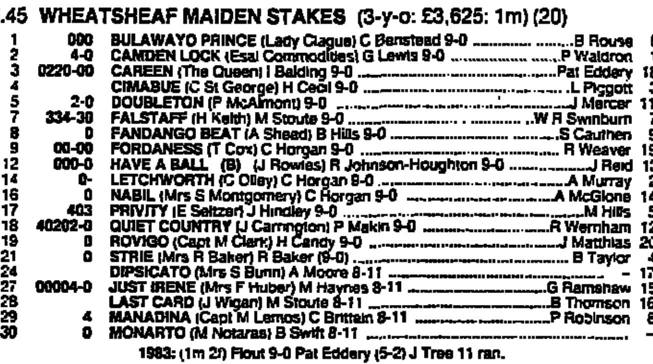
1	10420-3	GOUVERNO (D) (W Zerlethack) F Durr 5-9-11	Pat Eddery	4
2	23-0021	CABALLO (D) (Tweddle French Group) K Brassey 5-8-9 (7 ex)	P Cook	6
5	302-020	PLIANT (P Brunold) C Horgan 4-8-12	L Piggott	8
6	0302-00	QUIET FIELD (N Bohemia) J Spearing 4-8-12	P Robinson	7
10	0130-10	PRINCE GUARD (D) (BF) (S Matthews) S Matthews 5-8-7	B Jago	3
11	021004	QUALITAIR PRINCE (D) (Qualitair Engineering) M Ryan 5-8-6	NON-RUNNER	
12	00000-0	HIGH PITCHED (B Pettis) M Haynes 5-8-1	I Jenkinson	2
13	0-02003	DANCER'S EMULATION (J Horrocks) M Masson 4-8-0	–	5

1983: no corresponding race.

9-4 Gouverno, 11-4 Caballo, 4 Pliant, 6 Prince Guard, Prince, 10 Quiet Field, 20 others.

FORM: GOUVERNO (9-0) fine 2½l 3rd in Lincoln behind Saving Mercy (8-9) (8f, £17,205, soft, Mar 24, 25 ran). CABALLO, over 22l behind in Lincoln, now in better form and had (8-5). QUALITAIR PRINCE (7-10) 5½l back in 6th when game Lingfield winner (1m 2f, £4,116, good, May 12, 9 ran). PLIANT (8-9) moderate 10th to Remorseless (9-10) at Lingfield on Saturday (7½f, £5,025, good to soft, 13 ran). QUIET FIELD (9-9) 8th of 16 to Tagio (8-3) at Warwick (8f, £2,659, good, May 7) PRINCE GUARD badly hampered in running last time, earlier (9-0) not troubled to beat Foolish Ways (8-13) by 7l at Pontefract (8f, £2,414, firm, Apr 25, 12 ran).
Selection: PRINCE GUARD

8.45 WHEATSHEAF MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £3,625: 1m) (20)



1	000	BULAWAYO PRINCE (Lady Clague) C Benstead 9-0	B Rouse	6
2	4-0	CAMDEN LOCK (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 9-0	P Waldron	1
3	0220-00	CAREEN (The Queen) I Balding 9-0	Pat Eddery	18
4		CIMABUE (C St George) H Cecil 9-0	L Piggott	3
5	2-0	DOUBLETON (P McAlmont) 9-0	J Mercer	11
7	334-30	FALSTAFF (H Keith) M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	7
8	0	FANDANGO BEAT (A Shead) B Hills 9-0	S Cauthen	9
9	00-00	FORDANESS (T Cox) C Horgan 9-0	R Weaver	19
12	000-0	HAVE A BALL (B) (J Rowles) R Johnson-Houghton 9-0	J Reid	13
14	0-	LETCHWORTH (C Olley) C Horgan 9-0	A Murray	2
16	0	NABIL (Mrs S Montgomery) C Horgan 9-0	A McGlone	14
17	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	
18	40202-0	QUIET COUNTRY [illegible]	R Wernham	12
19		[illegible]		
21		[illegible]		
24		[illegible]		
27	00004-0	JUST IRENE [illegible] M Haynes 8-11	G Ramshaw	15
28		LAST CARD [illegible]	B Thomson	16
29		MANADINA (Aga Khan) M Stoute 8-11	[illegible]	13
30	0	MONARTO (M Notaras) B Swift 8-11		

1983: 11m 2f) Rout 9-0 Pat Eddery (5-2) J Tree 11 ran.

5-2 Falstaff, 4 Privity, 5 Doubleton, 6 Careen, 7 Camden Lock, 8 Cimabue, 12 Fandango Beat, 20 others.

FORM: DOUBLETON (9-0) prominent 6f when out of first 10 behind Karkan (9-0) at Newmarket (8f, £4,075, good to firm, May 5, 20 ran). FALSTAFF (8-6) at Chester [illegible] May 8). PRIVITY [illegible] 16). ROVIGO [illegible] PRINCE (9-0) [illegible]
Selection: FALSTAFF

Sandown results

Going: soft

2.0 ANN BOLEYN MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £2,784: 5f)

TOP SOCIALITE b f by Topsider – Social Lesson(Tjo Tek Tan) 8-11 W R Swinburn (10-11 fav) 1
Anne-Louise b f by Music Boy – Pandmyne(A Barraclough) 8-11 G Baxter (33-1) 2
Initial Premise ch f by Sauce Boat- Jo Dan (R Sangster) 8-11 B Thomson (25-1) 3

Also Ran: 5-2 Party Game (5th), 8 Warren Row (6th), 25 Marmanna, Swift Spirit (4th), Waytefield, 33 Little Princess. 9 ran 7l, 2l, 1l, 2½l, 2. M Stoute at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.10, £1.10, £2.20. DF: £2.80. CSF: £25.43. 1min 03 38sec.

2.30 BRIGADIER GERARD STAKES Group III: £18,675: 1m 2f)

ADONIJAH ch c by High Line– Shadow Queen(K Abdulla) 4-8-8 L Piggott (Evens fav) 1
Erins Hope b h by Manado– Chemise(H McGaffrey) 5-8-11 D Gillespie (3-1) 2
Parliament ch c by Lord Gayle– Herbrook(Mrs P Stokes) 4-8-8 A Lequeux (20-1) 3

Also Ran: 6n Muscatre (4th), 20 Acclimatise (6th), Soldier Ant, 25 Clouds Daughter (5th), 33 Cock Robin, 50 Current Raiser. 9 ran. 8l, 3l, 3l, 2½l, nk. H Cecil at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.10, £1.10, £2.20. DF: £2.80. CSF: £4.12. 2min 11.26sec.

3.5 ULTRAMAR WHITSUN CUP (Handicap: £6,076: 1m)

HAWKLEY br g by Monsanto – Varvel (S Dinsmore) 4-8-6 T Williams (4-1 jt fav) 1
Kellathi b c by Seattle Slew – Desert Law (Sheikh Mohammed) 4-9-7 G Starkey (9-1) 2
Qualitair Prince b h by Saulingo – Sabra's Star (Qualitair Engineering Ltd) 5-7-11 M L Thomas (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4 jt fav County Broker (4th), 6 Well Covered, 7 Corn Street (6th), 8 Mailman, 12 Amarone, 16 Moores Metal, 20 Paperetto (5th). 10 ran. 1l, 4l, ¾l, sh hd, 2l. P Haslam at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £1.60, £3.50, £2.50. DF: £105.20. CSF: £34.65. Tricast: £407.65. 1min 45.49sec.

3.35 TEMPLE STAKES (Group III: £19,485: 5f)

†PETORIUS b c by Mummy's Pal – The Stork (Mrs I Phillips) 3-8-6 W R Swinburn (4-1) 1†
†REESH b c by Lochnager – Songs Jest (Yazid and Ahmed Ltd) 3-8-6 M L Thomas (9-2) 2†
Superlative ch c by Nebbiolo – Cleriden (Mrs P Young) 3-8-9 T Ives (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 fav Vorvados (4th), 13-2 Piencourt (6th), 12 Yellow Domino (5th), 16 Alev, 25 Boy Trumpeter. 9 ran. Dd ht, 1½l, 3l, 1½l, ½l. M Stoute at Newmarket (Petorius), W O'Gorman at Newmarket (Reesh).

TOTE: Win: Petorius £2.20, Reesh £2.00. Places: Petorius £1.50, Reesh £1.60, Superlative £1.50. DF: £5.90. CSF: Petorius, Reesh £10.51; Reesh, Petorius £10.77.

4.5 GOLDEN EAGLE HANICAP (3-y-o: £3,022: 1m 6f)

VAN DYKE BROWN b c by Gay Mecene – Latin Melody (H Demetriou) 9-11 L Piggott (7-1) 1
Dominate b c by Pitskelly – Elvina (Mrs S Williams) 7-2 T Williams (9-1) 2
Mandown Lad ch c by Saxton Blake – Lanata (P Bourke) 70 car 7-5 K Ratcliffe (11-1) 3

Also Ran: 9-4 fav Prince Crow, 13-2 Water Cannon (4th), 7 Gambler's Cup, Scholar, 10 Meadowbrook (6th), 16 Mississippian (5th), 20 Joli Wasfi. 10 ran. ¾l, 3l, 1l, 5l, 10l. H Cecil at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win. £6.40. Places: £2.20, £2.10, £4.20. DF £21.50. CSF: £62.39. Tricast: £626.33. 3min 9.81sec.

4.40 BEAR STAKES (3-y-o: £3,277: 7f)

RESPITE b g by Reform – Restive (R Richmond-Watson) 8-11 G Baxter (12-1) 1
Glen Na Smole br f by Ballymore – Kix (Mrs J Lewis) 9-1 L Piggott (9-4 fav) 2
Advance b c by Habitat – Trinket (K Abdulla) 9-11 Pat Eddery (11-4) 3

Also Ran: 11-2 Thersite, 15-2 The Rotter (5th), 12 Comcharm (5th), Runaway Lover, 25 Pop Picker, 33 Flip the Coin, Golden Flame, John Patrick, Lyphard's Samt, Mount Cedar, Undereaves, Hilly Fields, Aimless (4th). 18 ran. 1l, ½l, ¾l, 1l, 2l. B Hobbs at Newmarket.

TOTE: Win: £17.70. Places: £2.20, £1.70, £1.70 DF: £38.20. CSF: £38.36. 1min 33.51sec. Result unaltered after stewards inquiry.

TOTE DOUBLE: £56.95. Treble: £94.75 (with Petorius); £142.15 (with Reesh). Jackpot: £3,565.50. Single winner bonus not won. Pool of £32,528.55 carried forward to Newmarket, June 1. Placepot: £19 10.

Course specialists

SANDOWN

TRAINERS: W Hern 20 winners from 64 runners, 31.3%; H Cecil 16 from 52, 30.7%; G Harwood 28 from 129, 21.7%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 56 winners from 213 rides, 26.3%; W Carson 53 from 240, 22.1%; P Eddery 35 from 233, 15.0%.

REDCAR

TRAINERS: J Watts 19 winners from 110 runners, 17.3%; M W Easterby 15 from 126, 11.9%; M H Easterby 23 from 198, 11.6%.
JOCKEYS: E Hide 32 winners from 174 rides, 18.4%; N Connorton 12 from 87, 13.8%; J Bleasdale 15 from 125, 12.0%.

LEICESTER

TRAINERS: H Cecil 29 winners from 170 runners, 41.4%; B Hobbs 17 from 88, 19.3%.
JOCKEYS: G Baxter 21 winners from 150 runners, 14.0%.

CHEPSTOW

TRAINERS: P Walwyn 9 winners from 42 runners, 21.4%; M Prescott 5 from 32, 15.6%; J Dunlop 6 from 48, 12.5%.
JOCKEYS: G Duffield 8 winners from 30 runners, 26.7%; A Clark 7 from 38, 18.4%; B Rouse 9 from 59, 15.3%.

LEICESTER

GOING: good to soft.

Draw no advantage.

2.0 WOODHOUSE EAVES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o colts and geldings: £1,229: 5f) (12 runners)

5		CHARLIE BURTON Mrs J Reavey 9-0	R Curant	5
7		CRANMORE J A Old 9-0	S Keightley	2
8	2	DURHAM PLACE K Brassey 9-0	T Ives	6
10	0	GWILLIM ENTERPRISE P Felgate 9-0	M Miller	4
11		ILLOVO S J Smith 9-0	M Wigham	8
13	0	MAC'S REEF M Ryan 9-0	M Fozzard 7	1
14		OXHEY BAY F Durr 9-0	G Starkey	9
16	4302	SALOUM M Hinchliffe 9-0	R Cochrane	3
17	00	TRICENCO (B) J Sutcliffe 9-0	M L Thomas	11
18	0	WESBREE BAY M Blanshard 9-0	P Waldron	12
20		CONCERT MELODY P Burgoyne 8-11	G Baxter	7
22	3	KNOCKGLAS D Morley 8-11	–	10

1983: Spring Pastures 9-0 A Murray (100-30) J Winter 10 ran.

7-4 Knockglas, 5-2 Durham Place, 100-30 Saloum, 8 Mac's Reef, 12 Charlie Burton, 16 others.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Dacham Place. 2.30 Judy's Dowry. 3.0 Faridpour. 3.30 Malek. 4.0 Sajeda. 4.30 Tocave.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Oxhey Bay. 2.30 Skiathos. 3.0 Humberside Lady. 3.30 The Friend. 4.0 Sajeda. 4.30 Tocave.

2.30 TOTE 50p EACH WAY SELLING STAKES (3-y-o: £731: 6f) (10)

1	00-40	JUDY'S DOWRY (BF) W Wharton 8-6	G Baxter	7
2	0000	GOLD TOBY P Felgate 8-6	D Nicholls	6
3	0	AIR STRIKE B Stevens 8-3	P Bloomfield 5	5
5	000-0	ANNIE OKE Peter Taylor 8-3	W Ryan 5	9
6	0	ANSE CHASTANET (B) M Tompkins 8-3	A Mackay	4
7	000-0	BASTIONS LADY M Salaman 8-3	N Adams 7	8
11	0-040	FAIR EMMA P Rohan 8-3	T Ives	10
13	00-00	GREEK BANKER J Holt 8-3	P Waldron	3
15	0000	LITTLE WIZARD (B) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-3	–	1
17	0-00	SKIATHOS M Tompkins 8-3	R Curant	2

1983: I'm Comingyourway 8-0 A Clark (11-10 fav) N Callaghan 8 ran.

9-4 Greek Banker, 7-2 Fair Emma, 9-2 Judy's Dowry, 6 Bastions Lady, 8 Skiathos, 12 others.

3.0 TOTE CREDIT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,473: 1m 2f) (12)

4	10-00	MY TOOTSIE (C) M Ryan 9-7	T Ives	10
8	010-0	HUAPANGO J W Watts 9-3	Paul Eddery	3
9	10-00	TROUVERE (B) B Hanbury 9-3	–	7
13	-2301	FARIDPOUR R Houghton 9-1 (5 ex)	B Thompson	4
14	0040-	JENNY WYLLIE W Wharton 8-11	G Baxter	8
15	10-00	PENNY'S DOUBLE W Guest 8-10	P Waldon	6
17	0-001	WHISKEY EYES (D) S Mellor 8-5 (5 ex)	M Wigham	12
19	0-0	THE BOSSMAN J Sutcliffe 8-4	M L Thomas	1
20	3200	IT'S THE BEST R Hollinshead 8-3	W Ryan 5	2
21	0-00	LAWNSWOOD AVENGER D Nicholson 8-2	R Fox	9
22	0-010	HUMBERSIDE LADY G Huffer 7-12	G Carter 7	11
25	-2300	BELVOIR PATROL J Tolle 7-10	M Mackay	5

1983: Nashaab 9-3 B Rouse (6-4 fav) C Benstead 4 ran.

5-2 Faridpour, 100-30 Whiskey Eyes, 4 Huapango, 11-2 My Tootsie, 7 Trouvere, 12 Penny's Double, 14 others.

3.30 TOTE DUAL FORECAST HANDICAP (£2,369: 1m 4f) (16)

1	00-00	RIDGEFIELD (C) D Thom 6-9-10	T Ives	22
2		TROPICAL MIST (C) G Huffer [illegible]	P Bloomfield 5	4
5	0-032	STEEL VENTURE (BF) M Ryan 5-9-2	M McLaughlin	3
6	144-2	THE FRIEND (B) (D) (BF) Thomson Jones 6-9-0	T Hellier 5	11
8	0-403	ROYAL BRIGADIER G Balding 4-8-11	Paul Eddery	9
9	0-00	NASHAAB (B) C Benstead 4-8-9	R Cockrane	10
10	0-022	SIR HUMPHREY B Swift 4-8-8	R Fox	14
11	0-200	TOUR DE FORCE (B) P Makin 4-8-6	G Baxter	6
13	0-440	ICEN W Musson 6-8-5	P Waldron	16
15	210/0	B JASKI R Simpson 5-8-1	S Whitcroft 7	12
16	/2104-	SWIFT TURTLE J Fox 5-7-12	R Lines 5	8
17	0022	KITTY COME HOME D Dale 4-7-12	M Miller	8
18	000-1	MALEX (D) Mrs B Waring 4-7-12 (4 ex)	J Williams	15
20	02-30	ALFI DICKINS R Hollinshead 6-7-7	W Ryan 5	1
21	000-2	SIR LUCKY (B) (CD) C Crossley 5-7-7	–	5
22	0000-	RHEIN COURT D H Jones 4-7-7	M L homas	7

1983: Inchgower 6-8-9 B Rouse (15-8 fav) W ightman.

4 Sir Humphrey, 9-2 Steel Venture, 5 Malek, 13-2 Royal Brigadier, 8 The Friend, 10 Kitty Come Home, 12 Sir Lucky, 14 Tropical Mist, 20 others.

4.0 TOTE BOOKMAKERS FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £2,456: 2f) (13)

3	0-1	FAR TOO YOUNG (D) M Smyly 9-3	R Curant	8
5	33-04	LALA (D) D Laing 8-13	R Cochrane	5
6	232-0	FAIR TEST I Balding 8-12	P Waldron	2
7	002-0	GREEN GYPSY (D) B Hanbury 8-11	–	7
8	304-4	SAJEDA (B) W O'Gorman 8-11	T Ives	12
9	1-	KILLYCURRA M Ryan 8-9	M Fozzard 7	6
11	420-0	BERYLS DREAM W Guest 8-7	–	9
13	03	DOMINION BLUE J Spearing 8-7	Paul Eddery	10
15	0	ETHEL KNIGHT A Bailey 8-7	R Fox	11
19	030-0	LADY OF SHONA P Felgate 8-7	D Nicholls	3
21		QUAVER B Hobbs 8-7	G Baxter	13
22	4-320	ROSANA PARK E Eldin 8-7	A Mackay	4
23	000-0	STAR ROUTE H Collingridge 8-7	M L Thomas	1

1983: No corresponding race.

11-4 Far Too Young, 3 Sajeda, 4 Killycurra, 11-2 Fair Test, 8 Rosanna Park, 14 Quaver, 16 others.

4.30 TOTE PLACE POT STAKES (3-y-o: £1,725: 7f) (16)

1	-4014	GAUTHAR (D) M Blanshard 9-6	N Adams 7	4
4	221	TOCAVE (D) H Cecil 9-2	Paul Eddery	14
7	-0030	DICK KNIGHT A Bailey 8-11	P Bloomfield 5	15
8	2-000	FIFTY QUID SHORT (B) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-11	R Curant	11
9	0	HONOURS OF WAR D Laing 8-11	M Malham	16
10	00	KING'S KNIGHT E Eldin 8-11	A Mackay	1
15	00-00	WOODPECKER BOY W Guest 8-11	–	11
16	000-	ALLGATE D H Jones 8-8	M L Thomas	7
18	00-	BLUE LAMA M Leach 8-8	D Nicholls	9
22	0-	EASTLEA COURT M Salaman 8-8	J Williams	8
24	200-0	FOLLOW THAT CAB P Felgate 8-8	M Miller	6
30	0	LITTLE NEWINGTON N Bycroft 8-8	–	2
31	04-00	MINSTRELS SHOE M McCourt 8-8	–	12
32	0-00	MOHAR P Makin 8-8	G Baxter	13
37	0-	RED VANITY G Fletcher 8-6	A Proud	10
40	0	SERRAJ B Hanbury 8-8	–	5

1983: Bowie Boy 8-8 S Perks (33-1) O Brennan 11 ran.

4-7 Tocave, 6 Serraj, 8 Dick Knight, 10 Gauthar, 12 Mohar, 14 others.

● Among the probable English-trained runners in Sunday's French Derby at Chantilly are Seismic Wave (Steve Cauthen) and Head For Heights (Willie Carson). On Thursday at the same course, Bruce Raymond partners Betsy Bay in the Prix de Sandringham.

Uttoxeter

GOING: good

2.15 STRAMSHALL NOVICES' HURDLE (£479: 2m 4f) (7 runners)

1 121 Ellen Greaves 5-11-12 J J O'Neill
2 12p Cape Mandy 7-11-5 P Richards
3 1p8 Captive Maiden 6-11-5 P Finch 7
5 100 Marlban (B) 5-11-5 C Brown
7 803 Flyback 7-10-12 Mrs Dickin 7
9 0 Hunters Glen 8-10-12 Mr J Cambridge 4
14 009 Monclare Lady 4-10-6 A Webber

1983: Meeting abandoned – Course waterlogged

5-2 Ellen Greaves, 7-2 Cape Mandy, 4 Flyback 5 Captive Maiden.

2.45 MAYFIELD NOVICES' CHASE (£984, 3m 2f) (5)

2 833 Bronwyn (D) 7-11-9 P Scudamore
3 p11 Spartan Daisy 8-11-9 S Smith Eccles
4 831 Charley Fisher 9-11-8 Mr N Babbage 4
7 422 Ballywell 9-11-2 C Smith
11 103 Lucky Vintage 7-11-2 A Webber

5-4 Spartan Daisy, 5-2 Bronwyn 4 Ballywell, 7 Charley Fisher

3.15 KEN BOULTON MEMORIAL HANDICAP CHASE (£1,438, 2m 4f) (6)

2 0pp Spartan Major (B) 10-11-7 S Morshead
6 831 Anointed 8-10-13 (7 ex) A Webber
8 031 Comedian 6-10-10 P Scudamore
11 002 Veleso (B) 6-10-6 S Smith Eccles
14 403 Straight Cash 11-10-2 J Bryan
16 433 Tierenee 6-10-0 P J Dun 7

2 Anointed 3 Comedian 4 Veleso 8 Tierenee.

3.45 FIELDEN NOVICES' HUNTERS' CHASE (amateurs: £509: 2m 4f) (10)

3 030 Ballygarvey 11-12-0 D Yates 7
4 Clever Deal 9-12-0 Miss A Beaumont 7
5 38p Counterlone 10-12-0 J Sharp
6 Feature Event 8-12-0 J Haggas 7
7 Fistral Bay 8-12-0 Miss L Price 7
9 p22 Master Beau 9-12-0 L Lay 7
11 fu-u Ridgeman 10-12-0 J Johnson
12 8/8r Troops Tale 11-12-0 S Roberts 7
13 0-4 Zigana 10-12-0 Mrs C Tellwright
14 Horton Helen 9-11-9 H Butler 7

13-8 Counterlone, 3 Horton Helen, 9-2 Master Beau, 5 Zigana.

4.15 RAISDORF TROPHY HANDICAP HURDLE (£929: 2m 4f) (7)

3 008 Notre Cheval 5-11-7 P Scudamore
4 244 Rockfield Boy 7-11-3
5 430 Velvet Boy 10-11-1 S Morshead
6 008 Pobjola 5-10-13
8 828 Mossy Cones (B) 5-10-9 Mr P J Dun 7
9 2b2 Russell Up 5-10-6 R Crank
10 080 Golden Cymbal (B) 9-10-2 K Mooney

5-4 Rockfield Boy, 7-2 Velvet Boy, 6 Russell Up, 8 [illegible]

4.45 CHEADLE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (£929: 2m 4f) (8)

[illegible]

UTTOXETER SELECTIONS: (By Mandarin) 2.15 Ellen Greaves. 2.45 Spartan Daisy. 3.15 Comedian. 3.45 Feature Event. 4.15 Russell Up. 4.45 Easterly Gael.

REDCAR

GOING: Good

Draw:No advantage

2.15 CHRIS GASSON SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £924: 1m 1f (9 runners)

2	21-00	ESKER HOUSE E Eldin 9 7	[illegible]	4
5	00-04	DONNYSNOOKERCENTRE E Weymes 9 5	E Guest	3
7	00-03	GLENN'S SLIPPER (BF) J Mason 9 3	D Leadbetter	7
11	00-02	LADY HICKLETON G Fletcher 9 1	A Bond	2
12	3-002	PALACE ROCKET T Craig 8 13	N Carlisle	1
14	0-000	GET WISE K Stone 8 7	J Lowe	5
18	00-03	TRENGALE M Camacho 8 5	[illegible]	9
19	0001	KALACHANCE (B) A Smith 8 5 (6 ex)	S Webster	6
20	40-00	FAIRMILE GAMBLER (B) J Kettlewell 8 4	[illegible]	8

1983: Toronto Star 8 8 P Young (11-2) A Potts 10 ran.

11-8 Kalachance, 7-2 Trengale, 9-2 Palace Rocket.

Redcar selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Esker House. 2.45 Descartes. 3.15 Tebermory Boy. 3.45 Misty Halo. 4.15 Tirwadda. 4.45 Native Spell.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Esker House. 2.45 Fairstead Boy. 3.15 Bold Bob. 3.45 Misty Halo. 4.15 Tirwadda. 4.45 Native Spell.

2.45 JOHN LUCAS MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,170: 6f) (19)

1	0	AVTASURE J W Watts 9 0	N Connerton	8
3		CHOR BAZAR M H Easterby 9 0	M Birch	5
4		DELAWARE RIVER B Gubby 9 0	R Hills	14
5	02	DESCARTES M W Easterby 9 0	–	16
6	0	FAIRSTEAD BOY E Eldin 9 0	E Guest 5	3
9	343	KEPAGI W Wharton 9 0	W Wharton	17
10	02	KING'S BADGE T Craig 9 0	R P Elliott	12
11	00	MANHATTAN BOY C Tinkler 9 0	L Charnock	7
12	0	MY DOMINION M H Easterby 9 0	K Hodgson	2
15		PENZANCE PIRATE C Brittain 9 0	P Robinson	1
16	3	ROTHERFIELD GREYS C A Bell 9 0	J Lowe	18
17		ROYBROOK W Haigh 9 0	S Webster	4
19		SAY GUNNER Denys Smith 9 0	M Fry	9
20		SPORTING PINK J FitzGerald 9 0	–	10
22		VICKSTOWN B Morgan 9 0	S Perks	18
23	33	ABRASIVE (BF) J Berry 8 11	K Darley	11
25	0	CRAFTY POTTER W Bentley 8 11	A Bond	6
26	00	GO GIPSY N Chamberlain 8 11	G Skets	19
27		TELEPHONE BOOK H Blackshaw 8 11	–	13

1983: Jack Tar 9 0 E Johnson (4-1) K Brassey 22 ran.

2 Descartes, 5-2 Rotherfield Greys, 9-2 Penzance Pirate, 7 Kepagi.

3.15 J & B RARE SCOTCH WHISKY SPRINT HANDICAP (£3,954: 5f) (15)

1	0200	BOLD BOB (D) C Brittain 4 9 10	P Robinson	11
2	01-00	RAMBLING RIVER (CD) (B) W A Stephenson 7 9 9	E Hide	15
3	1010	TOBERMORY BOY (CD) R Whitaker 7 9 5	S Perks	2
5	0400	BRI-EDEN J Berry 10 9 3	K Darley	9
6	0142	PERGODA (D) (B) I Vickers 6 8 4	D Leadbetter 7	1
7	0200	FERRIBY HALL (CD) (B) A Smith 7 8 2	M Birch	6
8	1341	FORM MASTER (D) Denys Smith 3 8 1 (9 ex)	M Fry	3
9	30-10	SPACEMAKER BOY (D) G Fletcher 4 8 0	A Bond	4
10	0100	DURANDAL D Wilson 7 8 0	N Carlisle	7
11	0000-	DREAM AGAIN G Calvert 4 7 12	P Burke 7	12
12	11-04	CELTIC BIRD (CD) A Balding 4 7 10	L Charnock	14
13	4-000	SUNBRIDGE DANCER (B) P Felgate 3 7 7	[illegible]	13
14	30-00	FAIRGREEN D Chapman 6 7 7	R P Griffiths 7	8
15	30-10	MANDRAKE BELLE (D) R Gubby 5 7 7	J Lowe	10
16	00-0	KING CHARLEMAGNE (D) Mrs G Reveley 5 7 7	A Nesbitt 5	

1983: Rambling River 8 8 5 J Lowe (5-1) W A Stephenson 8 ran.

7-2 Form Master, 4 Fairgreen, 5 Tobermory Boy, 6 Bold Bob, 8 Rambling River, Pergoda, 10 Bri-Eden, 14 Durandal, 16 others.

3.45 REDCAR AMATEUR RIDERS' STAKES (£1,316: 1m 4f) (13)

2 00-40 CLAUDIUS CROZET (D) (B) G Huffer 5 11 7 Maxine Carvalho 2
[illegible]

4.15 PHIL MIDDLETON MAIDEN STAKES 3-y-o: £1,391: 1m 3f) (17)

[illegible]

9		KARUBA J FitzGerald 9 0	–	3
10		NOUREEZ R Johnson-Houghton 9 0	K Darley	1
11		OAKEN J W Watts 9 0	N Connerton	16
12		TIRWADDA H Thomson Jones 9 0	R Hills	14
15		CALYPSO QUEEN J Calvert 8 11	C Steers 7	4
19		JOCA T Fairhurst 8 11	R P Elliott	12
20		JULIETTE MARINER C Brittain 8 11	–	17
23		PATH'S SISTER C Thornton 8 11	J Bleasdale	11
24	00-00	PENITRAIT B Morgan 8 11	S Perks	8
25		PIPE OF PEACE C Thornton 8 11	J Bleasdale	10
26		PUEBLO C Thornton 8 11	–	2
27	0400-	RECORD RED Denys Smith 8 11	M Fry	15

1983: (Div I) Albertat 8 9 M Fry (2-1 Fav) Denys Smith 11 ran; (Div II) Stargaze 9 0 O Gray (14-1) P Calver 10 ran.

11-10 Tirwadda, 4 Brumlad, 11-2 Calypso Queen, 8 Juliette Mariner, 10 Noureez, 14 others.

4.45 FRED ANDERSON HANDICAP (£1,816: 1m) (14)

3	-0000	CARRIAGE WAY (CD) R Stubbs 10 9 7	S Bridle 7	3
4	0003	ROMAN QUEST P Rohan 5 9 2	E Hide	7
6	0-000	TEEJAY (D) (B) M Camacho 5 8 13	–	12
7	300-0	MAGIC W Wharton 3 8 12	W Wharton	2
8	-0000	ROSSETT (D) T Craig 5 8 12	N Carlisle	1
9	2100	NATIVE SPELL (D) R Armstrong 3 8 11	P Tulk	11
11	100-0	RITARIUS (D) C James 5 8 8	K Darley	9
12	04040	LATE HOUR R Hollinshead 5 8 7	S Perks	10
13	00/00-	VALOROSO J Kettlewell 4 8 6	–	8
14	00-03	BIT OF A STATE (B) S Wiles 4 8 6	R Hills	5
16	0-400	ABA NABEEM S Norton 3 8 3	J Lowe	13
17	0000-	ROOKBARUGH M H Easterby 3 8 1	L Charnock	14
18	1-000	NATINA-MAY (C) T Fairhurst 3 8 1	R P Elliott	4
19	030-0	OTOTO R Armstrong 3 7 13	M Fry	6

1983: Market Melody 8 7 4 M Fry (9-1) Denys Smith 14 ran.

3 Native Spell, 4 Roman Quest, 9-2 Abu Nabeen, 6 Natina-May, 8 Carriage Way 10 Ritarius, Late Hour 14 others

CHEPSTOW

GOING: Good.

Draw: 5f-8f, high numbers best.

1.30 YATE MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £937: 1m 2f) (15 runners)

2	30	ADDUCE P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	15
3		ADMIRABLE B McMahon 8-11	–	13
6	0-0	ALRIGGA H Thomson Jones 8-11	A Murray	12
13	00-	CHASE THE CLOUDS W R Williams 8-11	N Howe	5
20	0000-	DISTANT SOUND R Smyly 8-11	–	7
24	03-3	FISHPOND R Holder 8-11	G Duffield	1
26	00-00	HEARTLAND G Wragg 8-11	J Reid	4
30		INTO THE FIRE D Elsworth 8-11	B Rouse	6
36		LOREDANA G Huffer 8-11	M Rimmer	9
39	000-0	MISS INDISCRETION P Burgoyne 8-11	T Rogers	6
41		MYRICAGALE R Johnson Houghton 8-11	P Cook	14
45	0-4	PARK PARADE J Dunlop 8-11	S Cauthen	2
46		PATTIS PET J Bethell 8-11	J Matthias	10
54	0-0	STATE AFFAIR M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	3
56	02	TROIS VALLEES M Stoute 8-11	W R Swinburn	11

1983: Keep Shining 8-11, S Raymont (4-1), J Tree. 14 ran.

2 Trois Vallees, 3 Park Parade, 5 Fishpond, 7 Adduce, 8 Into The Fire, 10 State Affair, 14 others.

Chepstow selections

By Mandarin

1.30 Trois Vellees. 2.0 Hopi. 2.30 Princess Zenobia. 3.0 Maazi. 3.30 Strathconon. 4.0 Maintop. 4.30 Pretty Face. 5.0 Red Hill Girl.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Alrigga. 2.0 Hopi. 2.30 Rummann. 3.0 Rare Gal. 3.30 Favourite Nephew. 4.30 Silent Flutter. 5.0 Sabhia.

2.0 ALVESTON MAIDEN SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £605: 5f) (10)

1	000	BOOTLE JACK L Holt 9-0	W Osborne 7	8
4		LEAN STREAK D Elsworth 9-0	B Rouse	5
7	0	SHOP TALK D Haydn Jones 9-0	–	2
10	040	FINE VOICE (B) R Hoad 8-11	T Williams 5	7
11	4	HOPI Mrs C Reavey 8-11	J Reid	1
12	00	MEESON SECRET J Berry 8-11	G Duffield	9
14	00	PATSY'S TAXI K Brassey 8-11	S Cauthen	3
15	04	RACINE CITY R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone	4
16	0	SHE KNOWS IT ALL B McMahon 8-11	–	10
17	04	TOO STREAKY D Laing 8-11	B Crossley	6

1983: Guy Maid, 8-11, E Curant (12-1, M Hinchliffe, 11 ran.

5-4 Hopi, 3 Racine City, 5 Patsy's Taxi, 10 Meeson Secret, She Knows It all, 12 Shop Talk, 14 others.

2.30 YATE MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £932: 1m 2f) (14)

1	0000-	ACCURACY G Balding 8-11	W Higgins	8
9	0-	BARN PIECE N Gaselee 8-11	M Hills	7
11	433-0	BLUE BROCADE J Hindley 8-11	B Taylor	1
14	004-	CHATTER D Arbuthnot 8-11	–	2
18	30-00	COTHAY J Bradley 8-11	–	14
19	0-	DASH P Felden 8-11	G Duffield	10
22	2-000	ELKIE BROOKS D Haydn Jones 8-11	–	9
29	030	ICACOS BAY (B) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone	6
31	03-4	IRISH SEA I Balding 8-11	P Cook	4
33		KALAMOTI R Simpson 8-11	J Reid	12
35	0	LADY CAPILANO H Candy 8-11	J Matthias	11
40	00-42	MISS PUDDLEDUCK B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	3
47	04	PRINCESS ZENOBIA P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	5
49	02	RUMMANN M Stoute 8-11	W R Swinburn	13

1983: Fayette, 8-6, T Quinn (4-2), P Cole, 14 ran.

9-4 Miss Puddleduck, 5-2 Rummann, 5 Princess Zenobia, 7 Blue Brocade, Irish Sea, 10 Icacos Bay, 14 others.

3.0 CLIFTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,986: 6f) (8)

2	04-01	JACK TAR (D) K Brassey 9-7	P Cook	1
4	20-03	MAAZI (D) P Cole 9-0	T Quinn 3	7
5	210-0	CAPTAIN CRUMPET N Vigors 8-11	J Reid	3
6	100-4	CUTLERS CORNER W Wightman 8-11	B Rouse	8
7	2000	PHILSTAR (B) E Elsey 8-9	S Cauthen	2
8	120-2	RARE GAL G Huffer 8-7	B Crossley	5
10	0-000	CLASSICAL VINTAGE (B) J Bradley 8-3	–	6
12	0121	LILY BANK (D) R Hannon 8-1 (7 ex)	A McGlone	4

1983: Groszewski, 7-6, M Hills (15-8), J Sutcliffe, 5 ran.

9-4 Maazi, 11-4 Rare Gal, 3 Lily Bank, 5 Cutlers Corner, Jack Tar, 12 others.

3.30 THORNBURY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,341: 2m) (16)

1	0-000	ACTION TIME P Makin 9-7	S Cauthen	15
6	0-214	MILTON BURN D Hanley 8-11	T Quinn 3	12
7	040-0	HOME SELECTIONS (B) R Williams 8-11	J Matthias	16
8	42-03	FAVOURITE NEPHEW F Durr 8-11	A Weiss 5	11
9	0-40	TACHADOR R Hodges 8-10	J Mercer	9
10	00-3	STRATHCONON M Prescott 8-9	G Duffield	1
11	00-0	MONSOON Peter Taylor 8-7	J Reid	14
12	0-00	SOUTHERN SMILES M Usher 8-7	–	2
15	000-0	BALLARD ROCKET R Baker 8-1	P Cook	13
17	00-02	KNIGHTS HEIR D Arbuthnot 7-11	A McGlone	7
19	00-00	AVON VALE P Condell 7-8	T Williams 5	10
20	000-	MOORLAND MAIDEN M Pipe 7-8	R Still	4
21	00-00	POUSDALE-TACHYTEES (B) R Williams 7-8	M Hills	3
23	00-00	MY CHERIE R Voorspuy 7-7	D Brown 7	6
24	00-00	BALMENOCH C Austin 7-7	D McKay	8
25	00-00	RADWOOD CHEVALIER E Griffiths 7-7	D Fowler-Wright 7	5

1983: Paradise Straits, 8-9, M Hills (7-1), S Woodman, 6 ran.

3 Favourite Nephew, 7-2 Milton Burn, 5 Strathconon, 6 Knights Heir, 8 Tacador, 10 Action Time, 14 others.

4.0 AVON HANDICAP (£1,585: 1m 4f) (18)

1	100-0	MAINTOP (D) R Smyly 7-9-10	G Duffield	9
3	14-00	AZARA H Candy 4-9-6	T Williams 5	4
5	000/0	BEELEIGH Miss S Morris 6-9-3	N Howe	11
7	000-0	PATERNOSTER ROW D H Jones 5-9-1	–	3
9	0312	LEODEGRANCE (D) L Kennard 8-8-12	R Weaver	7
12	0023	STEAL A GLANCE B Hills 4-8-10	S Cauthen	17
17	0412	JACK RAMSEY (D) M McCormack 4-8-6	J Reid	5
18	0-030	HARBOUR BRIDGE (B) W Wightman 4-8-6	B Rouse	10
19	04/00	STAR BURST (D) R Francis 7-8-5	P Cook	8
21	00/00-0	PRINCE OF KASHMIR P M Taylor 5-8-5	T Rogers	6
23	000-0	FIRST IMAGE C Benstead 4-8-4	J Matthias	1
24	430-2	PIT YOUR WITS (D) D Haydn Jones 8-8-3	–	19
27	1/000-	CASHMOOR H Baker 6-7-13	A McGlone	12
28	0/000	HOMEWARD Mrs N Smith 4-7-12	B Crossley	15
29	040-	STAR CHANCE J Bradley 3-7-11	–	13
30	0/40-0	DESTROY J Fox 5-7-10	M Hills	16
31	4/000-	CHIEF BLACKFOOT J Old 5-7-8	–	18
32	0/344-	BALLACOREY M Usher 8-7-8	D McKay	14
34	0040/	LES DANCER D Jermy 5-7-8	–	2

1983: Swinging Moon, 4-9-10, G Ramshaw (6-1), A Ingham, 11 ran.

5 Jack Ramsey, 6 Steal A Glance, Pit Your Wits, 7 Azara, 8 Leodegrance, 10 Maintop, Paternoster Row, 14 others.

4.30 STABLE LADS' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,324: 5f) (9)

3	031	SILENT FLUTTER (D) Mrs C Reavey 9-0	T Quinn 3	7
7	1	GRAND UNION (CD) R Hannon 8-11	A MacGlone	8
8	042	INTREPID LAD M McCourt 8-11	R Wernham	1
9	0	JOHELSI R Holder 8-11	N Coleman	5
10		L'ANSECOY C Williams 8-11	–	2
11	0	LUCKY PIN D Hanley 8-11	–	4
13	0	SWING TO STEEL J Bradley 8-11	J Reid	6
14	03	TACHYON PARK B Matthews 8-11	B Jago	3
15	11	PRETTY FACE (D) J Berry 8-8	G Duffield	9

1983: Conmayjo, 9-0, J Mercer (9-2), D Haydn Jones, 4 ran.

11-4 Grand Union, 3 Intrepid Lad, Silent Flutter, 4 Pretty Face, 6 Tachyon Park, 12 others.

5.0 YATE MAIDEN FILLIES' STAKES (Div III: 3-y-o: £932: 1m 2f) (14)

7	00-00	ARABIAN Mrs S Davenport 8-11	–	12
8	00-00	ASCOT BELLE D Hanley 8-11	–	14
10	0-0	BID HIGH C Nelson 8-11	I Johnson	11
12	00-0	BLUE WATERS M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	13
21		DIVINE SARAH G Harwood 8-11	A Clark	1
25		GO ANYWHERE H Candy 8-11	J Matthias	4
37	00	MAINTOWN R Holder 8-11	G Duffield	5
42	140-4	NASHWAH P Walwyn 8-11	–	2
44	00-	OUT TO LUNCH S Woodman 8-11	T Quinn 3	5
48	00-02	RED HILL GIRL J Bethell 8-11	B Taylor	8
50	0	SABHIA G Huffer 8-11	J H Brown 5	3
51	0	SISTERHOOD P Makin 8-11	R Wernham	10
52	0	SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL J Dunlop 8-11	B Crossley	7
55	00	STATE FREE P Burgoyne 8-11	T O'Sullivan	9

1983: No corresponding division.

2 Divine Sarah, 5-2 Red Hill Girl, 9-2 Nashwah, Small is Beautiful, 7 Go Anywhere, 14 others.

True way of fishing fast Yorkshire rivers

How upstream wet fly was restored to rightful place



Many years ago, as a schoolboy, I saw one of the most brilliant examples of upstream wet fly fishing that one could possibly imagine. It was in Yorkshire. I think on the Swale, though it might have been another similar fast-flowing and rocky river.

An old man was wading upstream, using a long greenheart rod – maybe 12ft long – which was heavy, but with a lovely soft tip-action. With this he was casting a team of flies into the water ahead of him, fishing the fast water, letting the flies drift down a yard or so, then lifting them off the casting again a yard or two beyond. His skill in placing his flies was breathtaking.

This – though I did not know it at the time – was the classic method of fishing the wet fly, the true way of fishing the fast rivers of Yorkshire and the Borders. The flies were not weighted. They were skimpy little hackled patterns, very small, with names like Partridge and Orange and Dun Spider. Sometimes they would float on the surface, sometimes sink an inch or so below the surface. Either way they would take trout. But they were always fished upstream. That was essential.

When, many years later, I came to work in London and to fish in Hampshire, I was surprised to find that so many of my friends had a strangely intolerant attitude towards the upstream wet fly. They seemed to think – indeed, one or two of them said – that it was a matter of chuck and chance it. More than that, some of them also seemed to think it was not the thing to do; in some way, which they could not define, it was unsporting.

I am sure if they could have seen that old man of the Swale they would have had second thoughts. His tiny little flies, suggesting drowned duns or spinners, sometimes floating on the surface, sometimes sinking below it, were cast with astonishing accuracy to places where he knew big fish would lie. His rivercraft was superb.

Fortunately, in the last 20 or 30 years or so, the ancient conflict between wet and dry fly fishing, the scorn of the dry fly man for the set fly, has lessened to a great extent, and rightly so. The ghosts of past passions, the conflicts of the Halford days, have faded.

The upstream wet fly on the chalk streams was restored to its rightful place by Mr Skues. To this was added the moderation of wise men, such as those of the Piscatorial Society, who declared that the unweighted wet fly, fished upstream, which was therefore only slightly damp, was the same as fishing a dry fly. Such magnificent sophistry resolved the problem of wet versus dry by declaring it did not exist. Long live the Piscatorials!

Conrad Voss Bark

BOXING

Bout cancelled over board's TV refusal

Frank Warren, the promoter, has concelled Thursday's programme, featuring the middleweight Jimmy Price and the American Stacey McSwain, at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, because the British Boxing Board of Control refused to give him permission to negotiate a live television screening of the bout.

"It would not have been viable at any other time and in any case it is now too late to negotiate anything for this Thursday," Warren said.

● Roberto Duran, of Panama, who has won three world championships, will give up the World Boxing Association junior light-middleweight crown before meeting Tommy Hearns, of the United States, holder of the World Boxing Council title.

"Duran has told us that he will abdicate the title and that is a cause of satisfaction for the association because we will not have to divest him of it," Elias Cordova, chairman of the association's champion fights commission, said in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The association do not recognize the Duran-Hearns match andd demanded that Duran put his title against the first challenger, Mike McCullum, of the United States. But Duran did not accept this proposal.

VOLLEYBALL

American coach upset by English officials

By Paul Harrison

Aric Selinger, the head coach of the American women's team, is a tough character, as any former Israeli commando instructor is bound to be. He is also a man who does not like to lose, and it showed during the Hitachi Cup match between the American and Japanese women.

So upset was Selinger by refereeing decisions during the 3-0 defeat of his team that he prowled the courtside like a caged animal, approached the officials and waved an admonishing finger at the Japanese bench. At one stage in the second set, Selinger was heard to complain: "This is a set-up."

It was an unedifying spectacle, about which the Japanese complained about after the match.

The English Volleyball Association had put two of their top officials on the match at the American School in London, on Friday, but the Americans were not too impressed.

The Americans, most of whom are over 6ft tall, had the power: the Japanese, only one of whom was over 6ft, had the tenacity and the agility to "hang on in there". The Japanese retrieved like demons and eventually harassed the Americans girls to defeat.

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GIFFEN. On May 23 to Sandra (nee Cox) and Brian – a son (Nicholas ...

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TEMPTING TIMES

TEMPS

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ENTERTAINMENTS

Continued from page 29

CINEMAS

The Times

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax AM.**
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; gardening advice and culinary hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 **Boswell's Wildlife Safari to Mexico:** The natural economy of a tropical rain forest (r) **9.25 Praise Be!** Thora Hird with a selection of hymns chosen by Songs of Praise viewers (shown on Sunday) (Ceefax titles page 170) **10.00 Ceefax** **10.30 Play School**, presented by Floella Benjamin (r) **10.55 Gardeners' World.** A repeat of the programme shown last Friday **11.20 Ceefax.**
1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles)
1.30 **Little Misses and the Mister Men** (r) **1.45 Digging Up People.** The first of two Chronicle programmes dedicated to the memory of the archaeologist, Sir Mortimer Wheeler (r).
2.35 **Film: The Richest Girl in the World*** (1934) starring Joel McCrea and Miriam Hopkins. The world's wealthiest woman falls for a young man but decides to keep her identity secret in case he is only after her for her money. Directed by William A Seiter **3.45 Cartoon** 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 **Play School**, presented by Wayne Jackman **4.20 Cartoon:** Yogi Bear **4.25 Treasure in Malta.** Adventure serial **4.10 Cheggers Plays Pop** includes Limahl who sings his latest release, Too Much Trouble. Plus Spandau Ballet and Haircut 100 **5.05 John Craven's Newsround** **5.10 Wildtrack.** Mike Jordan follows a hedgehog and Su Ingle is in a microlight filming buzzards.
5.40 **Sixty Minutes** with news read by Richard Whitmore at 5.40; weather at 5.54; regional magazines at 6.55; and news headlines at 6.38.
6.40 **Cartoon.**
6.45 **You Can't See the Wood . . .** David Bellamy illustrates the importance of forestry and explains how the Forestry Commission is trying to change its image.
7.10 **Blankety Blank.** Terry Wogan's wordy guests include Roy Kinnear, Jan Leeming and Sandra Dickinson (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).
7.45 **A Tribute to Eric Morecambe.** An edited version of the 1971 Christmas Special with Andre Previn, Shirley Bassey and Glenda Jackson.
8.30 **Sorry!** Timothy gets a part in a Midsummer Night's Dream – much to mother's discomfort (r).
9.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.
9.05 **News** with John Humphrys.
9.30 **Destination D-Day.** Sir Huw Wheldon presents and narrates the previously untold story of how the Allied invasion of Normandy was supported and protected by a scheme that has been described as the greatest military deception of all time. (see Choice)
11.00 **World Professional Latin American Championships** introduced by Kay Alexander from The Royal Albert Hall.
11.45 **News headlines and weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; in Sian Phillips's garden at 6.40 and 8.15; exercises at 6.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Wham at 7.40: pop music from Wham and Howard Jones at 7.52; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.33; cooking with Rustie Lee at 8.45; Roland Rat Live at 9.01

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Sesame Street** **10.25 The Poseidon Files.** With divers as they explore the wreck of the 'unsinkable' liner, the Andrea Doria **11.20 Pardon Me for Living.** Drama story that begins on St Valentine's Day, 1939 **11.50 Casper, the Friendly Ghost.**
12.00 **Orm and Cheep.** For the very young. The narrator is Richard Briers **12.10 Rainbow.** Learning with puppets (r) **12.30 The Sullivans.**
1.00 **News** with Leonard Parkin **1.20 Thames news** from Robin Houston **1.30 A Plus.** Reporter Trevor Hyett takes a day trip to Egypt by Concorde **2.00 Take the High Road.** **2.30 The Love Boat** **3.30 Sons and Daughters**
4.00 **Orm and Cheep.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon **4.15 Cartoon Time:** Dr Devil and Mr Hare (r) **4.20 How Dare You!** Magical fun and games presented by Floella Benjamin **4.45 CBTV.** News, views and ideas for young people. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm.** A water shortage threatens Beckinsale but Amos's plan to order more beer for the Woolpack hits a snag.
5.45 **News** **6.00 Thames news** with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins.
6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Benefit of the Month – Weekly Additions.
6.30 **Crossroads.** Sid Hooper comes to believe there is another man in his wife's life.
6.55 **Reporting London** investigates the dispute that has led to London Transport banning advertisements which, to their mind, depict women as sex objects. Plus an inquiry into the difficulty of acquiring an Equity card.
7.30 **Scarecrow and Mrs King.** The first of a new 13-part series introduced last week about the intrigues investigated by a secret United States government agency. Starring Kate Jackson and Bruce Boxleitner
8.30 **Fresh Fields.** Delightful domestic comedy starring Julia MacKenzie and Anton Rodgers as the middle-aged couple re-adjusting to life without children.
9.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party.
9.05 **The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** The sixth case for the Baker Street detective – The Speckled Band – which begins with an unnerving conversation with Julia Stoner, who lives with her stepfather (Oracle titles page 170). (see Choice)
10.05 **News** followed by Thames news headlines.
10.35 **Film: Caravan to Vaccares** (1974) starring Charlotte Rampling and David Birney. Adventure story, based on the novel by Alistair Maclean, about a man who is employed to escort a mysterious Hungarian from Provence to New York. Directed by Geoffrey Reeve.
12.25 **Night Thoughts** from Tina Mehta.

Rosalyn Landor: The Speckled Band (ITV, 9.05pm)

● Every successive episode in Granada Television's **ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES** (ITV, 9.05pm) lifts more of the shadow of doubt that we might have had about the suitability of Jeremy Brett to play the Baker Street sleuth. And casts more doubt on our belief, long held, that there could never be another screen Holmes like Basil Rathbone's. I thought, initially, that Mr Brett was worrying too much about faithfully duplicating the poses in the Paget illustrations (fingertips pressed together, church-steeple style) and too little about adopting the mercurial Holmesian personality. Tonight's tale, *The Speckled Band*, hammers the final nail in the coffin of that particular reservation. Mr Brett is now all quicksilver. Every inch of him has a clue-receiving antenna, operating at full power. Nobody

CHOICE

stands a chance against an adversary like this. "I'm a dangerous man to fall foul of," says the loutish stepfather (Jeremy Kemp) as he twists Holmes's poker into a hoop. No need for the sleuth to repeat the sentiment as he proceeds to make the poker straight again. *The Speckled Band* is, of course, one of the creepiest (the pun was not intentional) of the Sherlock Holmes stories, and both the director John Bruce, and the man who wrote the music, Patrick Gowers, have pulled out all the stops to build up the sinister tension. Jeremy Paul, who made the adaptation, had the sense to realize that the less he tinkered with Conan Doyle's text, the better.

● Whether you view, or whether you listen, the BBC is not going to let you forget that next week sees the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings. The commemorative output begins tonight with **DESTINATION D-DAY** (BBC 1, 9.30), presented and part-written by Huw Weldon, and concentrating not only on the planning that made the landings possible but on the spectacular efforts the Allies made to pull the wool over the Germans' eyes as to when, and where, the invasion would take place: a massive deception that, as the documentary reminds us, leaned heavily on just two men: a Pole and a Spaniard.

● **MUSIC HIGHLIGHT ON RADIO:** The Nash Ensemble recital (works by Mozart, Spohr and Beethoven) direct from the Bath Festival (Radio 3, 7.30 and 8.35).

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Modern Art: Matisse **6.30** The Villa Farnesina **6.55** Biology: Chicken or Egg? **7.20** Energy and Rockets **7.45** The Nature of Heredity. Ends at 8.10
9.00 **Ceefax**
2.00 **You and Me.** For the very young (r)
2.12 **Ceefax**
5.10 **The Plough and the Hoe.** An Open University production that examines the effects of changes in agriculture techniques in the Indian state of Bihar (r)
5.35 **News summary with subtitles**
5.40 **Make 'Em Laugh.** Mark Curry presents a profile of the Twenties film star Larry Semon who was cast as a hero who always ended up involved in a high-speed chase (r)
6.00 **Film: That Certain Age*** (1938) starring Deanna Durbin and Melvyn Douglas. Musical romance with Durbin as the daughter of a wealthy newspaper owner and Douglas as the war correspondent who comes into her life. Directed by Edward Ludwig.
7.40 **The Great Egg Race.** In this first of a new series Professor Heinz Wolff, head of the Bioengineering Institute at Brunel University, asks teams representing Huddersfield Polytechnic's department of computer studies and mathematics, Wrexham and District Computer Club and Computer Technology Ltd of Hemel Hempstead, to construct a prehensile tail that will register emotion. The guest judge is Professor Ian Fells.
8.10 **Horizon: The Malvern Link.** A documentry about the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, an establishement where weapons are designed and built. The narrator is Martin Jarvis (r)
9.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Labour Party
9.05 **The Young Ones.** Off-beat and anarchic comedy from Adrian Edmondson, Rik Mayall, Nigel Planer, Christopher Ryan and Alexei Sayle. With music from The Damned
9.40 **One Man and his Dog.** Heat three of the Sheepdog Championship features three farmers and their dogs from England. Phil Drabble introduces the programme from a course overlooking Loch Lomond
10.25 **Private Lives** introduced by Maria Aitken. The guests this evening are Jill Bennett and Leslie Thomas
11.00 **Newsnight**
11.45 **Open University:** Education: Gifted Children. ends at 12.15.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 **Countdown.** Yesterday's winner is challenged by Norah Moore from Heckmondwike. Richard Whiteley is the quick-fire questionmaster, assisted today by last year's finalist, 18-year old Mark Nyman
5.15 **Years Ahead.** Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. Frances Perry, the Observer's gardening correspondent, takes us round her Enfield garden; two retired miners, both former members of the NUM, talk about the present dispute between the NUM and the Coal Board; 74-year old Stanley Bray talks about the 76 processes that go into binding a book; Pat Sears unravels the intricacies of claiming an attendance allowance; the cookery spot is apricot crumble; and the archive film includes the D-Day landings and the Overlord tapestry
6.00 **Old Country.** Jack Hargreaves with his weekly diary from deepest Hardy country
6.30 **Whose Town Is It Anyway?** The fifth programme in the series dealing with key issues in local and community politics examines Housing: Demands for Change and highlights a tenants' action campaign in Birmingham and a housing co-operative in Glasgow
7.00 **Channel Four News**
7.50 **Comment.** With his view on a matter of topical inportance is playwright David Mowat
8.00 **Brookside.** Alan is the target of the fury of the scorned Liz while Heather overhears a conversation between Rose and Michelle to which she takes exception
8.30 **4 What It's Worth.** Consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Junor. Reporter John Stoneborough has an update on the asbestos problem at Glasgow's Red Road flats; Sally Hawkins comments on the new Code of Practice to control standards in old peoples' homes: and David Stafford has a Which? report on cheap cars
9.00 **Film: Better Late then Never** (1979) starring Harold Gould. Comedy about a man who becomes the ringleader of a revolt at an old peoples' home. This brings him into conflict with the redoubtable Ms Davis who threatens to transfer him to a state home for the aged. Directed by Richard Crenna
10.50 **Eastern Eye** includes the finals of the Eastern Eye disco dancing competition which has been reduced from the hundreds of entrants down to four groups and two individuals. Also on the programme are film stars Amjad Khan – the Mr Nasty of Hindi films – the number one Indian film dancer, Helen and singers Nazia and Zoheb Hassan
11.45 **Closedown**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News 6.45 Prayer 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 News 7.20 Letters 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 Winnie The Pooh. The second of five stories by A. A. Milne. Read by Alan Bennett 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 European Call: 01-580 4411. The first of three programmes providing the listener with an opportunity to question politicians on their points of view before the European elections.
10.00 News; Enterprise. Today: Heal Farm Meats.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Unscheduled Stop' by Stanley Roger Green. Read by Robert Trotter.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'Love and Marriage' by Jan Merriman With Wendy Craig and Patricia Hayes (r). †
11.33 Wildlife. Listeners' wildlife questions.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984. A nationwide general knowledge quiz. Today, round eleven: North England. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.35 A Party Political Broadcast (by the Labour Party).
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes expert advice on how best to view tomorrow's partial eclipse of the Sun. Also: episode five of Vanished with the Rose.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre. Hitler's the Boy. By John P Rooney. The story of Northern Ireland family who, seeking a respite from sectarian violence, take a package holiday to Germany. To his horror, the father sees the wartime collusion of Ireland and Germany reviving.†
4.00 News; A Town Called Davis. Energy-saving in California (r).
4.40 Story Time: 'The Squire's Story' by Mrs Gaskell. The last of a two part dramatisation. Read by Valerie Windsor.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 It Makes Me Laugh. Fritz Spiegl conducts John Dunn through his personal choice of humorous situations.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4. Michael Robinson and the economic crisis in Bolivia.
8.00 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
8.30 The Living World: Held in Trust. A feature about the Wildfowl Trust in Slimbridge.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 A Sideways Look At . . . by Anthony Smith.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a special report on 1984 Sony Radio Awards. The ceremony took place at the London Hilton at lunchtime today, in the presence of Princess Margaret. Comment, too, on the Channel 4 comedy series Scully; and the British/American Dictionary.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Fall the Shadow' by Emanuel Litvinoff (7).
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Beecham Lollipops: Chabrier, Berlioz, Delius, Grieg, Mendelssohn; records.
12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.
ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Groundswell. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 The History of Rock and Roll (1).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Puccini's Symphonic Caprice; Haydn's String Quartet Op 64, No 5 (Medici String Quartet); and Kodaly's Summer Evening†8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Arnold's overture Peterloo, Op 97; Mussorgsky's Intermezzo in modo classico; and Mendelssohn's Concerto in E for two pianos and orchestra (Ogdon/Lucas/Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields).†9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Offenbach. The LSO under Bonynge play the music for the ballet-pantomime in two acts, Le Papillon.†
10.05 Beecham conducts Sibelius: The Royal Philharmonic play the symphonic poem Tapiola; and the Symphony No 7.†
10.50 BBC Singers: works by Gesualdo (arr Stravinsky), Stravinsky himself, and Andrea Gabrieli (Magnificat a 12 Voci).†
11.20 Cello and Piano: Franck's Sonata in A, and Debussy's Sonata, played by Robert Cohen and Roger Vignoles.†
12.15 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: concert, part one. With Paul Galbraith (guitar). Elgar's Introduction and Allegro; and Lennox Berkeley's Guitar Concerto.†1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Scottish SO: concert, part two. Beethoven's Symphony No 8; and Johann Strauss's Emperor Waltz.†
1.45 Guitar Encores: recital by Paul Galbraith. He plays works by Morley (arranged Dowland), Dowland himself, and Bach (arranged John Duarte).†
2.15 Dante and the Romantics: Amsterdam Concertgebouw play Tchaikovsky's Francesca da Rimini; Leipzig Radio Chorus sing Verdi's Laudi alla Vergine Maria. Also, Rossini's Otello (part of Act 3, with Ambrosian Opera Chorus and Philharmonia Orchestra); and Liszt's Dante Symphony (with Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra).†
4.00 David Johnstone: The tenor's recital includes works by Haydn, Schubert, Lennox Berkeley, and Rachmaninov. The accompanist is Keith Swallow.†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Jeremy Siepmann's selections of music.†
6.30 J'apperceus un enfant: Clement Janequin Ensemble in a selection from Paschal de l'Estocart's Octonaires de la Vanite du Monde
7.00 Ode to Myself: A portrait, by Peter Porter, of the poet Martin Bell. Readings by Rod Beacham.
7.30 Bath festival 1984: Recital by the Nash Ensemble. Live from the Assembly Rooms. Part one. Mozart's Horn Quintet in E flat K 407; and Spohr's Octet in E, Op 32.†
8.15 Scenes from the Life of . . . Arnold Bennett: The reader is John Bennett. Compiled by Donald Bancroft (r).
8.35 Bath Festival: recital. Part two. Beethoven's Septet in E flat, Op 20.†
9.25 The Heroines: Jane Wenham reads the short story by Elaine Eveleigh.
9.50 Dvorak, Schumann and Mendelssohn: Dvorak's Terzetto in C, Op 74; Schumann's Piano Quartet in E flat, Op 47; and Mendelssohn's Piano Trio in D minor, Op 49. Played by Joseph Silverstein, Max Hobart, Burton Fine, Jules Eskin, and Gilbert Kalish.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF Only: Open University. 6.15-6.35am The Narrator in Middlemarch. 11.20-11.40pm A Model of Despotism.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Bill Rennells.† 7.30 Ray Moore† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Steve Jones† including 1.05; 2.02 Sport. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford† including 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All the Way† including 4.02 Sport. 4.05 David Hamilton† including 5.05; 6.02 Sport. 6.05 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only) 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals. Popular musicals of the last 25 years 6: "Star" and "Funny Girl". 9.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.† 9.55 Sport. 10.00 Dealing with Daniels. A new series of the game in which Duggie Brown, Michele Dotrice and Patrick Moore are dealt cards by Paul Daniels. 10.30 A Proper Charlie. A new series by Vince Powell starring Jack Smethurst. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band.† 3.30 String Sound with Jean Challis.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Bruno Brookes. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 and 2 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk 6.30 The Glyndebourne Style 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 The Fosdyke Saga 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 History Reflected – The Great Exhibition 1851. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Discovery 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter From London. 11.25 Scotland This Week 11.30 Sports International. 12 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Women of Mystery 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: 1.30 Newwork U K 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.00 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours 8.30 Sing A Song of London. 8.45 Women Of Mystery. 9.15 Letter From London 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The World of Singing. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours 5.45 The World Today:
(All times in GMT)

BBC 1 Wales: 1.27pm-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 11.00-11.55 Americana. Highlights from a concert of American orchestral music. 11.55-12.40am World Professional Latin American Championships (as BBC 1 11.00pm). 12.40 News and weather. **Scotland:** 10.55am-11.10 Gioma Gochd. 11.10-11.20 Interval. 12.30pm-1.00 The Beechgrove Garden. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland. Sixty Minutes. 11.45 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. **England:** 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close.

S4C Starts: 1.30pm Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. 4.45 Ffalabalam. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. 8.30 Scully. 9.00 Awyr Iach. 9.30 World Ballroom Championships. 10.55 Eleventh Hour. 12.35am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Atom Ant. 9.30 Mystery, Myth and Legend. 9.55 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.20 Father Murphy. 11.05 Untamed World. 11.30 Dick Tracy. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flats. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Midnight Feast. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV As London except: 10.25am Little Rascals.* 10.40 Women in Sports. 11.10-12.00 Space 1999. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Laverne & Shirley. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

SCOTTISH As London except: Starts 9.30am Sesame Street. 10.25 Cantinflas Show. 10.35 Joe 90. 11.00-12.00 Junior Gymnast of the Year. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Sons and Daughters. 2.30 Report Back. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Whose Baby? 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Name That Tune. 12.25am Late Call, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.25 Tarzan. 11.20 Survival. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Casablanca. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Silver Spoons. 12.35am News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: starts 12.00-12.10 Orm and Cheep. 12.30-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon a Time. . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Vintage Quiz. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 12.30 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Pick Up Your Feet. 10.55 Chips. 11.40-12.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Consumer Check. 7.00-7.30 In Loving Memory. 12.35am Postscript, closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Unicorn Tales. 10.55 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 11.45-12.00 Little Rascals. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Country Practice. 3.00 Definition. 3.30-4.00 Silver Spoons. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Once Upon a Time. . . Man. 9.50 Road to Los Angeles. 10.30-12.00 Film: (Jack Wild). 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Crossroads 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am-2.00 Seven Days to Noon. Thriller. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Preview. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am News, Closedown.

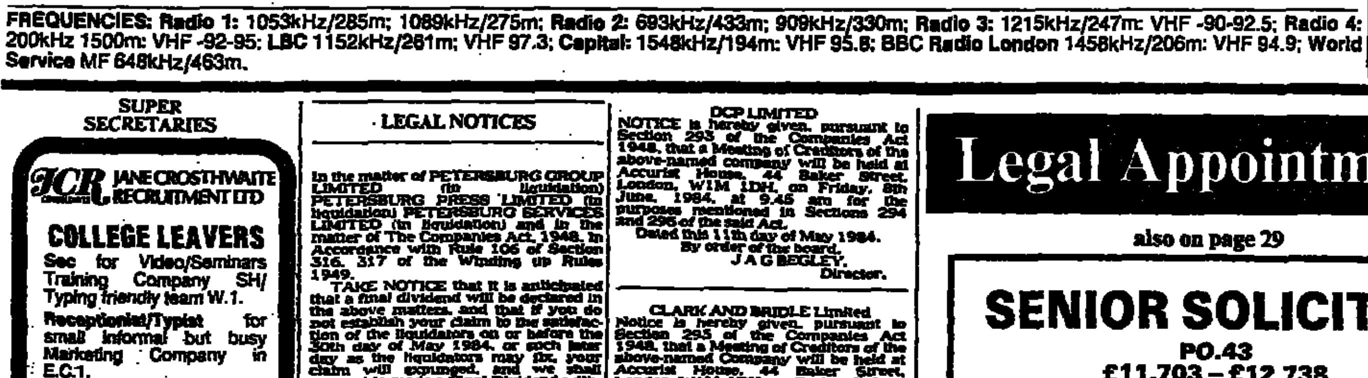
ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 am European Folk Tales. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05 History Makers. 11.30 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens For All 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 12.30am Tuesday Topic. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Pick Up Your Feet. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.00-12.00 Junior Gymnast of the Year. 12.30pm-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Teacher's Only. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Professor Kitzel. 10.30 Adventures of Gulliver. 10.55 Cartoon. 11.05-12.00 James Galway Master Class. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along With Nancy. 3.00 Nature of Things. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Flintstone Frolics. 10.50 European Folk Tales. 11.00-12.00 Junior Gymnast of the Year. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connection. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.25am Reach Out For God. Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95: LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of PETERSBURG GROUP LIMITED (in liquidation) PETERSBURG PRESS LIMITED (in liquidation) PETERSBURG SERVICES LIMITED (in liquidation) and in the matter of The Companies Act, 1948. In Accordance with Rule 106 of Section 316, 317 of the Winding up Rules 1949.
TAKE NOTICE that it is anticipated that a final dividend will be declared in the above matters, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the liquidators on or before the 30th day of May 1984, or such later day as the liquidators may fix, your claim will expunged, and we shall proceed to made a Final Dividend without regard to such claim.
Dated this 17th day of May, 1984.
N R LYLE.
D B GRIFFITHS.
Joint Liquidators.
Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London, WC1B 6DW.

CLARK AND BRIDLE (ELECTRICAL) LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, on Friday, 8th June, 1984, at 12.15 pm for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By Order of the Board.
J A G BEGLEY.
Director.

CLARK AND BRIDLE (LONDON) LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, on Friday, 8th June, 1984, at 11.15 am for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By Order of the Board.
R K BEGLEY.
Director.

CALIBRE ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, on Friday, 8th June, 1984, at 10.15 am for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By Order of the Board.
V G P BEGLEY.
Director.

HALLTIME CONTRACTORS LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, on Friday, 8th June, 1984, at 9.15 am for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By Order of the Board.
J A G BEGLEY.
Director.

CALIBRE MANUFACTURING LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH on Friday 8th June 1984 at 9.30 a.m. for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By order of the board.
J. A. G. BEGLEY.
Director.

DCP LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London, W1M 1DH, on Friday, 8th June, 1984, at 9.45 am for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By order of the board.
J A G BEGLEY.
Director.

CLARK AND BRIDLE Limited
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Accurist House, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH on Friday 8 June 1984 at 2.30 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 11th day of May 1984.
By Order of the Board
J.A.G. BEGLEY
Director.

TIMOTHY DONOGHUE CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that Meetings of Members and of the Creditors will be held at The Whitehall Hotel, Montague Street, London, WC1, on Tuesday, 29th May, 1984, at 10.30 and 11.00 am respectively for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
By Order of the Board.
T O DONOGHUE.
Director.

Friends of Eric Morecambe, comedian of genius, pay their tributes





The end and the beginning: Eric Morecambe (above) giving his last performance on Sunday night in Tewkesbury and (below) with Ernie Wise in the early days.

Tributes to Eric Morecambe were paid yesterday by many of his friends in the entertainment world.

Des O'Connor, the man Morecambe and Wise loved to hate, described Mr Morecambe as a wonderful friend.

"I thought he would go on for ever, come what may", he said on TV-am. "He was a gift to the Earth who was sure to make us laugh.

"I know so many people who thought Eric was so wonderful. Not many times did you hear: 'I don't like him'. They say you can't please all the people all the time. Eric and Ernie came closest to it."

Eamonn Andrews said he was "shattered" by the news.

"He was a comedy of genius and a lovely fellow", he said. "He was very droll on and off stage. He was very meticulous, a professional in his field. His death means there is going to be a tremendous gap in the field of comedy."

Mr Andrews said Mr Morecambe had never had never been the subject of *This Is Your Life*, "but I did appear on the *Morecambe and Wise Show* in a marvellous send-up of *This Is Your Life*, featuring the Queen.

Eric Sykes said: "This has been a dreadful month – first with the death of Tommy Cooper and now Eric Morecambe. It is probably the worst month of my life.

"Eric's death leaves a big hole in our buiness. Eric and Ernie were probably the first act that television really made great. I think they helped to raise the double acts and give them respectability.

"The only saving grace from his death is that he has left some classic comedy clips which we can keep showing, and I am sure they will be a great encouragement to other performers.

"Eric had a naturally enormous talent and he desperately wanted to make people laugh. That was what made him great. Even people who had never met Eric would regard him as a friend. We will all miss him."

Mr Philip Jones, director of light entertainment at Thames Television, said: "There never has been and there never will be again a partnership like Eric and Ernie. It was a proud moment for me when they decided to join us."

Mr James Malcolm, director of appeals for the British Heart Foundation, said: "Eric was a wonderful supporter of the foundation ever since he experienced his first heart attack. He made countless personal appearances at fund-raising events and lent his name to a number of major campaigns."

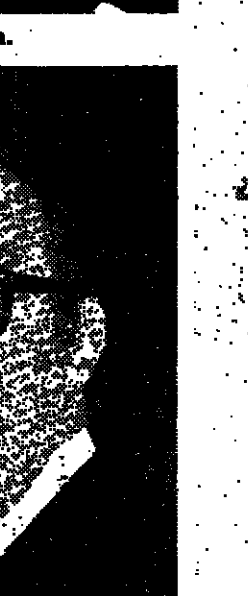


1971: With Andre Previn in a Christmas Special, which will be repeated tonight on BBC 1.



1976: Receiving the OBE insignia.

1973: A puzzled duo in a tennis sketch.





Mr Morecambe with his wife, Joan, earlier this year and (right) the famous signing-off dance.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Tideswell and Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, 1.10.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, opens Street Farm Workshops, Doughton, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, 11.

Princess Margaret attends the Sony Radio Awards luncheon at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, 12.30.

Princess Michael of Kent attends a Gala Performance of *Little Me* in aid of Family Rescue, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, 7.15.

New exhibition

Work by Jean Craig and Janine Rolland, Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High Street, **Edinburgh**. Tues to Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends June 16).

Last chance to see

Romanian Icons by Father Tomotei; Mid-Cornwall Galleries, Biscovey, **Par**, Cornwall, Mon to Sat 11 to 4.

Music

Concert by the Amadeus String Quartet, St David's Cathedral, Dyfed, 8.

Piano recital by Dominic Seligman, **Chichester** Cathedral, 1.10.

Recital by Michala Petri (recorder) and Hanne Petri (harpsichord), Craignair Church, **Dalbeattie**, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Shaw, St. Ann's Church, **Manchester**, 12.45.

Recital by Lindsay String Quartet, Crucible Studio, **Sheffield**, 7.45.

Talks, lectures

Metal and Metal Workers: Benin Bronzes by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, **Edinburgh**, 11.

Exhibitions in progress

By Potters Art and Skill: pottery by the Fishley family of Fremington, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, **Exeter**, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30: (ends June 16).

Steam Power: paintings by Josephine Whitehead, Industrial Museum, Moorside Rd, **Bradford**, Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon: (ends June 24).

Recent sculpture by Doug Cocker, and paintings by Paul Kelly, Artspace Galleries, 21 Castle St., **Aberdeen**, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun, (ends June 6).

New Guinea: Photographic Exhibition, **Birmingham** Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 21).

Kimono: Japanese costume, Museum and Art Gallery, Museum St, **Blackburn**, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5, (closed Sun); (ends June 23).

Photographs by Frazer Ashford, The Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, **Manchester**, Mon to Fri 9 to 5.50, Thurs 9 to 8, (closed Sat and Sun); (ends June 8).

Art of the Beatles, Walker Art Gallery, William Brown St, **Liverpool**, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Sept 30).

Anniversaries

Births: Charles II, reigned 1660-85, London, 1630; **Isaac Albéniz**, composer, Camprodon, Spain, 1860; **G. K. Chesterton**, London, 1874.

Deaths: **Sir Humphry Davy**, scientist, inventor of the miner's safety lamp, Geneva, 1829; **Sir William S. Gilbert**, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, 1911; **Juan Jiménez**, poet, Nobel laureate 1956, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1958.

Restoration of the monarchy under Charles II, 1660.

European Fares

British Rail five-day 'European Saver' fares have now been extended to cover France, Holland, Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland. For up to 4 nights, return prices from London start at £33 to Paris or any station in the Netherlands, £32 to Brussels, £42 to Cologne or Luxembourg, £67.70 to Lyon and £72.50 to Lausanne.

InterCity Europe have introduced a range of European Executives tickets to Holland and Belgium via the Harwich/Hook of Holland route. The European Executive, which can be purchased by using a Credit Card or Travel Key: tel: 01-283 7641, allows up to three nights abroad.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,442

ACROSS

1 Scot on hill changes into middle gear (10).
6 Old battleaxe, the beak (4).
10 Light god with German measles symptom, perhaps (7).
11 An offer in note form is permanent (7).
12 Direct threats to health from low tars? (9).
13 Boat crew of freighter amidships (5).
14 What, including English, could be spelt (5).
15 Found to be less habit-forming (9).
17 Ditch insect biting (9).
20 Hastily prepare bowler's approach to wicket (3,2).
21 Ropy show of brand-new stock (5).
23 Mr Chips was such a good painter! (3,6).
25 Socially acceptable whim of early days (7).
26 Handy place of retirement for fakir (4-3).
27 Twice, you have no end of fun for kids (2-2).
28 Lessons are uncontrolled, quite mad (10).

DOWN

1 Restriction for motorway, illuminated all round (5).
2 Obstruct, and give Bury free kick (9).
3 River-tale familiar to the teller (7,7).
4 Forward prop not at sea (7).
5 Principal hair-do worn by radio hams (4-3).
7 Topping stuff for bad cold symptoms (5).
8 Unladen vessel in the care of Trinity House (9).
9 Landing at end of main passage (14).
14 I try a well-arranged permutation – it comes up on the pools (5-4).
16 First signs of investment gaining no interest, board can be fired (9).
18 Done any prescription for a pain-killer? (7).
19 "Conveyed the dismal —— when he frowned" (Goldsmith) (7).
22 Touched one of Wordsworth's cut flowers (5).
24 Paths through the woods for badgers (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,441

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 20:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 14.15m
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 13.35m
3 The Price is Right Central, 12.10m
4 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 11.30m
5 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 11.20m
6 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 11.00m
7 The Professionals LWT, 10.90m
8 That's My Boy Yorkshire, 10.60m
9 The Pyramid Game LWT, 10.50m
10 T. W. Hooker ITV, 10.50m

BBC 1

1 Last of The Summer Wine, 12.35m
2 Dallas, 12.30m
3 That's Life, 10.60m
4 Porridge, 10.35m
5 Mastermind, 10.20m
6 News and Weather (Sun 21.05), 9.80m
7 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 9.30m
8 Dynasty, 9.20m
9 Nine O'Clock News (Thu), 9.10m
10 Top of The Pops, 8.75m

BBC 2

1 The Two Ronnies, 9.05m
2 The Young Ones, 4.90m
3 Night Moves, 4.85m
4 Call My Bluff, 4.25m
5 Nature, 4.10m
6 The Natural World, 3.40m
7 One Man and His Dog, 3.35m
8 Gardeners World, 3.05m
9 Chronicle, 2.70m
9= Entertainment USA, 2.70m

Channel 4

1 Runners, 3.70m
2 Marathon, 3.50m
3 Man About The House, 3.45m
4 Sex Matters, 3.15m
5 Brookside (Wed), 3.05m
6 Cheers, 3.00m
7 Brookside (Tue), 2.85m
8 Scully, 2.75m
9 It Take a Worried Man, 2.75m
10 Agony, 2.25m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Taro Tant Ind, 66,000
2 Y Bangor Lads HTV, 53,000
3 Swyn Y Jwbili HTV, 51,000
4 Viva La Moda IND, 48,000
5 Teulu-ffon (Thu 19:29) HTV, 47,000

In English:
1 Chooper Squad, 131,000
2 The Avengers, 111,000
3 Brookside (Thu), 110,000
4 Runners, 107,000
5 The Mississippi, 90,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.3m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.3m): Sat 1.8m (4.2m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.60	1.52
Austria Sch	27.70	26.10
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.25
Canada $	1.83	1.76
Denmark Kr	14.34	13.64
Finland Mkk	8.35	7.90
France Fr	12.04	11.44
Germany DM	3.90	3.72
Greece Dr	159.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2405.00	2305.00
Japan Yen	334.00	318.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.19
Norway Kr	11.15	10.60
Portugal Esc	197.00	187.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	214.75	203.75
Sweden Kr	11.63	11.03
Switzerland Fr	3.23	3.06
USA $	1.42	1.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	194.00	182.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1

London: The *FT* Index closed up 1.5 on Friday at 827.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.67 on Friday at 1107.1.

Roads

London and South-east: A40: Nearside lane restrictions on both carriageways on Western Ave, between Grand Union Canal and Oldfields Lane, widening at junction with Long Drive. Manor House: delays between A105, Green Lane and Seven Sisters Rd, also road width reduced between 9.30 am and 4.30 pm at Gloucester Drive. Delays at Burdett Rd and Grove Rd at junction with A11, Mile End Rd.

Midlands: A6: Contraflow between Derby and Leicester at Hathern. M1: Junction 22 contraflow, (Leicester). Lane closures between junction 24 to 25, (Nottingham) and contraflow at junction 25 to 26. Contraflow at junction 16 to 18, (Northants). A45: Contraflow between Northampton and Daventry at Kislingbury.

The North: A19: Contraflow in vicinity of the Thirsk bypass. A19: Delays at Burn, S W of Selby, N Yorks. A57: Two way traffic at junction of Regent Rd and Comms St, Salford, Greater Manchester.

Wales and West: M4: Contraflow between junction 16 and 17. M5: Lane closures on southbound access slip Rd between junctions 16 and 17 near Bristol, closed at junction 17, diversion via A38 to junction 16. Delays particularly during weekends. A55: Delays between Chester to Colwyn Bay, at Ewloe roundabout. Contraflow on Llanddulais bypass, Clwyd.

Scotland: A74: Southbound carriageway closed from N of Abington to N of Crawford, Lanarkshire. A74: Northbound carriageway closed between A70 junction, and Lesmahagow. A85: Single lane traffic in Lochawe village, Argyll.

Information supplied by the AA

The papers

Commenting on the death of Eric Morecambe the **Daily Mirror** says: "It was a sad day yesterday for all who love a laugh. Eric Morecambe was special and irreplaceable. There is something particularly moving about the death of a great comic. It is more than an end to his fun, it is the putting out of a light." It adds that the Morecambe and Wise comedy was without malice and that it did not seek to destroy or damage, only to delight. It says: "In a profession which perhaps produces an outstanding performer only once in a generation, Eric was second to none. It may be some comfort for Eric's family and friends to know that millions will share their sorrow."

The **Daily Express** says: "Arthur Scargill increasingly looks like a commander who has lost all sense of the object for which his troops are fighting." It adds that The National Union of Mineworkers militants have split their own union, enraged the steelmen and alienated other trades unionists. It says: "If this is the class war of Mr Scargill's imaginings it is turning out to be a civil war pitting worker against worker."

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
Sally-Anne Wilkins, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather forecast

Slow moving depression over France moving SE, a weak ridge will move S as weak frontal troughs move into N-W Scotland and Northern Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, E Anglia: Rather cloudy, drizzle in places, wind N, moderate to fresh, max temp 14C (57F).

Central S, SW, Central N, NW England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S, N Wales: Sunny intervals, mainly dry, wind N moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Sunny periods, wind NW light to moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy, some sunny intervals, wind N becoming NW, moderate, max temp 15C (59F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, becoming rather cloudy, perhaps a little rain in places later, wind W backing SW, moderate becoming fresh, max temp 15C (59F).

Shetland: Mainly cloudy with some rain or drizzle at times, wind N backing W, moderate or light, max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for the tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with sunny periods at first, further rain expected to spread from the W, temperatures near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind, moderate or locally strong, occasional rain, visibility, moderate with fog patches, sea, moderate locally rough. English Channel (E): wind, N W moderate or fresh, fair, visibility, moderate or good, sea, slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind N W backing W light to moderate, fair, visibility, good, sea, smooth or slight.

Sun rises: 4.52 am. Sun sets: 9.05 pm
Moon rises: 4.19 am Moon sets: 7.53 pm
New Moon: tomorrow.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain; s, sun, f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	14	57	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	s	13	55
Blackpool	c	12	54	Jersey	c	10	50
Bristol	r	10	50	London	r	9	48
Cardiff	c	11	52	Manchester	c	11	52
Edinburgh	c	11	52	Newcastle	c	9	48
Glasgow	f	15	59	Ronaldsway	f	14	57

Lighting-up time

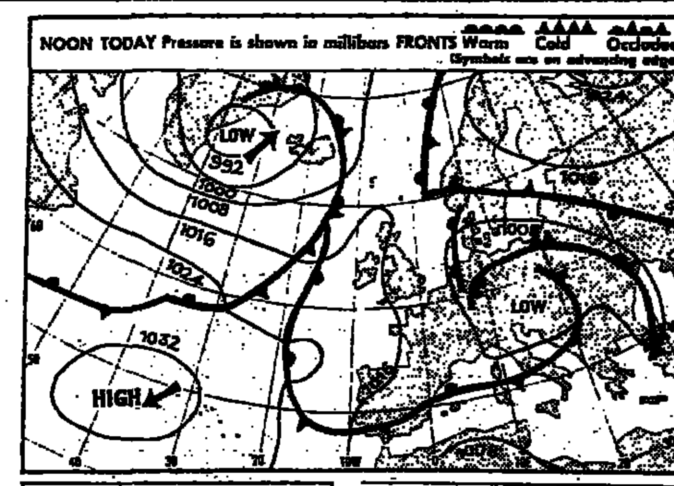
London 9.35 pm to 4.21 am
Bristol 9.45 pm to 4.31 am
Edinburgh 10.13 pm to 4.07 am
Manchester 9.54 pm to 4.18 am
Penzance 9.50 pm to 4.49 am

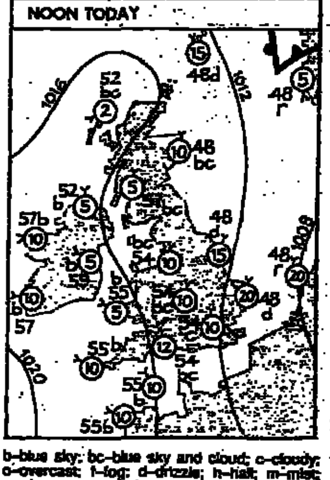
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 11C (52F); min 6pm to 6am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.05in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level: 6pm, 1,013.7 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Glasgow, 19C (66F); lowest day max: Tynemouth, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Skegness, 0.96 in; highest sunshine: Tiree, Belfast, 15.0 hr.





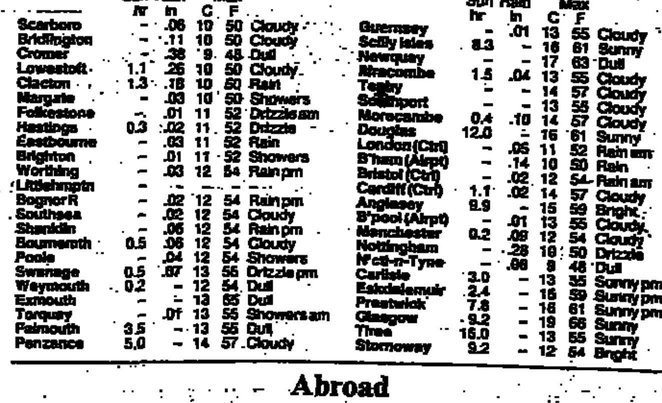
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.38	6.4	2.04	6.7
Aberdeen	1.24	3.6	1.25	3.6
Avonmouth	7.07	12.1	7.27	12.2
Belfast	11.03	3.1	11.23	3.1
Cardiff	6.52	11.2	7.12	11.3
Devonport	5.37	5.0	6.03	5.2
Dover	11.06	6.1	11.17	6.2
Falmouth	5.07	4.8	5.33	5.0
Glasgow	12.49	4.3	1.12	4.3
Harwich	–	–	12.08	3.8
Holyhead	10.19	5.1	10.41	5.2
Hull	6.22	6.8	6.33	7.0
Ilfracombe	5.57	8.3	6.15	8.5
Leith	2.28	5.0	2.39	5.1
Liverpool	11.14	8.7	11.34	8.8
Lowestoft	9.47	2.2	9.40	2.2
Margate	–	–	12.13	4.5
Milford Haven	6.09	6.4	6.29	6.5
Newquay	5.01	6.4	5.20	6.5
Oban	5.47	3.7	6.02	3.6
Penzance	4.38	5.1	5.02	5.3
Portland	6.44	1.8	7.18	1.9
Portsmouth	11.28	4.4	11.45	4.5
Shoreham	11.12	5.6	11.31	5.8
Southampton	11.0	4.2	11.17	4.4
Swansea	6.16	8.7	6.34	8.9
Tees	3.40	4.9	3.47	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	11.52	3.9	–	–

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.



Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	–	.06	10	50	Cloudy
Bridlington	–	.11	10	50	Cloudy
Cromer	–	.38	9	48	Dull
Lowestoft	1.1	.26	10	50	Cloudy
Clacton	1.3	.18	10	50	Rain
Margate	–	.03	10	50	Showers
Folkestone	–	.01	11	52	Drizzle am
Hastings	0.3	.02	11	52	Drizzle
Eastbourne	–	.03	11	52	Rain
Brighton	–	.01	11	52	Showers
Worthing	–	.03	12	54	Rain pm
Littlehmptn	–	–	–	–	–
Bognor R	–	.02	12	54	Rain pm
Southsea	–	.02	12	54	Cloudy
Shanklin	–	.06	12	54	Rain pm
Bournemth	0.5	.06	12	54	Cloudy
Poole	–	.04	12	54	Showers
Swanage	0.5	.07	13	55	Drizzle pm
Weymouth	0.2	–	12	54	Dull
Exmouth	–	–	13	55	Dull
Torquay	–	.01	13	55	Showers am
Falmouth	3.5	–	13	55	Dull
Penzance	5.0	–	14	57	Cloudy
Guernsey	–	.01	13	55	Cloudy
Scilly Isles	8.3	–	16	61	Sunny
Newquay	–	–	17	63	Dull
Ilfracombe	1.5	.04	13	55	Cloudy
Tenby	–	–	14	57	Cloudy
Southport	–	–	13	55	Cloudy
Morecambe	0.4	.10	14	57	Cloudy
Douglas	12.0	–	16	61	Sunny
London (Ctrl)	–	.05	11	52	Rain am
B'ham (Airpt)	–	.14	10	50	Rain
Bristol (Ctrl)	–	.02	12	54	Rain am
Cardiff (Ctrl)	1.1	.02	14	57	Cloudy
Anglesey	9.9	–	15	59	Bright
B'pool (Airpt)	–	.01	13	55	Cloudy
Manchester	0.2	.09	12	54	Cloudy
Nottingham	–	.28	10	50	Drizzle
N'cstl-n-Tyne	–	.66	9	48	Dull
Carlisle	3.0	–	13	35	Sunny pm
Eskdalemuir	2.4	–	15	59	Sunny pm
Prestwick	7.8	–	16	61	Sunny pm
Glasgow	9.2	–	19	66	Sunny
Tiree	15.0	–	13	55	Sunny
Stornoway	9.2	–	12	54	Bright

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	16	61	Copenhgn	s	19	66	Majorca	s	20	68	Rio de Jan*	s	27	81
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Corfu	s	24	75	Malaga*	f	23	73	Rome	s	19	66
Alexandria	f	26	79	Dallas				Malta	s	22	72	Salzburg	c	15	59
Algiers				Dublin	s	15	59	Melbourne	s	15	59	Sao Paulo*	f	20	79
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	20	68	Mexico C*	f	20	68	S Francisco	s	23	73
Athens	s	24	75	Faro	s	20	68	Miami*	r	21	70	Santiago*	r	8	46
Bahrain				Florence	f	17	63	Milan	f	16	61	Seoul	f	25	77
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	r	10	50	Montreal*	s	15	59	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona*	f	18	64	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow				Stockholm	c	13	55
Beirut*	f	25	77	Geneva	c	10	50	Munich	c	12	54	Strasbourg	c	9	48
Belgrade*	s	23	73	Gibraltar	f	20	68	Nairobi*	c	25	77	Sydney	f	18	64
Berlin	th	18	64	Helsinki	r	16	61	Naples	c	18	64	Tangier	c	19	66
Bermuda*	s	26	79	Hongkong	c	27	81	New Delhi	s	39	102	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Biarritz	c	12	54	Innsbruck	r	12	54	New York*				Tenerife	f	23	73
Boulogne	dr	9	48	Istanbul	s	24	75	Nice	s	20	68	Tokyo	f	22	72
Bordeaux	c	13	55	Jiddah	s	34	93	Oslo	r	16	61	Toronto*	s	16	61
Brussels	f	11	52	Jo'burg	s	15	59	Ottawa				Tunis	c	22	72
Budapest	r	13	55	Karachi	s	34	93	Paris	c	12	54	Valencia	f	19	66
Buen Aires*	c	16	61	Las Palmas	c	22	72	Peking	f	29	84	Vancouver*	s	16	61
Cairo*	s	31	88	Lisbon	c	16	61	Perth	c	19	66	Venice	f	18	64
Cape Tn	s	16	61	Locarno	f	14	57	Prague*	f	20	68	Vienna	r	14	57
C'blanca	c	19	66	L Angeles*	c	21	70	Reykjavik	c	12	54	Warsaw	f	21	70
Chicago*	s	17	63	Luxembg	c	11	52	Rhodes	s	25	77	Washington*	f	22	72
Cologne	r	9	48	Madrid	s	18	64	Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	r	7	45